



69467



Class _____ No _____

Presented by

H. A. Hare, M.D.

*1.65



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/critique1319unse>

THE CRITIQUE

VOLUME XIII

January to December, 1906

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN, M. D., *Managing Editor*

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., *Business Manager*

PUBLISHED BY
THE DENVER JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
DENVER, COLORADO

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO VOLUME XIII.

Alliaume, C. E., M. D.
Anderson, J. Wylie, M. D.
Baldwin, Norma M., M. D.
Biegler, J. A., M. D.
Caris, F. A., M. D.
Chesshire, J. M. S., M. D.
Coleman, D. E. S., M. D.
Cowperthwaite, A. C., M. D.
Crutcher, Lewis Pinkerton, M. D.
Cushman, Minerva B., M. D.
Doyen, Anna, M. D.
Dr. Candee.
Ezra Palmer.
Fisher, R. C., M. D.
Gladwin, F. E., M. D.
Grimmer, A. H., M. D.
Hutchinson, John, M. D.
Hart, Chas. Nelson, M. D.
Hutton, A. V., M. D.

Kent, James Tyler, M. D.
King, J. B. S., M. D.
Linn, A. M., M. D.
Loos, Julia C., M. D.
Mastin, J. W., M. D.
McNeil, A., M. D.
Morgan, W. L., M. D.
Mr. N. C. Merrill.
Phillips, L. Curtis, M. D., Ph. M.
Rabe, Rudolph F., M. D.
Roberts, T. E., M. D.
Rowley, Chas. C., M. D.
Smith, Norman M., M. D.
Swan, A. F., M. D.
Taylor, E. A., M. D.
Waffensmith, J. W., M. D.
Waring, Guernsey P., M. D.
Yingling, W. A., M. D.

AUG 16 1907

A

A Causticum Case	467
A Varicose Ulcer	465
Acetozone Inhalent	439
Aethusa Case	308
After Operations	477
Alumina Silicate	401
Alumina Silicata	451
American Roentgen Ray Society	313
An Alumina Silicata Case	463
Anemia, Modern Management of Malaria.....	439
Apis	291
Apis, in Erysipelas	419
Apocynum Cannabinum	261
Apomorphia, Cure	104
Argentum Nitricum	364
Army Medical Reform	341
Atlantic City, The "Missouri Valley" at.....	343
Atlantic City, To, in September	167
Aurum Muraticum	201
Authority	299

B

Book Notices	114, 154, 193, 273, 315, 355, 390
Breech, a New Aid in Extraction of.....	328
Broncho-Pneumonia and the Homo. Therapeutics of the Same	16
Business Briefs	116, 158
Business Readers	38
Buttermilk, The Treatment of Acute and Chronic Gastro-Enteritis in Children With	304

C

Calcaria Silicata	441
Cancer, Prostatic, Diagnosis	24
Camphor in Pulmonary Consumption	342
Camphor in Morphinism	340
Caesarian Section Required on Account of Severe Hemorrhage from Vulvar Varix	310
Case, a Clinical	420
Chicago, An Address by the Regular Homeopathic Society of..	96
Christian Science as "Anon" Sees It	262
Cod Liver Oil, Hagee's Cordial of.....	319
College Men in Medicine	379
Colorado State Homeopathic Society	392
Crusade, Editorial Side Lights on the	171

D

December, Last	339
Discovery, Another, Old School	267
Disease? What Causes	183
Disease, From the Christian Science Standpoint	229
Dr. Givens' Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.	473

E

Ethol	477
EDITORIAL—	
Absolutely Inexcusable	429
A. I. H., Atlantic City	346
A. I. H. Meeting, 1906	385
Amalgamation	345
America First, See Europe if You Will, But See	191
An Important Acquisition	429
Apathy	26
Climate and Curios	69
Colorado Against the World	26
"Cussedness Personified"	146
De-Lighted	471
Discovery, Another Medical	107
Editorial From San Francisco News Letter	358
Editors, Regarding Our Associate	382
Editor Bartlett and the Institute Journal	430
Generosity in the Raw State	431
Hahnemann, Some Good Teaching Guaranteed in Chicago..	233
Homeopathic College, Denver, New Officers	232
Homeopathic Hospital of Denver Not Sold For Debt.....	141
Homeopathic Hospital, Sheriff's Sale of	106
Homeopathic Hospital, Defunct Denver	73
Homeopathy, a Word to Homeopaths for	375
Homeopathy in Foreign Fields	383
Homeopathic Teaching, Purge the Colleges of False	185
How Would You Like to Be the Other Fellow? False	431
If	25
Kent's Health, Regarding	69
Kraft on the Crusade	190

EDITORIAL—(Continued)

Legislation, "Common Sense"	142
"Line Up"	144
Medical Advance and Its Idea of a Deadly Parallel	311
Medical Visitor—Clinique Merger	72
"Meissen," The, in California	232
Neither For Nor Against	234
New York First With Denver a Close Second in the Edebohl's Operation	70
Physician, The "House"	107
Pneumonia, A Homeopathic Treatment of	143
Pure Water and Cleanliness—Their Relation to Public Health	186
Questionable Methods	191
Railroad Literature Regarding Colorado As a Winter Resort	381
Something Unusual	344
Short On Statistics	188
Special Articles for December	430
Stand Up, Mr. Editor	430
State Board, A Case For the	141
Tea Pot Tempest, Another	268
Tweedle-dee and Tweedle-dum	71
The New Independent Telephone Company	433
This Is For You (read it)	184
Unionism, The Extent of, Into the Medical Profession.....	269
Who Is Hulbert, Professor?	268
Who Will It Be?	270
Wide Open, But What Are You Going to Do About It?.....	232
"Why We Laugh"	344
Variolinum, The Legal Status of, As a Method of Vaccina- tion	311, 380
1906	25

F

Favorite Fallacies	336
Forster, Report of Dr.	400
Fraxinus Americana	418

G

Gelsemium	324
Going to Sea by Rail	477

H

Hahnemann College of Chicago	426
Hahnemann, Old	394
Homeopathic Faith, Grounds of	60
Homeopathic, Two, Doctors Wanted	368
Homeo-pathy vs. Anti-pathy	9, 50, 87, 125, 168, 213, 258
Homeopathy and Homeopaths	94
Homeopathy Militant	300
Homeopathy, Is It Slow?	413
Honest, Dr. Honorable	286
Hydrastis Canadensis	121
Hydrozone and Glycozone	239

I

I. H. A., Atlantic City.....	152, 392
Improvements, Died of.....	105
Index, Opsonic	309
Individualization	99
International Homeopathic Congress, ...	154, 313, 323
Iron Role of, in Nutritive Process.....	359

K

Kansas Notes.....	314
Kent's Lectures on Homeopathic Materia Medica.....	114

L

Los Angeles Items.....	267
------------------------	-----

M

Magnesia Carbonica	287
Malarial Cachexia	477
Medication Superiority of Fluid.....	158
Medicines, Liquid vs. Pills.....	319
Meatox-Powdered Dry Beef	477
Mercurius Sulph.	208
Millifolium	1
Minneapolis and the Northwest	478
Minneapolis and the Northwest.....	393
Morchus	2
Mortality, Infantile, from Overlaying.....	343
Mullins' Food and the Proprietary Association.....	159
Muriatic Acid	5

"Mrs. Eddy's Clientele," From a Science Standpoint.....	468
---	-----

N

Natrum Phosphoricum	41
New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society.....	28
New York Homeopathic Medical Society.....	49, 155
Nitric Acid	81
Nitric Acid Fumes Inhaled.....	271
Nurse, The Trained.....	105
Nux Vomica, Some Verifications of.....	178

O

Of Importance to You.....	314
Ohio, Homeopathic Society of.....	193
Our Chicago Letter	472
Overheard on the Street Car.....	24

P

Personal and News Notes	477
Pungent Points and Personal Paragraphs	30, 75, 109, 149, 194, 236, 272, 316, 348, 396, 435
Phlebotomist, The Bloodless	158
Phthisis, Rational Use of Iron in Treatment of.....	355
Physician, The	339
Picric Acid	161
Pneumonia, A case of Complicated with Acute Meningitis.....	220
Pneumonia, Treatment of.....	133
Practice, Two Cases from.....	222
Prayer of a Physician Prominent in Alexandria, in Egypt, in the Twelfth Century	265
Pre-Natal Treatment, Scope of Homeopathic.....	369
Prescription, Shotgun	291
Principles of Prescribing.....	330
Pulsatilla, Rheumatism	329

R

Ranunculus Bulbosus	163
"Regular" Irregularities	305
Remedies, Chronic	21
Remedy, The Homeopathic.....	225
Remedy, A Case Cured by the Single.....	138
Rhododendron	205

S

Samples From My Case Record	460
Schoolroom as a Factor in Diseases of Young Girls.....	320
Selenium	246
Sepia and Silicea, the Legend of.....	411
Southern California Items	472
Sterility, A case of, Cured	103
Surgery, When is, Beneficial to Patients Affected with Nose and Throat Diseases	101
Sulphuric Acid	241
Surgeons, Protection For	319
Surgery, Conservative	357
Syphilinum	281

T

Tablets and Granules	320
Theridion	321
The Indicated Remedy vs. The Knife	466
The Necessity of Iron to the Pregnant Woman.....	479
The Story of the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Homeopathy	453
Tonic During Convalescence From Acute Lung and Bronchial Diseases	239
Trifolium, Syrup, Compound With Cascara	238
Tuberculinum	249

U

Urinary Tenesmus From Malaria.....	340
Uvula, Superficial Retraction After Operation For Elongation of	335

V

Vaccination, Internal, and Dried Diphtheria Serum	264
Valerian	361
Variolenum, Legal Status of, as Method of Vaccination.....	293, 421
Virtue Running Wild	29

W

Whooping Cough, Remedies In	292
-----------------------------------	-----

X

X-Ray Burns	319
-------------------	-----

The Critique

VOL. XIII.

DENVER, COLO., JANUARY 1, 1906.

NO. 1.

Entered at Denver postoffice as second-class matter.

MILLEFOLIUM.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

This is a most useful remedy in varicose veins; especially are the capillaries spongy and enlarged. Veins break easily when congested. Wounds bleed easily and much. It favors apoplexy. Ecchymoses of the skin and eyes. It favors local congestions. Hemorrhage from any part, from wounds, from ulcers. *Atony of the blood vessels*. Hemorrhage from the lungs, stomach, rectum, nose, after extraction of teeth. The blood is generally bright red. Varicose veins on the limbs during pregnancy when *painful*. Hemorrhage in malignant ulceration. After an operation and the wound has been properly closed the skin forming the edges of the wound continue to ooze a bright red blood. When a general hemorrhagic condition prevails. These features are often associated with heart troubles that will be expected. If there has been a history of bleeding it should be given before a surgical procedure, (*Lach.*) Violent congestion after hemorrhage. No tendency to repair of vascular tissue. Hyperemia of the brain and red face. Fullness and heat in head, but no fever. A rush of blood from chest to the head like a surging. Violent headache. Dull occipital pain. Pain in head aggravated stooping.

Blood-shot eyes. Sharp pain in eyes and root of nose. Eyes red and congested. Foggy vision.

Noise in left ear startles her; later when laughing. Sensation as of cold air passing out of ear. Sensation as though ears were stopped. Sharp pain in ear. Earache.

EPISTISAXIS, With congestion to head and chest.

Face red, without fever. Venous face. Flushes to face.

Pain in teeth from hot things. A hemorrhage patient should have a dose of Mill. or *Lach.* before having teeth extracted. The

throat is red, ulcerated and bleeds easily.

Empty hungry feeling in morning. Burning in stomach, aggravated bending forward. Burning in stomach and abdomen extending to chest. Vomiting blood.

Abdomen distended with flatus. Hemorrhage from intestines and rectum. Hemorrhage in typhoid fever. Internal hemorrhage from lifting and from injuries. Prolonged bleedings. Bleeding piles. Bleeding condylomata of anus.

The urine is bloody, clots in the urine after standing. Pain in kidneys followed by bloody urine lasting many days. Incontinence of urine.

Went of ejaculation in coition. Hemorrhage from bladder and uretha. Bleeding wounds.

Profuse Menses, protracted, with cramps in uterus and abdomen. Uterine hemorrhage after slight exertion or from abortion, or during labor; continuous, bright red flood. Varicose veins of legs ulcerate and bleed in pregnant women. After hard delivery prolonged obstinate bleeding. A woman predisposed to hemorrhage should have a dose of *Millefolium* before going into confinement. Suppressed lochia. No milk in breasts. Inflammation of the uterus after a uterine hemorrhage.

Oppression of the chest; palpitation; *surgings of blood* from chest to head. Hemorrhage from lungs. Congestion of lungs following bleeding of lungs. Bleeding from lungs from suppressed menses. Expectoration of blood 4 p. m. daily. Bleeding from the lungs in phthisis. Bleeding from lungs after exertion. A man thrown from a carriage had continued to cough up blood for many weeks was cured by this remedy very high. Orgasm of blood about heart.

* * * * *

MOSCHUS.

Moschus cures many hysterical girls who have come to adult age without ever learning what obedience means. They are self-willed, obstinate and selfish. When they have been encouraged to resort to crafty cunning, to have every whim gratified from infancy to eighteen years of age they become fit subjects for Mosch., *Asaf.*, *Ignatia* and *Valer.* They not only have volumes of real and imaginary symptoms, but they become adepts at producing at will a kaleidoscopic complex of symptoms, increasing in quan-

tity and intensity until all their own desires are attained, and the onlooker, be he or she nurse, physician or bewildered mother, is overwhelmed, dismayed and in retreat. However much they pretend to be honest and truthful their reported sensations are untrustworthy. They have traded upon their sensations and imagination so long that a direct effort to give a truthful statement is unsuccessful. The most erratic and unexpected neuro-pathic phenomena are always in appearance. The physician cannot measure these cases by his experience and say what is common and uncommon. He is compelled to fall back upon the one word that covers a multitude of these manifestations, viz., "Hysteria." Moschus is often indicated in these constitutions and cures much that is morbid, when its own peculiar symptoms agree. When one of these girls become sick from taking cold the acute symptoms will be told with a host of her imaginary sensations. The globus hystericus is generally present, hyperaesthesia of the skin, quivering of the muscles, wakefulness, palpitation, excitement, fainting and trembling. "Dreadful" pain all over the body, rush of blood to head, cramps in hands and feet, convulsion of whole body. It is not generally known that the morbid sensations and functions correspond with the mental state of the individual. When the functions and tissue symptoms are hysterical or erotic the mental state will be found to be correspondingly hysterical. When the peculiar Moschus symptom of the face is present, viz.: one cheek red and cold, the other pale and hot, there is certainly some hysterical perversion in the mind of that patient. Many times it is possible to suspect morbid mental states by knowing morbid sensations and functions. There is a kind of order in all morbid expressions seen in sick people. Sensitive to cold, and complaints come on from becoming cold. In addition to numerous hysterical mental symptoms she has violent fits of anger with rage and scolding until she is blue in the face and falls in a faint. Dread of death, and talks only of death when there is no serious complaint. Anguish and palpitation. Peevishness and quarrelsomeness. In a constant hurry, and lets things fall from her hands. Foolish gestures and complaint of pain. Apprehension, trembling and palpitation. Fear of lying down lest

she die.

Sensation of falling from a height, or as if rapidly turned around.

Vertigo on moving head or eyelids, ameliorated in open air; with nausea and vomiting and fainting.

The headaches are ameliorated from becoming warm, and in the fresh air. Tension in back of head and nape. Aching in head, with cold feeling. Pressive, stupefying headache, mostly in forehead, with nausea, aggravated on motion, ameliorated in fresh air. Hysterical headaches, with copious colorless urine. Constriction as with cord. Pain as if a nail in occiput, aggravated in room, ameliorated in fresh air.

Eyes staring. Sudden blindness or dim vision, coming and going. Eyes turned up, fixed and glistening.

Rushing sounds in ears as from wind, or fluttering as the wing of a bird. Detonation in ears as from the report of a cannon, with a few drops of blood. Nervous deafness in paroxysms, or after a mad fit.

Epistaxis and illusions of smell.

One cheek is red and cool, the other is pale and hot. Heat in the pale face and dim vision. Tension in face. Pale face with sweat. Earthy pale face. Moving of lower jaw as if chewing.

Mouth and throat dry and hot; bitter, putrid taste; great thirst, especially in hysterical conditions.

Craves beer or brandy. Aversion to food. The sight of it makes her sick. Vomiting. Pressive, burning pain and distension of stomach. Fainting during meals. Waterbrash. Hysterical hiccoughing. Nausea when thinking of food. Drawing in at the umbilicus (*Pib.*) Prolonged vomiting of food. Fulness in stomach after eating. Vomiting blood. Stomach easily disordered.

Tympanitic distension of abdomen with sharp pains. No flatus up or down, yet greatly distended. Cramping pains.

Involuntary stools during sleep. Copious watery stools during night. Stitching in anus to bladder.

Copious colorless watery urine. Urine passed during the night is offensive and full of mucus.

In the male, violent sexual excitement. Emissions without erections.

In the female, violent sexual desire. Menses too early and profuse, with drawing pains; tingling in genitalia and fainting. Bearing down sensation.

Erartic nervous phenomena during pregnancy.

Laryngismus stridulous in self-willed girls when they fail to have their own way. Constriction of larynx as from vapor of sulphur. Spasms of larynx when becoming cold. Spasmodic croup in nervous children after punishment.

Dyspnoea and oppression of chest and heart. Spasmodic asthma in extremely nervous women and children.

Constriction of chest. Spasms of chest and diaphragm, turns blue in face and foams at mouth on becoming cold. Paralysis of chest, rattling, cannot expectorate; fainting.

Palpitation in hysterical girls. Palpitation, oppression of chest, fainting, excitement, with copious colorless urine. The heart seems to quiver when the pulse is normal.

Aching in limbs. Restlessness in legs, and tibia cold. One hand hot and pale, the other cold and red.

Heat in evening in bed, on right side only; wants to uncover. Perspiration smelling like musk in the morning.

Cold skin, trembling, fainting and palpitation.

* * * * *

MURIATIC ACID.

When treating a low form of continued fever with extreme prostration *Arsenicum*, Muratic acid and *Phos-acid* force themselves upon the mind. With *Arsenicum* there has been the anxious restlessness; with *Phos-acid* there has been mental prostration, and then the muscular weakness; with Muriatic acid the muscular weakness comes first, and there has been history of restlessness and the mind has been stronger than could be expected. This great muscular exhaustion with jaw hanging down and the patient sliding down in bed and soon the involuntary stool and urine, this remedy is forced upon the mind. Paralytic weakness is what it must be called. Soon the tongue is paralyzed, as well as the sphincters of the bladder and rectum. It seems to be eminently fitted for the lowest forms of zymotic fever when the above symptoms are present. He finally becomes unconscious. There has been some restlessness, but nothing like *Arsenicum*

and *Rhus tox.* He refuses to talk because it frets him to do so. *Phos-acid* is slow answering questions because of exhaustion of mind which makes him unable to think.

The vertigo comes on moving eyes, and on lying on the *right side*. This vertigo is sometimes associated with liver disease. A stout, full-blooded jaundiced man about forty had suffered much from pain in the liver, with great soreness, was comfortable only when lying on left side; when he turned on his back or right side an anxious vertigo would come at once and he would break out in copious sweat, and be forced back to the left side. Muriatic acid high made a complete cure of this liver trouble, which had been pronounced serious.

The headache is aggravated moving the eyes and rising up in bed, ameliorated by walking about slowly. Occipital headache with dim vision, aggravated by effort to see. Heaviness in occiput. Numbness in forehead. Soreness in occiput. Feeling as if hair were standing on end. Heat in top of head.

Perpendicular half sight. The eye symptoms ameliorated in the dark. Stitching pain. Burning, extending left to right eye, ameliorated washing. Itching in the eyes.

Hardness of hearing; loud crackling sounds during the night. The sound of voices unbearable.

The nose is stopped. *Nosebleed* in whooping cough and in zymotic fevers, in diphtheria and scarlet fever. Dark putrid blood from nose.

The lower jaw hangs down in typhoid fever. Margin of lips dry, sore and cracked. Burning lips.

Sordes on the teeth. Gums swollen and bleeding. Teeth become loose. Tongue heavy, stiff and paralyzed. Ulceration of mouth and tongue. Red tongue. Blueness of the tongue. Mucous membrane of lips denuded. Sore mouth of nursing infants. Mouth studded with ulcers.

Violent inflammation of the throat. Dark red throat with ulcers. Greyish white exudations. White exudations resembling diphtheria. Gangrenous sore throat. Hawks out fetid mucus. Diphtheria with extreme prostration.

Great thirst. Aversion to meat. Craves stimulants. Eructation bitter and putrid. Spasmodic action of oesophagus.

Vomiting sour. Involuntary swallowing. Emptiness in stomach, not ameliorated by eating. Empty sensation in stomach and abdomen without desire for food. Emptiness in stomach from 10 a. m., till evening. Indigestion; faintness; constipation; confusion; sleepiness after eating.

Pressing in the liver. Soreness, and enlarged liver. Fulness and rumbling in abdomen.

Watery stools, involuntary while urinating. Stools pass unnoticed. Dark brown stools, with blood. Much flatus with stools. Urging aggravated by motion. Dysentary, putrid blood and slime. Prolapsus ani while urinating. Urging to stool while urinating.

Large, dark, purple hemorrhoids, extremely *sensitive to touch*. Inflammation of the pile tumors, hot and pulsating; must lie with limbs wide apart. *Bleeding piles*. Burning and cutting during stool. Burning after stool, ameliorated by warm applications, aggravated from bathing with cold water. Excoriation of anus. Fissures.

The urine flows in a feeble stream. Must wait a long time for urine to start; must press so that anus protrudes. This is in keeping with the general paralytic muscular weakness in the body. Involuntary flow of urine and stool in low fevers. Burning and cutting in the urethra while urinating, tenesmus follows.

Impotency; desire weak. Bloody, watery discharge from the urethra. Serutum bluish. Itching of the scrotum not ameliorated by scratching. Margin of prepuce sore.

Pressing in genitals as if menses would appear. Menses too early and profuse. Ulcers on genitalia with putrid discharges. Cannot bear least touch, not even of sheet on genitals. *Leucorhea* with backache. Puerperal fever with extreme prostration, dropped jaw, sliding down in bed, suppressed lochia. Stool and urine putrid and involuntary.

Short breath with rattling after drinking. Breathing seems to come from stomach. Oppression of chest.

Pluse slow and weak, intermits every third beat.

Pressing pain in back. Pressing, drawing, tired feeling in small of back. Burning in spine.

Heaviness of arms. Numbness and coldness of fingers at

night. Lower limbs dusky. Putrid ulcers on legs, with burning margins. Swelling of right tendo-achillis. Feet cold and blue. Swelling and burning of tips of toes. Tearing in limbs, ameliorated by motion.

NOTE.—Original publication in *The Critique*.

It is very true that when the homeopathic (?) hosts assemble in convention form, with their store clothes on and the smile that won't come off, they are filled with that fine enthusiasm and ambition for homeopathy in all such cases made and provided. They vote with a vim and hurrah for that which within forty-eight hours of their return home they have forgotten, or never intended to practice because not believed in. Not true? Well, try it on some time. Question, privately, some one of these high priests of purity, high potency, single dose and the Unabridged Repertory as to his very only own method of treating a given condition, and then note with bated breath what the Delphian oracle gives forth! Speak to twenty on the same subject and note the absolute unanimity in that no two of them recommend the same remedy—although *lycopodium* Chapman established some years ago that if the classical symptoms of a remedy were given to a hundred homeopaths each thereof would select the same remedy. *Mirabile dictu!*—American Physician.

The chief medical officer of the Moscow Military Hospital writes to the *Novoe Vremya*, saying that the said hospital is about to complete the second century of its existence. It was the first government hospital in Russia, besides which it was the first and for a long time remained the only medical school in Russia. It was founded in the time of Peter the Great, and was formally opened on December 4, 1707. Its history is at present being written. The object of the letter is to appeal to all who may have documents or information of use to the compilers of the history to communicate them for the purpose stated.—*Medical Age*.

HOMEOPATHY VS. ANTI-PATHY.

IV. CURATIVE TREATMENT OR PALLIATIVE TREATMENT.

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D., H. M., Evanston, Illinois.

This crusade to rescue from the enemy and preserve and promote Homeopathy, as previously announced, has adopted, and will continue to follow two methods.

First: The exposure by publicity of the shams, duplicity and frauds perpetrated in the name of homeopathy.

Second: The education of the laity, as well as the conscientious doctor, regarding the principles and practice of the Hahnemannian art, so that the true Homeopath can easily be distinguished from the fraudulent mixer who now claims to represent Homeopathy.

In the December issue the entire space was used for an exhibit giving "publicity to the sham," in Cook County Hospital, Chicago, and will be concluded in the February number.

This installment will be devoted to the educational work, and should not only be read, but studied carefully by every reader earnestly desiring the truth—by the laity as well as the physician.

Technical and professional terms have been purposely avoided, with the view of adapting the teaching to the practical good of the patient, who must know what Homeopathy is before he will demand *curative* and reject *palliative* treatment.

Reprints of this, and previous installments, can be had upon request.

Prejudice, the stonewall barricade behind which so many remain, in the shadow of ignorance or impenetrable darkness, must be set aside if the truth of Homeopathy is to be seen and embraced. Truth should, and will be accepted from any source by every conscientious searcher after knowledge.

Following the exhibition of the so-called homeopathic practice in an institution of the character of Cook County Hospital, all interested readers will no doubt agree that a comparison with good homeopathic prescribing, showing why it is different, and why it produces different results, can be given with profit at this time. This will be attempted by the use of parallel columns,

one of which will be headed *curative treatment* and give the *symptoms* of the *patient*, upon which all Homeopathic prescriptions must be based; and the other column, headed *Palliative Treatment*, will give the common pathological symptoms belonging to the disease *per se*, useful principally for diagnosis, and upon which the anti-pathic or palliative treatment is based.

Want of space forbids the use of more than a few characteristic symptoms of the patient outlining the curative treatment. All prescriptions given for "curative treatment" are attenuated medicines—Homeopathically prepared—not crude drugs.

A STUDY OF TONSILITIS.

Curative Treatment.—Symptoms of the Patient.

Chilliness with heat, worse p. m.
Affected part cyanotic.

Began on left side, extending to right.

External throat very sensitive to touch.

Thirst for cold, which relieves.

Suffocation while lying.

All symptoms worse after sleep.

Peculiar symptoms of this **patient**.

Curative Remedy: Lachesis; not to be repeated during improvement, but only when above symptoms return, or are aggravated.

Palliative Treatment.—Symptoms of the Pathology.

Temperature 102-4.

Pulse 110.

Inflammation of tonsils.

Mucous membrane red and swollen.

Tumefaction—**fauc**es and uvula.

Deglutition painful and difficult.

Sleep disturbed, restless.

Common symptoms of the disease as expressed in the tissues.

Palliative Remedies: Castor oil; Dobell's solution or Potash crystals for gargle; Elixir of Iron, Wine and Strychnia.

The routine or empirical use of **Aconite, Belladonna**, etc., to reduce fever.

Incision or extirpation of tonsils.

The curative treatment at once checks the progress of the disease and reverses the order so that the above case becomes normal first on the right side, finally disappearing on the left side where the inflammation began.

If this process of inflammation had commenced on the right side and extended to the left, without thirst, Lachesis would not have cured—but Lycopodium, or some other remedy, would have been indicated.

In the palliative treatment the progress continues; the case clears up first on the left side—where it began, and finishes on

the right side, showing the continuous course of the disease, which has only been palliated, and is due to recur as often as conditions are favorable.

Where the progress is checked and reversed, as in curative treatment, recurrences are rare and very light. Symptoms and conditions recurring in the reverse order of their natural course or progress was first observed by Hahnemann as an important sign of curative action, and is constantly verified by his followers. The progress of disease as understood by all students of true homeopathy, is: from without, inward; from below upward; from circumference to center, hence the familiar statement of the contrary course or signs of a homeopathic cure "From within outward, from above downward; the symptoms disappearing in the reverse order of their appearances. These signs and evidences of action of the indicated remedy are observed only by those who respect and follow the teachings of Hahnemann.

PNEUMONIA.

Curative Treatment.—Symptoms of the Patient.	Palliative Treatment.—Symptoms of the Disease.
Great sensitiveness to cold.	Chill, severe at onset.
Great anxiety; fear of death.	Fever, 104-105.
Restless; tossing about.	Pulse, 120.
Thirst, burning, for small amounts.	Respiration 40 to 60, pulse rate out of proportion.
Difficult respiration; worse lying.	Cough frequent, short, dry.
Chest, burning, sticking pains.	Expectoration rusty, viscid.
	Dullness on percussion.
Face pale; anxious expression.	Fine crepitant rales.
Curative Remedy: Arsenicum.	

* * *

Another Case.

Unconsciousness, approaching
coma.
Face red, bloated.
Respiration stertorous.
Must be uncovered.
Sweat, hot, profuse.
Stage of hepatization.
Remedy: **Opium** (potency). Not
a routine remedy, but some-

Palliative Remedies: **Creosote-carbonate** m. x. every two hours.
(Goodno.) **Salicylate of sodium**,
Quinine hydrochlorate for anti-
toxic and anti-parasitic effects.
(Goodno.)

"**Stimulants**—A combination tablet containing **strychnia**. $\frac{1}{80}$, **digitalin** $\frac{1}{100}$ and **nitroglycerin** $\frac{1}{100}$ has served me well." (Halbert.) **Anti-phlogistine**; Serum

times indicated, and then curative.

A remedy suited to the patient's symptoms is always curative in curable cases.

Opium would not cure the Arsenicum case, neither would Arsenic do any good in the opium case; and both cases would recover, or die, in spite of the unhomeopathic mixer's treatment as given in the right hand column.

The curative or homeopathic treatment aids nature, arouses and increases natural reaction and resistance—restores order in the vital processes and order again restored normal function is established and health reached by the natural powers of cure.

The palliative or unhomeopathic treatment antagonizes the disease, as expressed in the pathology, opposes nature by suppressing external manifestations, which adds greater burdens to the internal economy—promotes greater disorder in the vital processes, and leaves the patient, if he "recovers" in a worse constitutional state, tending toward tuberculosis.

MALARIA.

Curative Treatment.—Symptoms of the Patient.

Chill 10 to 11 a. m. daily, beginning in the extremities and ascending.

Hammering headache with the heat.

Fever blisters covering lips.

Sensitiveness to cold, with sweat.

History of previous attacks palliated by quinine.

Thirst, all stages; more during chill.

Curative remedy: *Naturum muriaticum*.

* * *

Another Case.

Desire for fresh air.

Very sensitive; weeping mood.

Chill, 4 p. m. or a little later, without thirst; beginning in back;

therapy.

Aconite, Belladonna and Veratrum viride, singly or together, to reduce fever—for the disease, mixed in the above assortment, as shown in Cook County Hospital Exhibit.

Palliative Treatment.—Symptoms of the Disease.

Chill, extent and intensity.

Periodicity as to days.

Fever, intermittent or remittent.

Sweat, local or profuse.

Plasmodium in the blood.

Palliative remedies: Quinine.

"It is certainly fortunate that recent therapeutic investigation has established the fact that Quinin certainly is a specific in this disease, inasmuch as it acts directly upon the intracorporeal hematozoa." (Halbert, 1905.)

Methylene blue, 1 to 3 grain doses four times a day.

Soluble quinine bimuriate, 15 grains with a grain of Sodium

descending.

Sensitiveness to heat.

Curative remedy: **Pulsatilla**.

Natrum mur. would not cure this latter case, nor would **Pulsatilla** cure the former. Where the single indicated remedy is prescribed upon the individual symptoms of the patient, a different remedy may be indicated in each case of malaria.

The peculiar symptoms produced in each individual case by the malaria as expressed in the patient must be the guide in the selection of the curative remedy.

The homeopathic treatment is rarely followed by recurring attacks; if so, they gradually grow lighter, leaving the constitutional state free from malaria and chronic complications.

chloride in 2 drams of distilled water, injected into the veins. (Halbert.)

Where "specifics" are used to meet the disease expression, as above, the same prescriptions are made for all cases of malaria, regardless of homeopathic indications as expressed by the symptoms of the patient.

The above common symptoms, belonging generally to all cases of malaria, are useful for diagnosis and palliative treatment, but of little or no value in the selection of the curative remedy.

The above anti-pathic treatment is generally followed by recurring attacks, becoming more severe, and often accompanied by serious chronic complications and drug diseases.

Adolph Lippe said: "Every case of intermittent fever can, has, and must be cured with the potentized remedies, under the law of similars, homeopathically.

Hahnemann said: "Where this remedy (quinine) is employed in intermittent fevers where it is inappropriate the patient is not all cured because the character of the disease is destroyed; he is still indisposed, and often much more so than he was before; he suffers from a peculiar chronic bark complaint, often incurable."

Dunham said: "There are diversities in the form in which intermittent fever appears in different persons and in different epidemics that require different remedies," and as between remedies "there can be no better or worse. The question is between right and wrong, suitable and not suitable. The question would always be: Which remedy corresponds to this particular case, and is, therefore, indicated in it."

THE PHYSICIAN'S LOOKING GLASS.

The Patient's Choice and Destiny.

Homeopathy.—Curative Treatment.

Based upon principles and law.
 Conforms to Nature's laws.
 Cure—Permanent health.
 Action, from vital to structural.
 Course, from center to circumference.

From the patient to his organs.
 Tends toward continuous health.
 Recurring attacks rare and milder.

Complications the exception.
 Avoids all drug diseases.
 The patient's hope and joy.

Diminishes inherited diseases.
 Immunity to "germ diseases."
 Promotes patient's best interests.
 Philanthropic and humanitarian.

Anti-Pathy.—Palliative Treatment.

Based upon fluctuating experience.
 Antagonistic to Nature's laws.
 Recovery—to be sick again.
 From structural to vital.

Course, from circumference to center.

Organs first; patient neglected.
 Tends toward chronic invalidism.
 Recurring attacks common and severe.

Complications the general rule.
 Drug diseases frequent.
 The patient's disappointment and sorrow.

Increases inherited diseases.
 Susceptibility increased.
 Promotes commercial medicine.
 Charged with shams, duplicity and frauds.

With the above summary and the preceding comparisons we leave the doctor and the patient, for the present at least, to make their own choice—the doctor which treatment he will give, and the patient which he will receive.

As previously stated "Every doctor in administering a drug must represent one side or the other; he cannot represent both sides at the same time. Such abominable duplicity as is exhibited by trying to include these two antagonistic and conflicting systems of treatment into one classification cannot be tolerated. The present effort to unite the two schools of practice thus designated displays a willful disregard of truth, or an inexcusable exhibition of consummate ignorance or both. To undertake to represent or practice both systems of medicine as above classified either together, or alternately, is a disgraceful imposition upon a worthy and honorable profession, as well as a long suffering and victimized laity."

"If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine."—Constantine Hering.

This educational work will be continued by occasional installments, and finally may develop into a correspondence course provided the interest continues and the demand increases for a better knowledge of Homeopathy.

“Comments and Criticisms” will form part of the next installment. Many have been heard from, but more should respond at once.

Chicago office 55 State street.

“Scientific” Superstitions.—“Not long ago, for instance, at a meeting in Kansas City of the Central Shorthorn Breeders’ Association of America, resolutions were adopted condemning in strong terms the ‘tuberculin test’ for the detection of tuberculosis in animals. At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Cattle Owners’ Association, July 11, 1901, President Parker stated that his association had been organized to fight the tuberculin fad (of inoculation with tuberculin), which cost the state \$1,000,000 in a foolish and costly attempt to keep cattle healthy. But the purpose of the organization was accomplished.’ In 1902 the Connecticut ‘Cattle Commission’ was slaughtering so many healthy cattle in obedience to this ‘tuberculin test’ superstition, that the abolishment of the commission was indignantly demanded by the people and effected. But examples like these could be multiplied on every hand.”—J. M. Greene in *Animal Defender*.

Surgeon-General Rixey, of the United States Navy, states that women nurses should be provided for the navy as well as for the army.—*Medical Age*.

The usual cause of death after operation for local tuberculosis is, according to Kraemer (*Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie*, Bd. lxxxix, Heft 4, 1905), visceral tuberculosis. He advises therefore that all cases should be treated with tuberculin after operation, and if the reaction is positive should be treated for tuberculosis until a negative reaction occurs.—*Therapeutic Gazette*.

INFANTILE BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA AND THE HOMEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS OF THE SAME.*

Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D.

This formidable disease, so prevalent in and about New York during the winter and spring months, has been the means of many times demonstrating the superiority of scientific homeopathic treatment. Known also as lobular or catarrhal pneumonia, it was formerly by the older physicians called suffocative catarrh. Capillary bronchitis was considered to be a distinct affection, but is now regarded as part of broncho-pneumonia, in fact, cannot be distinguished from it. A case presenting high fever, dyspnoea, cough, bilateral subcrepitant rales at the bases and later localized areas of consolidation is one of broncho-pneumonia. The disease may be primary, but it is usually secondary, and when the latter, is of course more grave. A simple bronchitis, especially that of measles, or following whooping cough, often precedes broncho-pneumonia, though seldom where the case has had the benefit of good homeopathic prescribing from the beginning. From croup or lobar pneumonia it may be distinguished by the fact that the latter inflammation is usually unilateral, begins suddenly and occurs in older subjects. Under the age of three years, broncho-pneumonia is generally found. Primary causes may cause difficulty in diagnosis, especially if central in origin, but twenty-four to thirty-six hours are usually sufficient to clear up any doubt. Under old-school treatment, the mortality is variously estimated at from thirty to forty per cent. The primary form begins abruptly, often with a convulsion. The secondary form commences as a bronchitis of the smaller tubes, which extends to the alveolar structure. Cough at first dry and painful is a constant and distressing symptom, and dyspnoea increases in proportion to the amount of lung structure involved. Respiration is greatly accelerated as is also the pulse-rate. The temperature is usually high, 103 to 105 or higher. Lividity of the skin surface is often to be noted, though more usually the face is pale and the *alae nasi* are seen to move vigorously and persistently. Untreated, the disease may run an indefinite and prolonged course terminating in pulmonary tuberculosis, collapse

*I. H. A. Transactions, 1905. Original publication in *The Critique*.

of the air cells, and death by exhaustion or cardiac syncope. Pathologically the disease consists in a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the alveoli and lobules of the lung structure. The lobules become filled with the products of inflammation, forcing out the air until a solid mass is formed. Catarrhal pneumonia is generally associated with bronchitis and, as stated before, usually secondary to it. The onset is as a rule gradual, often unsuspected, until the thermometer and a careful physical examination disclose the true nature of the disease. On examination, the percussion note is found to be but little if at all affected until later, auscultation however, will usually reveal fine subcrepitant rales somewhere in the chest, usually at the bases of the lungs, but often heard best in the arm-pit or between the scapulæ. The fever is irregular, remittent, but in my own experience, usually high, until controlled by the well-chosen remedy. The skin may be either hot and dry or slightly moist. Empyema is said to be a rather frequent complication. The prognosis, with Hahnemannian prescribing, is good, and very few cases need be lost. If seen later in the course of the disease, especially after old-school measures have been resorted to, the outlook becomes much more serious, though even here it is astonishing what the well-indicated and potentized remedy will do. If seen early, Ferrum phosphoricum is one of the most-frequently-called-for remedies. It is suited to the stage of invasion and is indicated by the high temperature, absence of restlessness, in fact, the infant seems dull and stupid, pale or slightly flushed face, skin dry and hot or slightly moist, little thirst as a rule, and short, dry cough. A low temperature contraindicates the remedy.

Aconite is a remedy seldom demanded, at least in this section of the country. It is apt to be required in infants or children of a robust constitution, just those who do not come down with broncho-pneumonia. The symptoms demanding it, however, are the typical restlessness, anxiety, thirst, and expression of fear on the face, which is flushed but pales when the infant is raised. The cough is short, dry and ringing, worse after drinking cold water or lying on either side, better by lying on the back. The breath is hot, and breathing quick and superficial or labored and anxious. Pulse full and hard. Sleeplessness. Urine scanty,

dark and turbid, with increased restlessness before micturition.

Chamomilla is more frequently necessary for the extremely peevish and cross infant, which works itself into a passion, thereby greatly aggravating the exhausting cough, which is rather loose during the day, and long continued, dry at night. With the cough there is rattling of mucus in the trachea. Pulse is small, accelerated and weak. Urine yellow and scanty.

Cina has more than once served me well, where the infant has been deathly pale, screaming when touched or approached, with short interrupted breathing and a short dry cough, after which the infant appears to swallow something. The urine is copious and passed frequently, quite the opposite of Aconite or Chamomilla. On waking there is often screaming and kicking, with flushed cheeks. Starting on falling asleep.

Phosphorus is indicated, sometimes after Cina, by the persistently high temperature, rapid pulse, severe and exhausting cough, face pale, thirst for cold drinks with vomiting some time after drinking, evident distress and increase of the cough when placed upon the left side, stools thin and passed involuntarily, as if anus were open, general amelioration after sleep.

Antimonium tartaricum I have very seldom had occasion to prescribe and when given I have found the high potencies to act satisfactorily, the experience of many to the contrary notwithstanding. Throughout the chest are heard coarse as well as fine bubbling rales, indicating a large collection of mucus, which is threatening suffocation. There is great prostration, drowsiness, cool and moist surface of the body, often apparent nausea and vomiting, the vomit being white tenacious mucus. A warm room seems to increase the sufferings of the child. Face pale and eyes sunken, with blue margins. Breathing unequal. Skin often cyanotic.

Ipecacuanha may be confused with Ant. tart. The face is pale, eyes sunken and surrounded by blue rings; mouth drawn as if from nausea; often vomiting; the cough is very spasmodic, however, with gagging and choking; the rales are not constant and may be both fine and coarse; the weakness is not so profound as in Ant. tart., and the condition is more spasmodic.

Hepar sulphur is useful when the cough is either dry and hard or loose and choking, usually the latter, worse after mid-

night and from becoming uncovered, even a little, or from a cold drink. There is much rattling of mucus throughout the chest, the child cries when coughing and seems to cough into a "choke," often breaking out in a profuse sweat. The voice may be hoarse.

Lycopodium may save life in desperate cases where pulmonary collapse is threatened. The characteristic fan-like motion of the *alæ nasi* is present, though *ant. tart.*, *brom.*, *chel.*, *phos.*, *spong.* and *pyrogen* have this symptom also. The infant may be cross and screaming on waking, urine is red and scanty, often with brick-red sediment, and crying before urinating. Rattling of mucus worse on the right side. General aggravation from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 at night. One foot hot and the other cold. Abdomen bloated and tympanitic. If room is cold infant seems quieter.

Arsenicum is sometimes serviceable when there is the typical arsenicum thirst, restlessness, anxiety, prostration and general increase of all symptoms after midnight. The pulse is rapid and weak. I have had little occasion to prescribe it.

Bryonia is frequently indicated where the aggravation from the slightest motion is apparent. The infant cries bitterly if touched or moved or even picked up and seems better if held firmly but quietly. The thirst is for cool drinks in rather large amounts, though infrequent. Cough is dry and hard and quite evidently painful. Respiration is short, shallow and jerky. Bowels apt to be costive. Cough after drinking. Dry friction sounds, probably pleuritic, in chest on auscultation. Red spot on one or the other cheek.

Chelidonium, like *lyc.*, has the fan-like motion of the *alæ nasi*, also heat of one foot and coldness of the other. Oppression of breathing and anxiety are manifest. The face is dark red, cough loose and rattling, stools thin and bright yellow, right lung appears to be more affected. Like *bry.* there is an aggravation from motion.

Calcarea carb. and *psorinum* are useful in the closing stage or convalescence, the former in the typical *calcarea* type of infant with profuse sweating of the head, the latter in infants with dirty, greasy skins, covered with eczematous eruptions, and offensive stools and sweats. Often a history of repeated attacks with extreme sensitiveness to cold.

Sulphur when, after a favorable action of the well-chosen acute remedy, the case relapses or stands still, with great thirst, dry burning heat, amelioration of the entire condition if the room is cool and kicking off the covers. Lips bright red. Cheeks often circumscribed. Stools if loose, acrid and excoriating.

Tuberculinum, like sulphur, in psoric or tuberculous subjects, when the apparently well-chosen remedies fail, is more adapted to blondes, infants that are delicate and constantly taking cold, history of tuberculosis in one or the other parent or in family. Rapid emaciation and offensive diarrhœa. I have in two cases seen tuberculinum do good work, and tuberculin-avian has served me well in a case of tuberculous broncho-pneumonia following upon measles.

Medorrhinum may be of use in infants of sycotic parents. Such infants are peevish and stunted in growth. The cough is deep and has a hollow sound and is ameliorated by lying flat on the abdomen or face. In infants I have had no personal experience with it, but have verified the peculiar cough modality in an adult.

Pyrogen is another remedy, the symptomatology of which we owe mainly to Drs. Sherbino, Yingling and H. C. Allen. It also has the symptom of fan-like motion of the alæ nasi and a desire for, with amelioration from, being rocked. Its chief indication, however, is a lack of correspondence between the temperature and pulse, the latter being very rapid and the former low.

It has not been my purpose to cover the entire field of the homeopathic therapeutics in this disease, since to do so would be to mention almost every remedy of prominence in our materia medica, for it is always the patient and not his disease that is to be prescribed for. Those remedies only, have been mentioned, which in the writer's experience have been again and again found useful and for him have the attraction of old and tried friends.

Very extensive and rapidly spreading subcutaneous infections may result after an aspiration of a foul-smelling empyema. It is therefore wise to always operate over the site of aspiration, and especially to see that the puncture wound is well drained.—American Journal of Surgery.

***THE CHRONIC REMEDY.**

By John Hutchinson, M. D., New York City.

As a rule the remedy that acts over a long period is also deeply-acting. This remedy will usually do all the work. One dose of *Calcarea ostrearum* in the proper potency, when administered to the adult patient whose condition indicates it, will cure the complaints and augment health for the remainder of life. A repetition of the dose may be demanded after a month or two, but rarely then, and certainly not as long as improvement is going on. This fact has been verified many times, and brilliantly so when the history of the case has shown that *Calcera* was indicated in childhood but not given.

Calcera is not only reconstructive then, but its effect persists over a very long period when not interfered with.

But profound activity and long continued action are not synonymous. It is not always true that the long-acting remedy acts most deeply. The character of the case under consideration alone will determine. Morbid influences arrive in the individual by devious paths, and each suppliant at the shrine of Homeopathy must present himself in utter loneliness. He has nothing to do with other complainants, for he resembles them only as *Aconite* resembles *Lycopodium* of *Thuja* or *Zinc*.

We can no more separate classes of remedies into arbitrary groups relating purely to acuteness or chronicity, than we can establish the gravity of a complaint by its diagnostic name.

A dose of *Belladonna* will dispel the *Belladonna* cough that it fail to recur, if at all, until weeks have passed, but in one sense we consider *Belladonna* a superficial remedy. Its chronic analogue, *Calcera*, comes to mind instead for profound action. Yet the dose of *Belladonna* frequently acts for long, and, conversely, *Calcera* is often immediately effective in acute conditions, relieving pain in attacks of hepatic colic, for instance, with perfect promptness.

Let the symptom totality guide to any remedy, and that remedy will cure.

I am not a believer in the probability of banishing any case of illness with one dose of medicine, or with one kind of medicine.

*Original publication in *The Critique*.

I do not believe in the single remedy, in the single dose, and in non-repetition of medicine while the action of that already taken is still going on. There are doubtless numerous cases for which one remedy in the proper form is just what is needed, and all that is needed for cure. These cases, however, do not come in great numbers to one and the same physician. Why should they?

In the first place, the morbid states of humankind in this twentieth century have the factor of heredity in more pronounced form than at any other period of the world. In America the blood of our people is a mixture of nationalities, resulting in neurotic manifestations of complex variety. And even if this were not so, the difficulty in making a faithful homeopathic prescription is always positive. That prescription has involved not mere study, but trained perception, and an intuition of the order possessed by one Samuel Hahnemann.

It is not enough to know the symptomatology of remedies and of diseases. If we cannot take the case properly in all its essential spirit, in all its bearings from ancestral history down to the abnormal sensations of to-day, we cannot select the chronic remedy that will do the work successfully.

When, however, the right selection has been made, the physician's work is only well begun. He must then observe the effects of the medicine, discern how health is being restored, and make sure that in the habits of the patient nothing exists to thwart progress toward complete recovery, and the right remedy should not be interfered with.

As to the selection of a remedy that shall cover the case completely, psora, syphilis, and sycosis, as Hahnemann defined them, and as we understand them to-day, are most certainly to be borne in mind. The most acute, even incipient conditions, will perchance elude the obvious remedy until the deeper antipsoric has been exhibited.

If we study carefully any individual patient we must surely gain an impression leading to the chronic aspect of certain morbid sensations, the time of their occurrence, the condition of their aggravation or amelioration. These characteristics may have existed so long that although certainly morbid, they are looked upon as the owner's unavoidable inheritance. It takes the logical and painstaking physician to convince the patient that abnormal

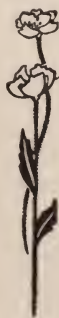
physical and temperamental circumstance do not stand still. They fail to depart spontaneously, but they not only persist, they increase in force.

There is an expressive phrase that I have frequently heard from members of a large class of appreciative patients during treatment. While improvement is steadily progressing, though that phase of trouble which to the patient's mind is the important focus is apparently little modified, he will declare with sunny cheerfulness: "But I feel well in myself!"

There is a world of meaning in this. Such is the work being accomplished. The vital force asserts itself and declares for its native energy.

Only the chronic remedy can meet such an exigency, the remedy that reaches down to the great root of the disorder. That chronic remedy may be either *Ipecac* or *Lachesis* or *Tuberculinum*—some deep constitutional remedy or one that is employed most often for brief though sharply accentuated ailments. There is but one restriction to any selection—the remedy must fit perfectly the important element of the case.

Again, the symptom totality is to be regarded with more than numerical judgment. The physician places a valuation upon each and every symptom in the totality. Those of highest value express the essence or spirit of some proved drug, and that is the remedy for the chronic disease. That remedy, chosen by this old, but sometimes forgotten method, that remedy demanded by the peculiarly deranged human system, will do its work, and will restore health.



OVERHEARD ON THE STREET CAR.

Party who had been induced to come to Denver owing to the cheap rates extended by the railroads, telling a friend of a "good one" he had heard at the expense of Denver.

Scene: One of the prominent "Homes" of Denver; patient about to pass to that hence from which no record is made of any one ever having returned; solicitous attendant:

S. A.—Is there anything I can do for you? Do you wish to send any message to your friends? Is there anything you desire?

Patient—No, there is nothing you can do for me; I have no message for friends or others. There is one thing which I desire very much, however, and that is to die as Christ did*. Please send for Rev. O. and Dr. B.

Inasmuch as New Mexico, and other contiguous territory, is making strong bids for the invalid tourist business which has favored Denver with its patronage for many years past, steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of incidents of this kind, even though they be but "street car conversations."

*If you have forgotten the company in which Christ died, look the matter up.

PROSTATIC CANCER—DIAGNOSIS.

The frequency of this condition is insisted on by Legueu (*Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie Pratiques*, March 10, 1905), who gives the points of difference from hypertrophy as follows: The pain is more severe and constant, and there is less mechanical interference with urination than in hypertrophy. Hemorrhage occurs intermittently in all cases, but in very variable amount. The pain is apt to radiate into the sciatic nerve, but is constant in the perineum. Interference with defecation is generally more marked than with urination. On examination the wood-like hardness of the gland is pathognomonic. The tumor is very malignant and emaciation rapid. Operation is never complete, and is therefore inadvisable.—*Therapeutic Gazette*.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.

230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.

16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION. NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"IF"—If such a thing might be made possible that the entire medical profession of the city and county of Denver could be placed beyond reaching distance either by telephone, trolley, steam cars or other means of communication and transportation what a mirth provoking sight it would be to witness the wild race Revs. Craig, Tyler and Houghton would make for the paragoric bottle provided a peculiar pain was to simultaneosuly overtake this think triumvirate in the immediate region of the watch pocket, and some were to whisper "appendicitis!" And each one pocket, and someone were to whi sper "appendicitis!" And each one with a pocket full of prayers, too!

* * * * *

1906—It hardly seems possible that 1906 is here and already engaged in making things lively in all departments of business and others affairs of life; but such is the fact and The Critique, inasmuch as it is the usual custom and it has every reason to feel that way, desires to extend the compliments of this delightful season to every one connected with the medical profession; paraphrasing Dr. Le Roy C. Hedges' remarks at the conclusion of his

address before the Colorado Homeopathic Society at it's last meeting we will say that this includes those who believe in pills in preference to prayer for the suppression of pain; the allopath, and those of our own immediate family, the Homeopaths—"high" or "low" it makes little difference.

* * * * *

APATHY—There appears to be a peculiar bug working in the ranks of the Homeopathic profession in general which has been given the name of "apathy" by such scientific gentlemen as Kraft and a few others. There does not appear to be any doubt but what the diagnosis is correct. There is an insensibility to the fact that homeopathic remedies are relegated to the rear by the big guns of the profession who write text books to guide students along the straight and narrow path of homeopathy; an indifference as to whether they set even a working example; an unconcern as to what the laity and the profession think about it; a stoicism under fire worthy of a more heroic situation; a supineness and sluggishness amounting to absolute contempt for the law as promulgated by the immortal Hahnemann, which—if no other reason existed—might account for the falling off in attendance at many of our colleges and the loss of prestige and position among the homeopaths of the country. Apathy is the correct conclusion, all right, all right; but what's the use? Kraft, in his December leader, "Is Barkis Willing?" says we are all miserable hypocrites, and that those who pretend so much in public are the very worst ever, in their private practice. Is the esteemed brother at Cleveland, Ohio, correct?

* * * * *

COLORADO AGAINST THE WORLD—The proposition to establish homes in Colorado, to be maintained by states in the East, in which consumptives may be treated at a nominal cost, and with every likelihood of ultimate cure, is being urged by many medical magazines in the East and already several states

have started active operations leading towards the adoption of this method. Besides the fact of it being in every way practical it would tend to relieve the congested condition of the pulmonary department of the numerous hospitals, thus lessening the chances for contagion—if there are any—besides giving the patients the advantage of the much recommended change of climate; it would also place them under the care of specialists who have had an opportunity to study the great white plague in it's every attitude. An Indiana home will shortly be begun near Colorado Springs; Texas and Virginia have taken steps to follow suit and only last month the Kentucky Home Association was incorporated in Denver, articles having been filed with the secretary of state on the 12th of the month. The association has for its object the buying of a tract of land and the erection of a sanitarium and hospital thereon at a cost of not less than \$150,000 where consumptives from Kentucky can come and be cured. Truly Colorado is in a position to be of benefit to the entire world. Come to Colorado.



NEW JERSEY STATE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The fifty-second semi-annual meeting of the New Jersey Society was held at the Chalfonte hotel, Atlantic City, on October 3d and 4th. The session was called to order at 3:30 p. m. by the president, Dr. Edward S. Sheldon of Collingswood. The first vice president, Dr. Edwin De Baun, then took the chair and Dr. Sheldon read the address of the president. He urged that the society devote its activities to the securing of new members and continuing its old, and that all give more attention to the presenting of papers and to the attending of the society meetings. He advised that the younger men be given more to do and urged to take the lead. And he concluded by an inspiring appeal for all to join in promoting the society's interests.

The reports of the secretaries and treasurers showed the society to be in a flourishing condition. The legislative committee reported that legislation had been carefully watched and no bills adverse to the interests of homeopathy had been passed. Upon request from the State Board of Medical Examiners, a special committee, consisting of one member from each county, was appointed to co-operate with the regular legislative committee. The design of this action is to keep up the standard of requirements for license to practice medicine in the state.

The fee bill, adopted two years ago, which gives a complete schedule of the fees to be charged for all calls, treatments or operations was ordered printed and sent to all members of the society. It was decided to continue holding two meetings a year. The regular annual meeting will be held at Trenton on May 1, 1906.

The necrologist, Dr. Wallace McGeorge, reported the death of Herman A. Newbold, M. D., of Morristown.

The board of censors recommended the names of fourteen physicians and these were elected as members. Those admitted were Drs. Percy L. Brown, W. J. Barret, Frank H. Brown, W. L. DeLap, Oliver Grimshaw, P. . Krichbaum, E. S. Hallinger, Charles S. Mills, Charles T. Palmer, B. B. Powell, E. R. Richie, O. W. Thomas, Nathan Thomas, Thomas Youngman. Dr. Ella P. Upham, the second vice president, presided over the scientific session. Papers were presented by Wallace McGeorge, M. D., Camden, on "The Versatility of Hepar Sulphur." Edward Rushmore, M. D., Plainfield, on "Mental and Cerebral Symptoms of Hepar." Caldwell Morrison, M. D., Newark, on "Hepar Sulphur in Skin and Gland Affections." H. C. Garrison, M. D., Camden, on "Some Characteristics of Baptisia." Clinton C. Straughn, M. D., Matawan, on "Adenoids." Charles F. Adams, M. D., Hackensack, on "Applications of the High Frequency Current," and Bradford W. Givens, M. D., on "Aetiology and Treatment of Diphtheria."

The ladies in attendance were entertained by a luncheon at Galen hall and a chair ride on the famous "board walk." On the evening

of Wednesday the members and visitors were given the freedom of the Steel Pier, where they enjoyed the balmy sea-air, the hunter's moon and the sonorous strains of the Royal Italian band and led by its long-haired, strenuous conductor, Vessella.

Attractive exhibits were given in the hotel corridor by Horlick's Malted Milk Company; Welch's Grape Juice Company; Kress & Owen, who dispense Glyco-thymoline; the Lackawanna Dairy Company, who gave samples of Lange's Tissue Food; and John G. Haberle, the eastern agent of Halsey Bros. and the Chicago Pharmacal Company.

VIRTUE RUNNING WILD.

The sentiment which underlies the present efforts of certain worthy medical men to protect the profession from imposition and to make our therapy clean, reliable and trustworthy, is entirely laudable and commendable. The extent to which some of these gentlemen are permitting their enthusiasm to carry them is lamentable. The judgment passed upon many of the pharmaceutical preparations which have stood the test of time for years in the practices of thousands of successful medical men has seemed hasty and ill advised. To one who is prejudiced in neither direction, who endeavors to look at the matter with perfect fairness, it is very questionable if it is right that a small faction of the American Medical Association should use the organ owned by all of the members to condemn or detract from the reputation of long-established pharmaceutical preparations, many of which are used regularly by a large part of the membership of the association. The manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical preparations is and must be commercial in its character. It can never be strictly professional. The average preparation which has been used by medical men of intelligence for years with good results must have something in its favor, even if its manufacturers are not willing to conduct their business exactly as we may wish to dictate. I have no desire to uphold in any way the secret medical nostrum, but I question as a matter of fairness the propriety of attacking any welltried preparation until it is demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that the members of the association are opposed rather than being users of the preparation in question. Those who have been placed in positions of power—which may be used for the accomplishment of evil as well as good—should appreciate that such an office is one of trust and there should be an effort to carry out the will and wish of the majority rather than to be led by personal prejudice or petty motives.—G. T. F. in the Chicago Clinic and Pure Water Journal.

PERSONAL POINTS AND PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The Critique is published on the first of every month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the Homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

NOTICE.—Many complaints come to the business and editorial office of the non-arrival of The Critique. We hope that all such will, hereafter, be sent to the business manager promptly, as it is impossible for us to furnish extra copies if any delay occurs in notifying us, as the editions are invariably exhausted soon after being issued. If you are already a subscriber and have paid for your journal, do not, under any circumstances, send stamps for whatever copy you may desire, as we will gladly furnish you with the same if such a thing is possible. This is the last notice of this character which will be printed this year.

Volume thirteen, number one.

Dewey, of Medical Century, was guest of honor at a peach-bolo at Sidney, Ohio, November 10th.

Dr. Charles C. Rowley will occupy offices with Dr. J. Wylie Anderson in the Steele block from henceforth.

Dr. N. B. Delamater, Chicago, Illinois, tells all about "Homeopathic Apathy" in November Medical Visitor.

Dr. James C. King recently remembered Hohnemann Hospital, Chicago, by donating that institution \$10,000.

Thirteen may be a badluck number, but if it is, The Critique will have to stand it, as this is the opening chapter of volume 13 of this publication.

Collier's Weekly and the Ladies' Home Journal were resolute into popularity recently by the Southern California Homeopathic Society. How sweet.

The Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association is talking of establishing an official journal. There is room for a Homeopathic publication in that state.

Owing to the re-election of Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco recently, the Homeopathic profession in general has just cause for rejoicing and congratulations.

Dr. William Edmundson has moved his offices from the Steele block, where he has been located for many years, to 1415 Welton street.

Hahnemann of the Pacific, according to the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, "also has an unusually large and intelligent (freshman) class."

The Western Illinois Hospital for the Insane, located at Watertown, Illinois, now has a former interne of the Cook County Hospital for assistant superintendent.

The December issue of Medical Century was devoted to the doings of the Southern Tuberculosis Congress and was an unusually brilliant number. But, "what's the use?"

At the last meeting of the Southern Homeopathic Association, held at Louisville, Kentucky, Dr. E. Stillman Bailey of Chicago was elected president for the ensuing year.

The sympathy of the medical profession will go out to Dr. C. E. Fisher in the loss of his father, which occurred recently. He lived in Kansas and was eighty-two years old.

Thirty thousand dollars was recently received by the Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago, this being the amount of the bequest of the late George E. K. Dodge. Keep coming!

Medical Century says: "The Burlington railroad has issued an interesting folder on "Colorado as a Winter Resort? . . . Illustrations Look Invigorating." Guess yes?"

Mr. C. Stream, representing the Stream-Walker Chemical Company, Des Moines, Iowa, was a very pleasant caller at The Critique sanctum the 12th of last month. "Lactucodia."

Dr. Edward Cranch, 109 West Ninth street, Erie, Pennsylvania, is another enthusiast who takes great pleasure in testifying to the merits of Kent's "incomparable Repertory," as he expresses it.

A second edition of 25,000 copies of The Critique's November editorial, "Colorado as a Winter Resort" has been issued by the railroads and the Colorado State Commercial Association.

Dr. Guy Vinyard, Woodlawn Park, Colorado, was a caller upon many professional and other friends in this city the middle of last month. Was looking well and reported wife and babies as thriving.

Battle & Co. have just issued the eighth of their series of twelve illustrations of the intestinal parasites, and will send them free to physicians, on application. 2001 Locust street, St. Louis, Missouri.

We understand that a new medical staff is to be appointed for the Denver public institutions some time this month. Wonder who will pluck the homeopathic plum?

The Eclectic Medical Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio, begins its sixty-sixth volume with the January, 1906, issue. May it continue its much deserved popularity and prosperity indefinitely.

Dr. F. B. Morgan, formerly of Fort Collins, Colorado, is now located at Cornell, Illinois, having succeeded Dr. J. H. Veatch at the latter place. So says Medical Visitor.

In a recent issue of his journal, Kraft refers to Editor Dewey of Medical Century as a "farmer." They will be having to give that man the benefit of the "full count" the first thing he knows.

The Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter has been giving an interesting series of clinical cases for the past month or so, to show how the homeopaths of that burg do business along the firing line.

The Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter says: "Two homeopathic physicians of Council Bluffs, Iowa, have succeeded in bringing the homeopathic profession into disagreeable notoriety." Guess again.

The Delta Upsilon Club of Colorado entertained President Jordon of the Stamford University at a banquet at the Savoy hotel, this city, the 28th of last month. The business manager of The Critique participated.

Dr. Harriet Emolene Williams, formerly assistant to Dr. Kent, Chicago, Illinois, announces herself as assistant to Dr. Waring, with offices in Masonic Temple, in a card received too late for publication in our last issue.

The associate editor of Medical Times gives four accidental causes for the continued existence of homeopathy, among which is the "general and individual ignorance of the regular school." The other three reasons were wholly superfluous.

Read our directory of homeopathic physicians to be found among our advertising pages. Physicians desiring to refer business to Colorado doctors or to those located at points indicated in the aforesaid, will do well to read this arrangement.

The highly artistic position which the index of Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter occupies in its December issue will give our friend Kraft something to think about in looking up bad work in the proof reading line for some time to come. Wow!

A. B. and B. S. degrees will not be recognized by the Ohio State Board of Medical Examiners for advanced standing, unless the victim has done the science work comprised in the first year of the medical course, during the academic course.

Prince Louis, who came to this blooming country recently to show off a few English war ships, had an exhibition of American nerve handed him by a New York dentist who charged him \$1,000 for twelve hours' work. This was neither a priceless nor painless brand of dentistry.

The Los Angeles Medical Journal, speaking of one of the prominent physicians of that particular part of the earth, says: "This man is working an injury to the whole state of California." Rather plain speaking people, those, out on the extreme western wing of this wild and woolly country.

We have been a long while saying it, but that does not alter our opinion of Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges' presidential address delivered before the Colorado Homeopathic Society, and that is that it was the most finished article of the kind that has found its way into any medical publication for some while. One publication, however, has overlooked it so far. Too much good common sense and homeopathy for it. Sir?

The wife of the Alumni Association editor of the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy presented him, recently, with a daughter. Dr. R. F. Tomlinson is the name of the happy father and The Critique desires to number itself among those who extend congratulations.

Program for the meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club, which will be held at the Adams January 15th, is as follows: President's address, reports of secretary and treasurer, payment of dues for 1906, election of officers. This should be of sufficient interest to attract a large audience.

Work has been begun on a \$600,000 state institution at Allentown, Pennsylvania, which, when completed, will be under homeopathic management. We refer to the new state asylum for the insane which is being erected at that place. More power to Pennsylvania and the homeopaths thereof.

Seventy-eight physicians in the state of Vermont, some of whom have been practicing medicine in that state for the past thirty years or more, have been summoned before the State Medical Board for failure to have their licenses recorded. Three members of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Vermont are among the number, which goes to show—; don't go to show anything very much, we guess.

Punk proof reading is not entirely monopolized by The Critique. For instance: "Sunday Indisposition" article in last issue of The Chironian. But say, let's let up on noticing these trifles; the first thing you know Kraft's professional will make a slop over and then—but it is too terrible to think of.

We note that the editor of American Physician has taken occasion to fire some more hot shot into the camp of the Reporter, lauding to the skies the ex-editor, and suggesting that the present staff take a course in some editorial "kindergarten."—Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter. Well, what are you going to do about it?

We would be pleased to receive several copies of the December issue of The Critique. Although an unusually large edition was issued and reprints made of the article on "Homeo-pathy vs. Anti-path," we find ourselves much short of the demand. Orders for extra copies must be in the business office at least ten days in advance of date of issue, which, we are pleased to say, is promptly the first of the month.

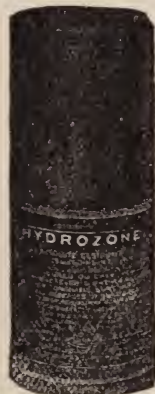
Dr. W. A. Yingling writes of Kent's Repertory: "We have a repertory that we can confidently rely on in all its features and rubrical remedies. . . . Every symptom is placed right where it belongs. . . . We get by this means the most complete and full repertory extant. . . . In every instance the 'Generals' are given as well as the 'Particulars.'"—Homeopathic Recorder.

November number of The Chironian continues to reflect great credit upon its editors and managers. Among the many meritorious manuscripts reproduced in that issue we notice one from Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe, "The Patient—Not the Disease," which is not only good Homeopathy but interesting reading.

"Antimonium Crudum: A Practical Study," by P. W. Shedd, M. D., New York, in December number of the Homeopathic Recorder, is a most interesting and modern presentation of this particular drug. Dr. Shedd had been referred to as the Helmuth of the present-day homeopathic profession; as a writer of both prose and poetry he has few superiors.

After occupying offices in the Steele block, corner of Stout and Sixteenth streets, this city, for a period beyond which the memory of a majority of people runneth not, Dr. E. H. King, one of the oldest and most highly respected homeopaths of the city, found himself obliged to vacate the fore part of last month owing to the remodeling of the building. He is now located in the Union block, corner of Sixteenth and Arapahoe. Office hours 10 to 11 a. m., 3 to 4 p. m. Telephone Pink 696. The good doctor will be pleased to see all his old friends at the new stand.

Hydrozone



Which yields thirty times its volume of "nascent oxygen" near to the condition of "ozone," is daily proving to physicians, in some new way, its wonderful efficacy in *stubborn cases of Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Itch, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Ivy Poisoning, Ringworm, Herpes Zoster or Zona, etc. Acne, Pimples on Face* are cleared up and the pores healed by **HYDROZONE** and **GLYCOZONE** in a way that is magical. Try this treatment; results will please you.

Full method of treatment in my book, "The Therapeutical Applications of Hydrozone and Glycozone"; Seventeenth Edition, 332 pages. Sent free to physicians on request.

Prepared only by

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57-59 Prince Street, New York

... FOR ...

FREE INFORMATION

concerning your

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

WRITE

**LIFE UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
COMPANY,**

512-519 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

"In pneumonia warmth is important, because cold skin means contracted cutaneous vessels, and this means increased congestion of the pulmonary vessels."--Dr. J. E. Winters to the N. Y. Academy of Medicine.

Antiphlogistine

is the only practical method of applying heat to the chest walls in

PNEUMONIA, PLEURISY, BRONCHITIS



COMPLETED DRESSING.

without frequently disturbing the patient. It depletes the visceral blood vessels by flushing the superficial capillaries---bleeds but saves the blood.

The circulation is thus favorably affected, congestion and pain are relieved, the pulse improves, temperature declines, the muscular and vascular systems relax and rest and sleep usually follow.

DIRECTIONS:--Always heat Antiphlogistine in the original container by placing in hot water. Needless exposure to the air or water impairs its usefulness.

Prepare the patient in a warm room. Lay him on his side and spread Antiphlogistine thick and as hot as can be borne over one-half the thoracic walls. Cover immediately with a cotton-lined cheese-cloth jacket, previously made and warmed. Roll the patient over on dressed side and complete the application. Stitch front of jacket. Dressings should be made as rapidly as possible.

Never fail to secure full and original packages--Small, Medium, Large, or Hospital size.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

New York

We observe that a certain New York doctor with an inhaler to advertise has succeeded in "working" a few unsuspecting members of the medical editorial fraternity.

In its November issue the Hahnemannian Monthly devotes two of its editorial pages to the "Doing of a Small Mind," which, on careful consideration, turns out to be the obituary editor of the Journal of the A. M. A. Comparison: "He has a soul so small that it could be put in a nut-shell; and, moreover, if there was a maggot-hole in the shell it would drop out." Now Mr. O. E., will you be good?

We don't like to call attention to the fact, but we do wish that some philanthropic individual would donate enough money to the Denver Homeopathic Hospital Association to enable it to repaint the outside of the association's building at the corner of Humboldt and Park avenue, Denver, Colorado. Will some one please walk up to the captain's office and contribute? The financial agent of the concern would be pleased to open negotiations with anyone thus inclined.

Dr. James T. Kent has turned the sale of his famous Repertory and also his Homeopathic Philosophy over to Boericke & Tafel. Dr. Charles Gatchell has sold his well-known Pocket Practice to the same firm. Boericke & Tafel have in press the following works: *Materia Medica*, by A. L. Blackwood, M. D.; *Diseases of Children*, by C. S. Raue, M. D. (second edition); *Refraction*, by R. S. Copeland, M. D., and A. E. Ibershoff, M. D.; *Lilienthal's Therapeutics*, and *Before and After Surgical Operations*, by Dean T. Smith, M. D.

Miss Mattie McFadden, who held the position of superintendent at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital for some while, up to within the past three months, left for her home in Detroit, Michigan, the latter part of November. Miss McFadden was one of the most capable, painstaking and thoroughly equipped by training and education of anyone ever holding this position, excepting, of course, Miss Durant, and leaves a large circle of well-wishers in this community who will be pleased to hear good reports of her wherever she may locate. This very charming young woman was the only one holding the position of head nurse at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital who escaped matrimony. Oh! She may come back yet.

"One of the spiciest little journals that comes to the secretary is the *American Medical Journalist*. It contains many very readable articles, and its last issue seems to be chiefly directed against the various transactions of the American Medical Association, especially against the Journal. We rather think that there is a great deal of truth in what it has to say and advise all who wish to know both sides of the question to read it. It is published by D. A. O'Gorman of New

York."—From the Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association (published under the direction of the publication committee of the South Carolina Medical Association), Charleston, South Carolina, September 21, 1905.

Health Commissioner Sharpley has issued a new form of birth report for use of physicians, the same having been distributed the middle of last month. Instead of the postal-card method heretofore in vogue, the reports are in book form, each book containing a sufficient number of blanks to cover a year's business; hereafter no notices will be issued to delinquents who are either too busy or too lazy to comply with the ordinance governing the report of births, and unless all such desire an audience with the police magistrate and the pleasure of paying a fine, it will stand them well in hand to attend to this particular clerical duty on or before the 5th of each and every month.

The large circle of professional and other personal friends of Dr. G. E. Brown, formerly of this city, will regret to learn of the misfortune which has overtaken him. Becoming addicted to the use of both morphine and cocaine, the doctor lost his mind and an examination into his mental condition was recently held at Los Angeles, California, whither he moved some while ago in hopes of regaining his health. While in Denver the doctor was highly esteemed by his professional brethren and was a prominent member of the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic College, besides which he enjoyed a rather extensive practice and had many friends outside the profession.

In the last issue of that highly interesting publication to reach this office which bears upon its title page the name of our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, Frank Kraft, editor and M. D., the aforesaid editor, friend, fellow citizen and M. D. takes occasion to call attention to the poor proof reading which recently reflected so much discredit upon *The Critique*. For anyone who has their proof reading done at a distance from the mother editorial office, and by a professional, too, the criticism was unusually mild and maidenly and only goes to show the forgiving and gentle spirit of the party at the active end. Thanks for the sweetness of your disposition on this occasion; we should have been quartered and hung up by the thumbs, as the work referred to was bad enough to deserve this heroic punishment.

The following letter from Dr. John Henry Clark, the great English homeopathic author and physician, to the University Homeopathic Observer, Ann Arbor, Michigan, is quite self explanatory. So far we have never noticed an unfriendly or uncomplimentary notice of Kent's great work; it is recognized by all as being a masterpiece:

"Repertories are no less essential than *Materia Medica*s, and at present Kent's Repertory holds the field. Of this work I possess

three copies—one a review copy and two purchased—and though the work may be considered costly, I should be the very last to grumble at its price. The reason why I require three copies is that I use it in three different places, and it is too heavy to carry about.

"It seems to me, sir, that it can not too strongly be urged on students and practitioners of homeopathy that the first essential of the homeopathic armamentarium is well arranged and trustworthy works of reference. These constitute the best investment he can put his capital into. Nowadays we have to compete with an allopathic profession armed to the teeth with palliatives, which they can use with no little skill. Homeopaths know that the best palliatives in any case is the homeopathic remedy. But if the homeopath can not find the remedy and the allopath is at hand with his hypodermic syringe, we can not complain if our patients give him a chance.

"Hoping these few considerations may be of some service to the rising generation of American homeopaths, I am, dear sir, yours fraternally,

JOHN HENRY CLARK.

"8 Bolton Street, London, W., July 31, 1905."

Those of the medical profession who, like myself, have been in the harness for two score years or more, can look back to the primitive methods and remedies used by us in our earlier days of practice, and then note the advantages we enjoy to-day in the way of modern therapeutic agents, and truthfully say that the advancement in the science of therapeutics and pharmaceutics has been truly wonderful.

While it is true that we employ practically the same remedies as in days gone by, or the active principles of the same drugs, yet, thanks to the pharmaceutical chemist, we are now enabled to prescribe them in a more agreeable form with all the inert matter eliminated and the desired constituent whose physiological action we wish to obtain remaining, and in the majority of preparations where that particular principle would be unpleasant to the palate it is skillfully combined with aromatics, etc., that do not detract from its therapeutic value, yet render it agreeable to take.

As an illustration, I call your attention to a remedy that no doubt the majority of us have used in treating tuberculosis, phthisis, scrofula, chronic pectoral complaints, and all wasting diseases. I refer to cod liver oil. From my experience and observation, I think it has been used with uniform success in those cases wherein the use of a remedy of its nature was indicated. The only objection to its use that has ever been advanced to my knowledge was the fact that many sensitive stomachs could not tolerate it on account of the disagreeable taste and smell; but now, thanks to the advancement in therapeutics, those disagreeable features have been eliminated, and we now have in Hagee's cordial of cod liver oil compound a preparation containing all the active principles of cod liver oil yet so skillfully combined with

aromatics, etc., that the most sensitive and delicate stomach will not rebel at its administration; and thus we are enabled to use this sovereign remedy wherever its use is indicated. I have had some excellent results from its administration in cases of brain exhaustion and nervous debility, while in chronic pectoral complaints and wasting diseases, and wherever an alternative and reconstructive tonic was needed, the above combination was my chief anchor.

Kansas City, Missouri.

B. B. RALPH, M. D.

HYGIENIC CLOTHING.

The touch of linen is most grateful to the human skin, imparting to the body a sense of relief and freedom experienced from no other fabric. This sense of general comfort is mainly due to the fact that a linen garment, unlike wool, does not impede but rather assists the skin in its work of ridding the system of a considerable part of its poisonous waste.

The Dr. Deimel underwear is linen to perfection.

SANMETTO IN ENLARGED PROSTATE AND IN LOSS OF TONICITY IN BLADDER AND SEXUAL ORGANS.

My experience in using Sanmetto has been very satisfactory. The largest class of cases in which I have been prescribing Sanmetto is found among men who have passed middle life, with symptoms of enlarged prostate and some difficulty in urination where there is apparently a loss of tonicity of the bladder and the sexual organs.

Cleveland, Ohio.

M. BORTS, M. D.

SANMETTO IN ENURESIS.

I administered Sanmetto in a case of enuresis—male, six years of age—on whom other experiments had already been tried. The mother reports great satisfaction. The prescription for Sanmetto was only duplicated once and not all of the second quantity used. Thanks from the friends Sanmetto made and the doctor who prescribed the preparation, as well.

E. ELLIS, M. D.

Chicago, Illinois.

A Louisville physician has recently written the manufacturers of **LISTERINE DERMATIC SOAP**: "Received your sample of Listrine Dermatic Soap, a piece of which I lathered and rubbed with unguent. hydrarg. and found that as a result I had a most esthetic mixture for the skin demanding mercurials.

"In giving X-Ray treatments I have long felt the want of such a soap, as it is cleansing, cooling and antiseptic. Just the thing for acne, lupus, etc."

4 SMOOTH
PERFECT
EASY

SHAVES for 1 cent.

BY THE USE OF THE

MORTON

SAFETY RAZOR



One-
Piece
Handle
and
Blade

Full Size

TRIPLE
SILVER
PLATED

There are twelve double-edged blades or twenty-four cutting edges of the finest, smoothest, hardest steel, ground by our own process to a lasting perfect edge. They are tempered so hard they will cut glass, and each one of these blades will give 20 to 40 smooth, perfect, easy shaves, no matter how harsh the beard, with

No HONING or STROPPING

A set of new
Blades will cost
\$1.00—



So you can see
how you can get

300 to 500 shaves for \$1.00, or an average of about 4 shaves for 1 cent.

The safety razor has become popular, and self-shaving is now a part of every gentleman's education. It has remained for the **MORTON** to develop to the highest point, where others have experimented. Its construction is so simple that it cannot get out of order and anyone can use it. There are only two pieces—handle and blade. The blade slips into the handle without screws, clasps, hinges, or other movable parts. With the **MORTON** cutting the face is impossible.

Prove all this by a Trial at Our Expense

Use the **MORTON** thirty days and if for any reason you want your money back, just return the razor and we will return your money without question. We pay express charges both ways. We authorize all dealers to make this offer. If yours don't handle the **MORTON** write us for our interesting booklet; but be sure he doesn't induce you to try "some other" kind. There is no other razor "just as good"

MORTON SAFETY RAZOR CO.

1191 Tacoma Building

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Here's Your Chance!

A great half price Offer

Read every word of this announcement, for it is the opportunity of years. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will it be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. Only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise everyone to accept this without delay. When we have received a certain number, we shall withdraw the offer.



Cosmopolitan

having now passed to the ownership of the most successful publishing house in existence, the Hearst organization, will shortly become the most widely read magazine in America. Over

500,000 copies a month

will shortly be required to fill the demand, while within a year it will outrank every other magazine in this country. "The best, no matter what it costs," is the motto of its editors, therefore it will be in Cosmopolitan that you will find the writers of world-wide reputation; the matters on which they write will be questions on public tongue; its fiction will be masterpieces of pen-craft; its whole contents will set the standard for magazine perfection. We cannot tell to-day who will be its contributors, for to-morrow's

sun may shine upon a new-born Conan Doyle, or the author of another "David Harum," and should such be, you will find it in Cosmopolitan.

Our Extraordinary Offer

As noted above, we have secured a limited number of subscriptions to

THE CRITIQUE.	-	1 year,	\$1.00
COSMOPOLITAN.	-	1 year,	1.00
REVIEW OF REVIEWS.	-	1 year,	3.00
			\$5.00

\$5.00 WORTH FOR \$2.50

THE CRITIQUE.	-	1 year,	\$1.00
COSMOPOLITAN.	-	1 year,	\$1.00
			BOTH FOR \$1.25

Fill out this coupon—cut it off—mail it TO-DAY,—and secure the greatest bargain that will ever be offered to the reading public. Do it

to-day, SURE!
We also want agents to work this great proposition for us.

Cut this Coupon off and send Today!

The Critique
I accept your offer of Critique, Cosmopolitan, Review of Reviews for 1 yr., all for \$2.50, or Critique and Cosmopolitan for 1 yr., both for \$1.25 and enclose same amount.

Date.....
Name.....
Street.....
Town.....
State.....

J. A. Herring, M. D., Myrtle Springs, Texas, says in the Alkaloidal Clinic: "I have just received the Clinic, and find an article by Dr. Thudichum on 'Echinacea.' I have used it with perfect success for the last five years, first employing Lloyd's specific tincture and later Ecthol, from Battle & Co., containing echinacea and thuja. I give the former the credit. And I want to say that it is a specific for all that Dr. Thudichum says. It has been so in my hands. I have just counted the empty Ecthol bottles in my office and find twenty-six used in the last year. In fact, people come twenty-five and fifty miles to have me treat old sore shins and the like. It stops boils and carbuncles; and I give it in all glandular inflammations. Pus and Ecthol can not stay in the same place. Try it, doctor, and you will be convinced."

MERCURIAL INUNCTIONS IN SYPHILIS.

In America the profession as well as the laity have not taken so kindly to this method of administering mercury as they have in the European countries.

The same may be said with reference to the use of hypodermic injections of solutions of the salts of mercury. When the disadvantages and in some cases the disastrous results attendant upon a long-continued course of treatment by mouth are considered, it would seem that these methods of treatment are not sufficiently taught and emphasized among the profession at large.

Among the ill-effects of the internal administration of mercury may be mentioned the foul appearance and diseased condition of the teeth and gums, chronic catarrhal processes in the mucous membranes of the stomach and intestines, irritated and often diseased conditions of the liver and kidneys, and the anaemic or cachectic state of the general nutrition, due to the prolonged purgative and eliminative effects of the drug.

A very satisfactory method of prescribing inunctions is to take a piece of mercury ointment (U. S. P.) and thoroughly mix it with thick lather prepared from Listerine Dermatic Soap (Lambert). The skin area to be used should be at least seven inches in diameter, and should be well cleansed with the same soap, and the mixture should be rubbed in thoroughly for a half hour.—American Journal of Dermatology.

HEPATIC COLIC AND GASTRIC CATARRH SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY LAVAGE OF THE STOMACH WITH HYDROZONE.

By Francis H. Weismann, M. D., New York City.

The patient, an engineer by profession, of fair size and weight, about forty-five years old, of temperate habits, nervous temperament, has been a severe sufferer of hepatic colic and catarrh of the stomach

for several years. Although having a fair appetite, the patient had frequent attacks of vomiting a large quantity of mucus and bile.

In addition to the above symptoms, he was troubled with periodical attacks of hepatic colics, which were so severe that I was induced to diagnose his trouble as being caused by the presence of gall stones.

None of the remedies which were prescribed previous to January 5, 1904, seemed to have any beneficial effect, while the periodical acute attacks made their reappearance more frequently (every four or five weeks).

Having read in medical journals several clinical reports in which Hydrozone and Glycozone were highly recommended in the treatment of diseases of the alimentary canal, I concluded to prescribe Hydrozone before meals and Glycozone after meals in varying doses for about two months without any appreciable benefit. A dose of castor oil was also administered every other week, while olive oil was given at bedtime.

The patient was growing weaker quite rapidly until an acute attack of hepatic colic which occurred beginning of April, 1904, plainly showed that the above treatment was not powerful enough to subdue the cause of his trouble.

Then I persuaded him to resort to lavage of the stomach with diluted Hydrozone.

I commenced treatment on the 5th of April, 1904, with Hydrozone 100 grammes, warm water one quart; the stomach was washed every third day in April and every second day in May, when the Hydrozone was increased to 150 c. c. (about five fluid ounces), and was kept at that amount throughout the treatment; during the month of June the stomach was washed out every day, July every fourth day, August and September once a week.

The improvement was noticeable already at the end of April, when the quantity of bile and mucus was much lessened. In September the benefits derived from this treatment proved conclusively that it had not been used in vain. Internal treatment was by means of Glycozone, two teaspoonfuls before and after each meal, and every three weeks a good dose of oleum ricini.

Up to date the patient has not had another attack of hepatic colic since April, 1904, while he is now enjoying good health.

The results that I have obtained in this particular case are so gratifying that I resort now exclusively to Hydrozone and Glycozone in the treatment of all cases of stomach diseases, and I believe that with the exception of stomach and intestinal disorders resulting from the presence of a malignant growth, all other cases can be successfully treated as above outlined.—Published by the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, 218 East Seventeenth street, August, 1905,

The Critique

VOL. XIII.

DENVER, COLO., FEBRUARY 1, 1906.

No. 2

Entered at Denver postoffice as second-class matter.

NATRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

We are not dependent upon Schuessler alone for indications for this remedy, as we have many pathogenetic symptoms. Schuessler's indications were good and mostly confirmed by clinical observations. The author has given this remedy for twenty years to many patients whose nerves were in a fret from mental exertion and sexual excesses and vices. The symptoms are worse in the *morning*, **EVENING** and *night*, and after midnight. There is marked *anæmia* and *aversion to the open air*. He is aggravated from a draft, from open air, from cold, from becoming cold and after becoming cold, and there is a tendency to frequent taking cold. He is worse from changes in the weather. Chlorosis. Aversion to bathing. Many symptoms come on after coition. He may be a sexual debauché. Many symptoms come on from fasting, and he is generally ameliorated after eating. He is aggravated from any physical exertion. His muscles are flabby, and he is losing flesh. He is disturbed by butter, cold drinks, cold food, *fats*, fruit, **MILK**, *sour things* and *vinegar*. Formication externally and internally. There is great physical irritability, and later a marked lack of reaction. Many symptoms are aggravated from a jar, or stepping. There is marked lassitude in the morning in hot weather. Constant desire to lie down. Prolonged weakness from loss of fluids. Lying on left side aggravates many symptoms. Worse before and after menses. During menses the symptoms are aggravated afternoon and evening. Numbness in single parts. Orgasm of blood. Stitching, tearing pains, aggravated during a thunderstorm. Pulsation all over the body. Sensation as though a shot was forced through the arteries is a verified symptom. *Oversen-*

sitive in general, and to pain. Shocks through the body, in night while awake. Sitting aggravates. General aggravation during a thunderstorm. Tension in muscles and tendons. Trembling in a thunderstorm. Twitching of muscles. *Nervous* and paralytic weakness, aggravated in morning, and after exertion. The body smells sour (like *Hepar, Sulph., Lyc.*).

Anger over trifles, and complaints from vexation. Anxiety evening and night, in bed, before midnight, after eating, with fear, during fever, about the future, about his health, and on waking. Complaints from bad news. Aversion to company. Concentration difficult. Confusion of mind in the morning, in the evening, after eating; from mental exertion, and on waking. Delusions, frightful; thinks he sees dead people, images, thinks he is going to have typhoid fever, that he hears footsteps in the next room. Discontented, discouraged, and easily distracted. Dullness of mind while reading. Mental exertion brings on many complaints. He is very excitable. Fear at night, of impending disease, that something will happen, of misfortune, on waking. Fears bad news. *Forgetful*; easily frightened, and heedless. She is hysterical, and in a hurry. No one works fast enough to suit him. Sometimes his ideas are abundant, and again deficient, and his mind grows sluggish. Impatience. He is indifferent to everything, even to his family. A gradually increasing indolence, a dread of mental and physical work. Irritability, in the morning, during menses, about trifles. Memory weak. Times of mirthfulness. **GREAT PROSTRATION OF MIND.** Restless and anxious evening and night. Sadness in evening, after emission, during fever, and from music. He is extremely sensitive to music and noise and to his surroundings. He grows serious and silent, and sits by himself quite still for a long time. He is easily startled, from fright, from noise, on falling asleep, and during sleep. Spells of stupefaction creep over him. His friends call him suspicious. Indisposed to talk. His thoughts wander. He is growing timid and bashful. Weeps easily. Mental work becomes impossible and he seems to be approaching imbecility.

Vertigo in the morning, aggravated from mental exertion, aggravated while sitting and walking. Tendency to fall.

Congestion in the evening. Heat in head in evening, in

forehead and vertex. Flushes of heat after sweat. Tension in the scalp. Eruptions on the head of golden yellow scabs, eczema on the forehead. Fullness in forehead, over the eyes, in the morning; aggravated by mental exertion. Heaviness of the head, and the hair falls out. Pain in the head, morning, afternoon, evening and night, aggravated binding up the hair, aggravated *after eating*; must lie down; aggravated from light, aggravated lying, before, during and *after menses*; aggravated MENTAL EXERTION; after sour milk; aggravated motion, or motion of head, aggravated noise, aggravated rising from lying, aggravated in a room, aggravated *sexual excesses*, aggravated after sleep, aggravated after stooping, aggravated straining eyes, aggravated *during a thunderstorm*, while walking, aggravated warm room; ameliorated in open air, ameliorated by pressure. The headaches are periodical, pulsating. Pain in forehead aggravated from MENTAL EXERTION, from motion; *over eyes*, in *occiput*, sides of head, temples, in vertex on waking in morning, in vertex and forehead. The pains are bursting, cutting in temples and sides of head, drawing in head and occiput; pressing with sour slimy vomiting; pressing in forehead, outward, over eyes; pressing in occiput, and sides of occiput; pressing in temples; pressing in vertex as if it would open. Stitching in head, in forehead, in sides of head, in temples. Stunning in head and forehead. Tearing in head. Perspiration of forehead. Pulsating in head, forehead, temples and vertex. Shocks in the head. Twitching. Uncovering the head brings on the symptoms.

Dryness of the eyes. Creamy yellow discharges. Heaviness of the lids. Inflammation of the eyes. Scrofulous ophthalmia, and granular lids. Itching and burning of the lids and margin of the lids. Burning lachrymation, must rub the eyes. Pain in the eyes when reading. Burning and cutting. Pressing during menses. Pain as though sand in eyes. Sore, bruised feeling when reading. Stitching pain in eyes. Paralysis of the optic nerve. Photophobia. Pupils dilated. One pupil dilated. Quivering of right eyelid while reading. Staring. Strabismus. Swollen lids. Yellow sclerotics. Colors before the eyes, dark. Halo around the light. Dim vision for distant objects. Foggy vision; blindness. *Exertion of vision* aggravates many symptoms. Flickering before the eyes morning on rising, at 5 p. m. Mist before

the eyes aggravated in gaslight at 8 p. m. Myopia. Sparks before the eyes.

Eruption on the ears. Creamy yellow crusts on the ears. Fullness in ears. Heat and redness of one ear. Itching in the ears. Lobe of right ear burning and itching, must scratch it until it bleeds. Noises in ears, with vertigo, humming, ringing, *roaring*, rushing, singing, whizzing. Pain in ear. Aching in right meatus. Burning. *Stitching* in and behind ear. *Tearing*. Pulsation. Stopped sensation. The hearing is *acute*, acute for voices; impaired, lost.

This patient is subject to fluent coryza, and catarrh of the nose with *thick yellow purulent discharge*. Epistaxis on blowing the nose. Fullness at the root of the nose. The nose is obstructed with mucus and crusts, but the discharge is generally scanty. Offensive odors in the nose in the morning. Ozoena. Pricking in the left nostril brings tears to the eyes. Smell is acute. Soreness in the left nostril. He picks the nose constantly and scales form. Frequent sneezing. Tension over the root of the nose.

Discoloration of the face, bluish; circles around the eyes; earthy, PALE; red blotches but not feverish; red alternating with paleness; yellow, liver spots; white about nose and mouth. Eruptions on the face, on the chin, forehead, lips, about the mouth, ON THE NOSE. Pimples on the forehead. Pustules on the face. Heat in the evening, during chill. The face burns. Itching of the face and nose.

Pain in the face, burning, neuralgic. Shooting in the right cheek. Soreness in the right lower jaw at angle, darting through it. *Stitching*. Swelling of the glands of the lower jaw. Swelling of the sub-maxillary gland.

Bleeding gums. The tongue is coated yellow. *Yellow at the base*, or dirty white. Roof of mouth coated *golden yellow or creamy*. Dryness of mouth and tongue. Salivation. Sensation of a hair on the tongue, followed by prickly numbness of whole mouth. Speech difficult. Stinging on the tongue. Taste bad on waking, bitter, metallic, saltish, *sour*. Vesicles in mouth and on tongue.

Caries of the teeth. Grinding the teeth during sleep in children. Looseness of the teeth. Pain in the teeth, at night, ameli-

orated by pressure and external warmth. *Burning*, pressing and pulsating.

Throat and tonsils coated yellow. Dryness of the throat. Mucus forms in throat. Tough clear white mucus in posterior nares. Thick yellow mucus drops from posterior nares, aggravated at night, must sit up to clear the throat. Sensation of a lump in throat. Much hawking. Inflammation of throat. Pain in throat on swallowing. Sore throat on right side, aggravated swallowing. Burning, pricking, stitching. Pulsation in left tonsil. Scraping mucus from posterior nares. Swallows liquids better than solids in sore throat.

The appetite is *increased, ravenous or wanting*. Aversion to food, to meat, to milk, to bread and butter. Desires alcoholic drinks, beer, pungent food, eggs, fried fish, cold drinks. The stomach is disordered by fat and milk. Emptiness, aggravated after eating. Eructation after eating, empty, SOUR; water-brash. Fullness after eating. Heartburn, heaviness and pressure. Heat in the stomach. Nausea in the morning, evening, during cough, and during headache. Pain in the stomach, after eating, two hours after eating; cramping; gastralgia, several attacks every day with vomiting sour fluids; over-secretion of lactic acid. Gnawing in the stomach. Pressing after eating. Soreness and stitching. Retching. Extreme thirst. Ulceration of the stomach. Sour vomiting. Creamy coating on the tongue. Sour odor of the body. Vomiting on coughing, with headache, of bile, bitter, frothy with headache, of mucus, SOUR in infants fed on milk; sour cheesy masses in intermittent fever; in pregnancy; vomiting yellow green.

Distension of the abdomen after eating. Sensation of emptiness. Flatulence, obstinate, after eating. Fullness, gurgling and hardness. Pain afternoon and night, after eating, paroxysmal, before stool. Pain in hypochondria. Burning in abdomen. Cramping before stool, causing urging to stool, while walking. Cutting in abdomen. Pressing in the hypogastrium. Soreness in the whole abdomen. Stitching in the abdomen and in liver. Torpid liver. *Rumbling*. Tension.

Constipation with difficult hard stool. Inactivity of the rectum; one day constipated, next day diarrhea. Diarrhea morning, night, with colic, after eating, in summer, with flatus. The

anus is excoriated; *much flatus*; involuntary stools; involuntary when passing flatus. Sore, itching anus, aggravated in the warmth of the bed. Pain in the rectum after stool. Burning during and after stool. Painful contraction of anus. Cutting during stool. Stitching on walking. Tenesums. Urging to stool after coition, in a man. Urging ineffectual, unsatisfactory. Weak feeling in the rectum before stool. The stool is bloody, cheesy, crumbling; light colored, bileless stool; *green*; jelly-like masses, pasty, sour-smelling stools, thin yellowish brown stool, watery, yellowish green, yellowish brown. Worms with the stool.

Paralysis of the bladder. Pressing pain in the bladder before urination. Urging to urinate at night, after coition (mar). After eating, constant, frequent. Dysuria. Urination frequent, *at night*, during perspiration, involuntary, night, during sleep. Must wait for urine to start. Must press a long time before urine starts. Unsatisfactory urination. Stitching pain in the kidneys. Emission of prostatic fluid during stool. Enlarged prostate. Burning in the urethra during the flow of urine. After stool burning and itching of the meatus. The urine is *albuminous*, burning, cloudy, dark, pale, copious night and morning, offensive, scanty, with mucus sediment.

Erections are troublesome morning and night, continued, frequent, *incomplete*, painful, without desire, violent, *wanting*. Vesicles upon the genitalia. Itching of the scrotum, prepuce and anus. Pain in the spermatic cords and testes. Drawing in spermatic cords. Pressing in testes. Seminal emissions *after coition*, without dreams, without erections, *frequent*, unconscious. Sexual passion diminished, or increased, *without erection, wanting*. Swelling of penis and testes.

Desire increased in the female. Leucorrhea *after menses*, acrid, *copious, creamy*, honey colored, *sour smelling*, yellow and watery. Menses absent, copious, too frequent, late, pale, painful, *protracted*. Prolapsus of the uterus with a weak sinking feeling after stool. Sterility.

Soreness in trachea. Hoarseness and loss of voice. Respiration is asthmatic, *difficult*, short and sighing.

Cough afternoon, evening in bed, night, during chill, constant, with coryza, after drinking. Dry evenign cough with expectoration in the morning. Hacking, hollow, short, racking

cough, with irritation in chest or larynx. Loose morning cough. Tickling in larynx and chest. Violent cough. Cough aggravated while sitting. Expectoration in the morning, bloody, greenish, mucus, *offensive*, purulent, thick, viscid, yellow; tasting flat, putrid, salty.

Anxiety in the chest; a bubble starts from the heart and passes through the arteries. Constriction of the chest. Empty sensation in the chest after eating. Pimples on the chest. Sudden feeling of fullness in the upper part of the chest. Oppression of the chest. Pain in the chest after dinner, from deep breathing, during cough. Pain in the heart. Aching, pressing in the chest. Burning deep in the chest, aggravated on the right side, evening in bed. Cutting, pressing. Rawness in chest on coughing. Soreness in chest. Stitching in the chest, sides of chest, aggravated in left side. **PALPITATION**, *anxious*, after eating; aggravated from *noise*, lying on left side, *during a thunderstorm*. Phthisis florida in young people. Trembling of heart, after menses, on ascending stairs.

Heavy dragging in the back. Itching of the skin of the back. Pain in the back at night, during menses, on motion, from *sexual excesses*, while sitting. Pain in the dorsal region; left scapula, between scapulæ. Pain in lumbar region, during menses. Pain in sacrum, during mensts. Aching in back during menses, in lumbar region. Sore bruised back and spine. *Spinal irritation*. Burning in lumbar region and in the *spine*. Drawing in the back. Sharp pain in right sacro-iliac junction. Stitching in lumbar region.

Perspiration of the back. Stiffness both sides of neck. Swelling of the glands of the neck. Weakness of the back toward evening, in the lumbar region, after emissions.

COLD HANDS, *legs and feet*. Feet icy cold during menses, in daytime, burn at night in bed. Contraction of extensors in forearm while writing. Sore stinging corns. Cramp in calves and feet. Cramp in hands, while writing. Cracking in joints. Eruption on limbs, vesicles; pimples and vesicles on lower limbs; pimples on nates; eczema of ankles. Formication of upper limbs and of feet. Heat of hands and feet. Heaviness of limbs, of lower limbs, legs and feet. Itching of limbs, upper limbs, lower limbs, *ankles*. Numbness of limbs, upper limbs, right hand and

arm, of fingers, right fingers, of feet. Pain in the limbs. Gouty, rheumatic joints, wrist. Rheumatic pain in shoulder (right). Pain in leg, calf, ankle, ball of foot, first toe. Bruised pain in limbs, lower limbs, knee, leg. Burning hands and soles. Crampy pain in left hand and index finger. Drawing in forearm, wrist during menses, hand, joints, left shoulder, hip and knee. Pressure in shoulder. Stitching in shoulder and fingers, in hip, *thigh*, knee, soles, heel. Tearing in limbs, joints, upper limbs, shoulder, upper arm, elbow, fingers; lower limbs, hip, knee, leg, foot, toes. Perspiration of hands and feet. Restless legs. Shortening of tendons in hollow of knee, also after menses. Stiffness of joints. Swelling of fingers; of lower limbs, of feet. Tension in hamstrings and calf. Trembling in hands, in knees after emissions. Twitching of muscles. Weakness of upper limbs, of hands, of right wrist and left ankle after menses; of lower limbs, thighs, ANKLES. Weakness of ankles in children (*Nat-c.*). Sudden giving way of legs while walking.

Very deep sleep. The patient is a great dreamer. Dreams anxious, *amorous*, of dead people, distressing, of previous events, of fire, *frightful*, nightmare, *pleasant*, vexatious, and vivid. Falling asleep in the chair. The sleep is restless. Sleepiness all day and after dinner, most in *forenoon*. Sleepless *before midnight*, after midnight, from crowding of thoughts. Sleepiness, yet cannot sleep. Unrefreshing sleep. Wakeful from 12 to 3 a. m. Waking early, 5 a. m., unrested. Waking late.

Coldness in evening in bed, in cold air. Chilliness in evening, during menses, after eating. Shaking chill. One-sided coldness. Internal chill. Fever, flushes of heat and headache every afternoon. Cannot get to sleep, feels so hot. Fever with sweat during sleep. Intermittent fever with vomiting of sour masses. Perspiration in the *daytime*, morning, afternoon, during the night. Anxious sweat. Cold sweat. Perspiration on coughing, on *slight exertion*. Profuse sweat in the morning and during the night with great nervous weakness. Sour-smelling sweat. The infant smells sour.

Biting, burning or coldness of the skin. Liver spots; red spots, yellow spots and jaundiced skin. Dry skin. Dry, burning eruptions; blisters, boils, burning, desquamating, moist, dry, herpetic, painful, phagedenic, pimples, golden yellow scales; sup-

purating, urticaria, vesicular. Eczema with honey colored discharge. Erysipelas. Excoriation. Formication. Freckles. Gnawing pain in skin. *Inactivity* of the skin. Itching, biting, burning, crawling, creeping, stinging, ameliorated by scratching, aggravated by warmth of bed. *Sensitive skin*. Sore feeling in the skin. Sticking in the skin. Swelling of skin, of affected parts. Dropsical skin. Ulcerative pain. Ulcers; biting, burning, crawling, deep; discharge offensive and yellow; fistulous, inflamed, red areola, sensitive, stinging, suppurating, swollen, unhealthy. Unhealthy skin. Warts.

Note.—Original publication in The Critique.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

At the December meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New York the following resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to all Homeopathic medical journals, to the secretary of agriculture, and to Dr. H. M. Wiley, chief chemist of this department:

"In view of the fact that the United States government is conducting a series of experiments to determine the effects of various drug substances, whether injurious or not, and in view of the fact that homeopathic medicine is thereapeutically based upon the provings of each single drug substance upon the healthy organism to determine its specific and exact action in disturbing cellular or functional equilibrium, and that, therefore, any government proving may be of scientific value in the cure of disease, we, the members of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the county of New York, respectfully recommend that, in further experiments, a homeopathic preparation of the drug substance be administered to several of the provers, and that the effect, mental and physical, with careful regard to the character, location, aggravation or amelioration (as from heat, cold, pressure) of each symptom be noted in all cases (also in those taking crude doses), that the government commercial provings may be made of therapeutic value to the 15,00 homeopathic practitioners, to the hundreds of thousands of taxpayers under homeopathic treatment, and to exact medical science in general."

HOMEOPATHY VS. ANTI-PATHY.

V. Cook County Hospital Exhibit—Continued.

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D., H. M., Evanston, Illinois.

In the initial number of this series, designated as "a declaration of war against anything and everything un-homeopathic, much was promised in the way of publicity—exhibiting the sham and duplicity almost universally practiced in private and public hospitals, and in charitable institutions, by so-called homeopaths.

The September installment stated: "I propose to join a crusade against this entire fraudulent outfit, who, in the name of homeopathy, are prostituting nearly all that is good and true in its teachings and practice." . . . "Is this not the opportune time for us to cry aloud and spare not to 'take off the lid' and let the keen eyes and quickened intelligence of a conscience-awakened people see the guilty offenders who are disgracing homeopathy?"

The December installment gave the first crusade exhibit showing the anti-pathic and mixed un-homeopathic, treatment given in Cook County Hospital, Chicago, under the supervision of the homeopathic general medical staff, consisting of Drs. H. V. Halbert, F. W. Wood, and A. R. McDonald, the same to be continued in this, the February issue.

In continuing this exhibit several cases will be taken outside of the general medical department, in order to show the treatment in a greater variety of diseases.

Homeopathy is also supposed to be represented in Cook County Hospital in the following specialties:

Skin and venereal diseases, by Dr. Frank Wieland.

Eye, ear and throat diseases, by Dr. Burton Hazeltine.

Contagious diseases, by Dr. A. M. Cameron.

Surgery, by Dr. C. E. Kahlke.

The above attending physicians and surgeons in these special departments, as previously stated of the general medical staff, are all representative physicians filling important professorships in the Hahnemann Medical College.

The cases selected without discrimination for this exhibit are all recent, and taken from the records on file, abstracts having been carefully made to give prominence only to the symp-

toms, diagnosis, treatment and results. No better homeopathy could be found in the records than that given.

Reprints of the cases previously given (I. to IX. inclusive) can be furnished upon application.

The parenthesis () is used to designate explanations and criticisms not included in the case records.

EXHIBIT X.—Lillian M., age 15 months. October 2, 1905, transferred from medical service, where treatment had been given for gonorrheal conjunctivitis and nephritis. History same as written before, plus purulent discharge from the eye. Gonococci found in smear from the eye.

Diagnosis: Gonorrheal ophthalmia.

Treatment:

October 2, eye irrigated with warm boric solution every four hours.

October 3, irrigation, 5 per cent. argyrol (a proprietary preparation with a copyrighted name) once a day.

October 4-10, Elixer (iron, quinine and strychnia) one-half dram three times a day. Boric solution, and argyrol, continued.

Pulsatilla 3x, minims iii (three drops) every four hours.

Result: Improved—dismissed by request.

Attending Physician: Dr. Burton Hazeltine.

(This mixer treatment displays inexcusable and thoughtless disregard of the antidotal relations of drugs. Iron, quinine and strychnia all antidotal to and antidoted by pulsatilla, as all homeopathic authorities agree, cannot be credited with a cure when given together. One remedy at a time, and then only when indicated, is the unanimous advice of all good homeopaths. There is no other way of knowing which medicine is curative, and when a cure is made.)

* * * * *

EXHIBIT XI.—O. T., age 7. Admitted August 23, 1905. Chilliness, headache, vomiting past three or four days, followed by rash on chest, back and neck. Throat very sore. Scarlet rash covering entire body. Typical strawberry tongue. Tonsils enlarged and bright red. Some cervicle adenopathy.

Diagnosis: Scarlet fever.

Treatment:

August 23, castor oil, one dram. Dobell's solution as gargle (alkaline solution of carbolic acid).

August 23-27, Bell. every three hours.

August 25, Dobell's solution as gargle.

August 26, calomel, one-fourth grain every hour for four doses.

August 27-29, Rhus. tox., 2x, minims v, t. i. d. (three times a day).

August 30-31, Bryonia 1x, minimis ii, t. i. d.

September 4, elixir (iron, quinine and strychnia) one dram, t. i. d.

September 6-22, (16 days), Drosera, minimis iii.

Bell. t. i. d.

Elixir of I., Q. and S. every other day, one dram.

Result: Recovery.

Attending Physician: Dr. A. M. Cameron.

(The hundreds of good homeopaths who know by many bedside experiences the prompt action and curative results following the use of the single indicated remedy in scarlet fever will read the above with deep regret. That such a fine opportunity to show the advantages of Homeopathy over all other treatment should be bungled into complete failure is surely a great misfortune.)

* * * * *

EXHIBIT XII.—Mamie L., age 18. Admitted June 28, 1905. Been sick two weeks; vomiting; no appetite; bowels regular; not menstruated for three months; leucorrhea, yellow; pain and swelling in left side; dark rash over abdomen, face and arms; breasts enlarging; glands of groin enlarged, worse left side; erosion on each side of labia near posterior commissure; examination painful; hard mass protruding from anterior wall of vagina.

Diagnosis: Gonorrhea; pregnancy; chancroids.

Treatment:

June 28, Magnesium sulph. (Epsom salts) 1 ounce.

June 28 to July 3, hot bi-chloride douches a. m. and p. m., 1-3000, daily.

July 1, Comp. Pulv. Glycerryza, one ounce.

Result: Same. Transferred to Venereal Service (where the treatment will be similar to the venereal cases following this).

Attending Physician: Dr. C. E. Kahlke.

(In this case of a pregnant woman in ill health, a homeopathic physician true to the principles of his art, would have made a careful, painstaking search for the remedy indicated by her, no doubt, multitudinous symptoms. The poor woman with the heavy burden of disease, and the unborn child, with the dark cloud of inherited dyscrasia brooding over his conception, made strong demands upon high skill, and conscientious effort of the only art under heaven that could relieve the ominous situation. And how was the situation met? By three cents worth of Epsom salts, and an equal amount of compound licorice powder. Any drug clerk on \$5 per week

could have made the prescription, and in all probability would have made just that prescription.)

* * * * *

EXHIBIT XIII.—Mamie H., age 23. Admitted September 13, 1905.

The record states that this patient left the hospital two months ago. Was under Dr. Wieland's care, and her condition is the same as then with the exception of scabies, and also the secondary eruption of syphilis. The breasts about the nipple are very tender and covered with yellow crusts.

Diagnosis: Syphilis; scabies; hernia, and pregnancy.

Treatment:

September 13, apply sulphur ointment to lesions. Olive oil to breasts. Chlorate potass. m. w., P. r. n. (mouth wash as needed).

September 13 to October 30 (48 days), Merc. proto. iod. $\frac{1}{4}$ grain t. i. d., used as a mouth wash, vaginal douche, and internal treatment.

September 15-16, Sulphur ointment applied to the body.

September 20-26, Sulphur ointment applied to body.

September 27, Cathartic, cascara, 1 dram.

Permanganate and Potassium chlorate frequently used in mouth washes and douches in connection with the Proto. iod.

Result: Not given. Transferred to ward 5; in labor.

Attending Physician: Dr. Frank Wieland.

(Venereal cases in public institutions and free clinics are usually transient, giving little opportunity for homeopathic treatment, the time being too short to show good results; therefore, cases have been selected for this exhibit wherein this excuse cannot be offered. The above case was under treatment at least forty-eight days, and without one homeopathic prescription. No homeopath, or the average mixer, would have given the *Proto. iod.* forty-eight days in succession, with sulphur ointment, permanganate and potassium chlorate sandwiched in, without at least a routine homeopathic remedy. Dr. W. resembles that importunate Dutchman, who, having left his native land and forgotten his mother tongue, had not yet acquired the speech of his adopted country. He was thus only able to stumble along in a jargon. This case shows Dr. W. has lost homeopathy, and not acquired the mediocre skill of the allopath.)

* * * * *

EXHIBIT XIV.—Clare W.; age 23. Admitted October 19, 1905. Single

ulcer over left labia majora last two months; labia swollen, indurated; large area of ulceration; thick greenish discharge from urethra; body covered with brownish maculae.

Diagnosis: Syphilis; chancroids, and gonorrhea.

Treatment:

October 19, Touch lesion with Silver Nitrate. Give Proto. iod. $\frac{1}{4}$ grain q. i. d. (4 times a day).

October 20-22, Proto. iod. $\frac{1}{4}$ grain q. i. d. With Permanganate, and Trioform powder.

October 22-26, Bi-chloride. 1-2000, douche a. m. and p. m.

October 23 to November 9 (17 days), Bin. iodide $\frac{1}{4}$ grain t. i. d. (3 times a day).

October 24-28, Canth., minims x, t. i. d.

October 27-28, Calomel powder, with permanganate 1-2000.

October 28-29, Merc. sol. 3x, grains v, q. i. d.

October 30, Glycerine 1 ounce, Boric acid 2 drams, and Water 7 ounces (a mixture). Dose, teaspoonful 4 times a day.

October 31 to November 9, Special medicine. (Constituents not named).

Trioform and Permanganate frequently used in douches.

Result: Improved.

Attending Physician: Dr. Frank Wieland.

(Alas what a doctor whose preceptor, Dr. C. Rushmore of Plainfield, New Jersey, a steadfast and consistent Hahnemannian, can no longer "point with pride," etc. Whose alma mater, Hering College, discontinued further fellowship last year, but when dropped from the faculty Hahnemann College promptly furnished a parachute, landing the aforesaid thrown-overboard in the lap of that "progressive" "liberal" and "scientific" aggregation to help preserve and promote "rational medicine.")

After the above treatment of such cases, followed by *recovery* only, the difficult task of cure remains for the true homeopath to antidote the constitutional disastrous and chronic effects of crude mercurial heroic doses, and then endeavor to cure the patient.)

* * * * *

EXHIBIT XV.—Fred M.; age 45. Admitted August 19, 1905. Blood in bowel movements ten days ago, continuing for six days; ten stools daily, mostly blood; stool now is thin, slimy, and yellow, no blood; attended at times with cramping pains in the abdomen, with soreness to touch; three nights ago had some fever; next night severe chill, with fever and sweat all night; no appetite; some vomiting of food; patient large, strong, and well nourished;

pupils dilated; tongue rough, coated white; pulse 100, strong, full and regular.

Diagnosis: Abscess of liver.

Treatment:

August 21-26, Guaiacol inunction, 15 drops when temperature is 103.

August 22-25, Nux vomica 1x, minims x. With Capsicum tinct., 10 drops every 4 hours.

August 22, Trional (a coal-tar product), grains 15, one dose.

August 23-24, Hyoscine hydrobromate, grain 1-100 every 4 hours.

August 25, Gels. 1x, minims v, 4 times a day.

August 30, Castor oil, with Charcoal, alternating, 3 times a day.

August 31, Abscess opened and drained.

August 31 to September 3, Strychnia sulph., grain 1-30 hypo. every 4 hours.

September 3-7, Strychnia sulph., grain 1-30, by mouth.

September 5-7, Elixir (iron, quinine and strychnia) 1 dram 4 times a day.

September 7-8, Strychnia sulph., grain 1-30 hypo. every 4 hours, alternating with Whisky 1 ounce every 4 hours.

Result: September 8th, death.

Attending Physician: Dr. H. V. Halbert.

(Another death charged against homeopathy, in which the Hahnemannian system was not represented. Notice this "worst ever" mixer treatment: nux and capsicum every four hours, with Guaiacol to reduce fever, Trional for sedative, and hyoscine for delirium, all at the same time, in the homeopathic department of a charitable institution supported by the tax-payers of Cook county. Has the commercial world produced a greater sham and fraud in business affairs than this Cook County Hospital imposition upon the principles and truth of homeopathy, as well as the innocent public?)

Let the Truth Be Stated.

If Cook County were the only hospital where the homeopathic art was being betrayed and disgraced the "august stables" might easily be cleaned out; but, alas, investigation thus far has failed to locate better homeopathic treatment in any hospital in Chicago than is given publicity in this exhibit of fifteen cases. Let it be known now and here, that if there is such an institution in Chicago, or anywhere in the United States, more truly and fairly representing homeopathy, this crusade series will gladly give ample space and the widest possible pub-

licity to the facts, if such facts and truths exist.

In case the management of any hospital takes exception to the above statement, and will permit a representative of this crusade to make a careful investigation, depend upon it, the full truth will be written up and announced to the world. The writer knows of one or two possible exceptions among the smaller hospitals, but they are not located in Chicago. As heretofore stated the mixers and mutineers have taken possession of nearly all the hospitals and propose to stampede the rank and file of the homeopathic profession to the anti-pathic camp.

During recent months the journals of the homeopathic school have been giving much space editorially and otherwise in discussing the "apathy, its cause and cure" among the homeopaths; but, my dear brethren, let it be shouted into your ears, that mutiny, rather than apathy, is a better diagnosis. The next installment of this crusade series will be devoted to this question: "Is it apathy, or is it mutiny?" Doctor, do you propose to be stampeded away from Homeopathy, or will you join a protest against such *mutiny* and unite with the *loyal homeopaths* in an effort to *preserve* and *promote* Homeopathy?

Comments and Criticisms.

For want of space in previous installments this department has been crowded out, and now only brief extracts can be given of a small part of a large correspondence, which continues to increase. We are pleased to hear from all our friends who want to preserve and promote homeopathy. There will be important information for you later by mail, therefore be sure your address is in the list in time.

To save space, the date, address and signature will be omitted in the following extracts of letters.

Dr. K. G.—After reading your articles, I want you to put me down for one who is eager to promote and preserve pure homeopathy, and who, in spite of great stumbling, endeavors to practice it all the time.

Dr. R. F. R.—I am glad you have started the ball rolling. I feel convinced that the initiative must come from the West. We are too conservative here in the East. I shall do my best to help carry out your plans.

Dr. T. D. S.—I am pleased with your crusade, and the practical interest being aroused. Let the good work go on, and count me in at the outset. What can I do to help? With best wishes for homeopathy

and the Chicago fraternity, I am, sincerely yours.

Dr. G. T. M.—Count me one when it comes to anything to preserve and promote homeopathy. Being of the younger generation, I should be pleased to see republished the writings of such men as Lippe, Hering, Dunham, and others of their day. I think your plan a good one. May you succeed.

Dr. A. A. P.—I am much interested in the new move, and am sure it will bring results. I have in my local town now and then published a few homeopathic facts in the county papers. One of my ideas has been for a long time to have some able men write articles for the education of the people. Please count me among the workers.

Dr. F. A. S.—I want to tell you that I am entirely in sympathy with your present crusade. It is a big undertaking, and I hope you will be successful. I am only one, but shall be pleased to do whatever I can to promote true homeopathy. I practice it, and know what it will accomplish, and my patients know it also. We have four pseudo-homeopaths here, but I stand alone for the unadulterated.

Dr. S. P. H.—I have just been reading your "comments and criticisms" on the Hahnemannian homeopathy, and it meets fully my own thoughts upon the subject. I have many times been disgusted with the men and women who call themselves homeopaths and their methods of practice would suggest quite the contrary. I should be pleased to be counted one of your number of the true Hahnemannian homeopaths.

Dr. A. E. A.—I believe you are moving in the right direction. The trouble has always been that the men who should speak out have never dared to do so, and it is high time that the men who are mongrels should know their place. It is well for all to know that the homeopathic profession has many Benedict Arnolds in its ranks, and they are making the nest of homeopathy so lousy with their doctrine that we need to blush for shame. Many men are so afraid of losing a dollar that they dare not open their mouths.

Dr. C. M. B.—Your crusade is doing good, and I am very glad to lend you my moral influence. Personally, as you know, my work lies in another direction and I can not undertake such things myself, but I can give you my encouragement, and what little help happens to come my way. The practice of men like Goodno, and many who have studied in the schools which teach in a similar way, is daily becoming more corrupt, and it is high time that we let it be understood most thoroughly that we hold no ground whatsoever in common with them.

Dr. S. J. H.—I am fully in accord with your plan of bombarding the enemy. Register my name with the Hahnemannian homeopaths. Michigan has very few Hahnemannians, and certainly none are being turned out from our colleges in this part of the country. The product, however, is as good as the plant that makes it. One might infer from

the talk of one Dr. — and others on the totality of the symptoms that they were well schooled in homeopathics, but this prattling about re-proving the *materia medica* is all superficial with such fellows.

Dr. T. H. H.—Your declaration of war received. I have kept quiet since the days of Dunham. I got then a dose of disgust similar to the one of which you now complain, and I said to my soul, "What's the use?" My sword has not rested in its scabbard, but my pen has been dulled. I have been fighting on for homeopathy, but the battles have been local and hand to hand. I wish we could get at the work in a systematic way. Write me again. I may get stirred by your example, and your enthusiasm, to again sharpen my quill for the sake of the dear cause. Tell me what you want, and we shall see. Your battle-cry stirs me. A few more shouts and I may arise and re-strap my rusty harness.

Dr. C. B. G.—In the early days of homeopathy in Philadelphia there was a meeting of the doctors and some others to consider how they could best bring to the attention of the public the advantages of homeopathy, and an old lawyer said: "Gentlemen, all that you have to do is to cure your patients." Now, it seems to me that if it can be demonstrated to the profession that the Hahnemann way of doing things is the best and only homeopathic way, it will do more to help the halting ones than any amount of abuse. If they are teaching falsities, tell them so; demonstrate it to them. If they teach falsely, and practice as they teach, for gain only, then denounce it. Dead house pathology is at the bottom of the departure from pure homeopathy, and a want of knowledge of living pathology makes the rest of the difference between the strict follower of Hahnemann and his half-hearted followers.

Dr. J. B. S.—The conservative attitude of the eastern homeopaths is well enough in times of peace, but should not do, and will not do after a declaration of war. Without considering anybody's personal interest, the interest of homeopathy will be advanced by a continuation of the war. It is a process of fermentation, and necessary at times for a purification. We should restrict homeopathic principles to therapeutics, where they belong; and we should restrict our therapeutic action to the homeopathic principles; but we should allow a physician to use mechanical means of relief, and the application of heat and cold, the relief of the pangs of death by opiates, the use of antidotes to poisonous substances, the use of chloroform in insurable tetanus or hydrophobia, etc., to the free and rational judgment of the individual. This will clear the air and bring in hundreds of good men.

Dr. W. H. P.—The articles from your pen are striking the paramount evils in the homeopathic ranks of to-day. Am glad the reform movement has come, and hope it will continue until the desired results are attained. The one thing most needed to-day is a thorough knowledge of case taking and drug proving with the physician who

has the moral stamina to give the single remedy. If we have a system based upon science, worthy of a name, for the sake of humanity, and all that is good and just, let us be worthy exponents of its principles. I want to emphasize what has been said in regard to educating the laity. That, I think, is, and has been, a weak place in our craft. This is an age of knowledge seeking and knowledge getting. If tracts and pamphlets could be found upon the tables of the office of every homeopath and distributed among the people, it would bring practical results. If they knew more of the principles of the better way, I assure you the fakir and the patent medicine man would be relegated to the rear.

Dr. M. M.—Please place my name on your list. It is a great privilege to do so. I have been smiling all over since reading your crusade articles, to think that in one section of the country homeopathy is not a lost cause. The opposition hold everything, and exist on the reputation and labors of the previous generation of the followers of Hahnemann. What is good and true comes from the All-wise Creator, and the forces of evil may down it for awhile, but truth will surely win in the end. I believe, as much as I am alive, after forty years' practice of it, and by thousands of experiments, that the potentized remedies will produce and cure symptoms and conditions, and that marvelous cures are wrought by them when given according to the "law of similars." I am old enough to have been associated with the founders of homeopathy in this country in a teaching capacity, but I have been hopeless for years; and while I practice it, knowing its marvelous results by thousands of wonderful cures, its practice is well nigh extinct. However, when I read your thrilling words they stirred me greatly, and I thought: "Is it possible that this war-cry, from the West, is really going to do something for our almost dead cause?" I wish you great success in your noble mission.

Capsicum in the Obstinate Diarrhœas of the Aged.—Dr. Frederick Kopp regards *Capsicum annum* as the most beneficial remedy in those obstinate diarrhœas of the aged which resist the ordinary remedies. He gives drops of the tincture upon sugar or in sweetened water. Watery, frequent stool, accompanied by severe abdominal pains and a burning sensation about the anus. Weakness and exhaustion may be present in these cases.—Hom. World, N. A. Jour., Hahn. Monthly.

THE GROUNDS OF A HOMEOPATH'S FAITH.*

By J. M. S. Chesshir, M. D., Peabody, Kansas.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I may fire some hot shot to-night, but please do not think that I do it through malice, jealousy, hatred, bigotry or any kindred feeling. My purpose is to give you some information as to what *true homeopathy* is, and if the assertions that I make can not be proven, after a careful study and practice of homeopathy, then I am willing to renounce it and take up your "pathy."

In writing this paper I have quoted freely from the literature of my library, hence back some of my statements by their authority, as well as my own experience and study; but since homeopathy owes its success over the other systems of practice to the laws according to which its medicines are given, we may take for comparison the law of similars and dissimilars. Dr. H. C. Woods says in his treatise on therapeutics: "The old and tried method of therapeutics, is that of empiricism, or, if the term sounds harsh, of clinical experience." As stated by some of its most ardent supporters, the best possible development of this plan of investigation is to be found in a close and careful analysis of cases before and after the administration of a remedy, and, if the results be favorable, the continued use of the drug in similar cases.

That very much has been thus accomplished it were folly to deny. Leaving out of sight the growth of the last two decades almost all the current therapeutic knowledge has been gained in this way.

Therapeutics developed in this manner cannot, however, rest upon a secure foundation. What to-day is believed is to-morrow cast aside certainly has been the law of advancement, and seemingly must continue to be so.

What has clinical therapeutics established permanently and indisputably? Scarcely anything beyond the primary facts that quinia will arrest an intermittent, that salts will purge and that opium will quiet pain and lull to sleep.

To establish therapeutic facts the profession clings as with the heart and hand of one man—clings with a desperation and unanimity whose intensity is the measure of the unsatisfied de-

sire for something fixed. Yet with what a babel of discordant voices does it celebrate its two thousand years of experience!

This is so well known that it seems superfluous to cite examples of the therapeutic discord, and only one shall be mentioned, namely, rheumatism. In this disease, bleeding, nitrate of potash, quinine, mercurials, flying blisters, purgation, opium, the bromides, verateria and a host of other remedies, all having their advocates clamorous for a hearing; and above all the tumult are to be heard the trumpet notes of Chambers: "Wrap your patients in blankets and let them alone!"

Experience is said to be the mother of wisdom. Verily, she has been in medicine a blind leader of the blind; and the history of medical progress is a history of men groping in darkness, finding germs of truth one after another, only in a few minutes to cast each back into the heap of forgotten baubles that in their day had also been mistaken for verities. In the past there is scarcely a conceivable absurdity that men have not tested by experience and for a time found to be the thing desired; in the present homeopathy and other similar delusions are eagerly embraced and honestly believed in by men who rest their faith upon experience.

Narrowing our gaze to the regular profession and to a few decades, what do we see? Experience teaching that *not* to bleed a man suffering from pneumonia is to consign him to an open grave, and experience teaching that *to* bleed a man suffering from pneumonia is to consign him to a grave never opened by nature. Looking at the revolutions and contradictions of the past, listening to the therapeutic babel of the present—is it a wonder that man should take refuge in nihilism, and, like the lotus caters, dream that all alike is folly—that rest, and quiet, and calm are the only human fruition?

Since the profession has toiled so long and found so little, if further progress is to be made we must question the old methods and search out new ones, which haply may lead to more fruitful fields."

This therapeutic babel is not found within the realms of true homeopathy. Its therapeutics is not based upon beliefs or theories, but upon demonstrable facts; hence, does not change with every adverse wind that blows, but stands forth through

all ages like the rocks of Gibraltar.

Homeopathy recognizes a beneficent *purpose* in the function deranging properties of all substances which are invested with such a property. Homeopathy recognizes this *purpose* in the applicability of these substances to prevent disease, to ameliorate disease, to cure disease. Homeopathy recognizes that each of these substances has its particular and peculiar value; that each of these substances is a single and independent entity; that each of these substances has its separate and distinct place in the treatment of disease.

The origin of a fixed faith in the efficiency of medicine is probably due to Haller. In the *Swiss Pharmacopea* which was issued by Heller in 1771, we find the following direction for the discovery of the action of drugs: "In the first place, the remedy is to be tried on the healthy body, without any foreign substance mixed with it. A small dose is to be taken, and attention is to be directed to every effect produced by it, for example, on the pulse, the temperature, the respirations, the secretions. Having obtained these obvious phenomena *in health*, you may then pass on to experiment on the body in a state of disease."

As no one profited by Haller's hint, it remained unrecognized until Hahnemann began his investigations which resulted in the birth of homeopathy. When Hahnemann was engaged in translating Cullen's work on the *materia medica* into German, his attention was arrested by Cullen's attempt to explain the action of cinchona bark. Cullen's explanation appeared unsatisfactory to him, and he determined to try what effects the drug would produce on himself, in order to see if in that way, perchance, he could find a clue that would enable him to explain its action. After using a large dose of that drug for several days, he had, on two successive days, an attack very similar to that of intermittent fever, which he thus describes: "The feet and the points of the fingers, etc., became cold; then the heart began to throb; the pulse was small and quick; insupportable anxiety; trembling but no chilliness; general prostration; then beating in the head; flushing in the cheeks—in short, all the usual symptoms of intermittent fever appeared, one after the other, but without real febrile chilliness. I likewise remarked the usual particular characteristic symptoms of intermittent fever—dull-

ness of the senses, a sort of stiffness in all the joints, particularly the disagreeable, benumbed feeling that seemed to have its seat in the periosteum of the bones. The paroxysm lasted two or three hours and was renewed only when I renewed the dose, otherwise not." He was naturally struck by the result of his experiment; and it occurred to him that there was something more than an accidental relation between the power of curing disease and that of producing in the healthy body symptoms similar to those of the disease cured.

He repeated similar experiments upon himself and other individuals with a similar result—that of producing the symptoms of intermittent fever by the use of cinchona bark. He naturally extended his experiments by testing the effects produced in healthy individuals by other medicines whose curative action in certain diseases had been well established. In every case he thought he found his conjecture confirmed that drugs satisfactorily cured diseases similar to those produced by their action on healthy individuals. Thus we have the foundation for the homeopathic law: *Similia similibus curantur*.

"What about the dose?" chuckles an unbeliever. Indeed the small dose, the apparent inadequacy of the means to effect the end in view, is the great stumbling block in the way of homeopathy, and still the dose, like the law itself, is not a matter to be settled by theory and speculation, but a mere matter of fact and experience.

Hahnemann and his disciples began by giving large doses, but produced such aggravations that they were obliged to diminish them greatly. They pushed the attenuating process, as some believe, to an unnecessary and even absurd degree. Still, it is a question to be determined only by experiment. The whole scale of potencies, from the crude natural substances up to the highest infinitesimals, should be open to the choice and practice of every candid and sensible man. In my practice I have found the low potencies to be best in some cases, while in others nothing but the high potencies would do any good.

In potentizing a drug each potency decreases its toxic or physiological properties and increases its vital force. There are, however, some exceptions, within certain limitations, to this rule. As an illustration, let a lead bullet be taken into the stomach,

and but slight physiological changes will be noticed in the patient. If, instead of giving the bullet in its crude form, it shall be cut into halves, then into quarters, sixteenths, thirty-seconds, and again and again divided, until it can be cut into no smaller pieces, then the whole mass triturated with nine parts sugar of milk, or any other non-medicinal substance, until the whole mass is thoroughly incorporated, and a tenth of this be taken and triturated with nine parts sugar of milk and this same process repeated a third time, and repeated doses of the resultant potency be given, it will produce toxic symptoms.

Let me give you an illustration of an example of vital force: I hold two seeds in my hand. I examine them very minutely, and detect no difference in their external appearance. To further my investigations I remove the outer covering, and still I detect no difference. I plant them in the ground and in the course of time they develop into mature plants. They were planted in the same kind of soil, received the same care and attention, the same rain and sunlight—yet one persisted in being a turnip and the other a stalk of mustard. Hidden away within those tiny seeds was a mysterious force which determined the nature of their growth. This force we call vital force.

Homeopathic therapeutics does not change from day to day. What a remedy did yesterday—administered on the law of similars—it will do to-day, can do to-morrow. It is given under certain fixed conditions, namely, the similarity of drug—and disease—symptoms. This fact gives homeopathic therapeutics a fixedness which is the evidence of truth. Homeopathy does not “find seeming germs of truth, one after the other, only in a few minutes to cast each back to the vast heap of forgotten baubles that in their day had also been mistaken for verities.” A remedy whose curative power has been thoroughly proved by homeopaths is never thrown away, but its use is continued by generation after generation.

In the application of homeopathy to disease there are no nauseous mixtures to take; there is but a single remedy which goes straight to the seat of the disease. Sound organs are not affected by the drug; there is no punishing of one organ to cure another. If the brain be congested, homeopathy does not add to this condition a disorder in the intestines, which strong purga-

tives must do; if the lungs be inflamed it does not also bring on an inflammation in the skin, which a blister does. The beneficial consequences of this method are conspicuous in the speedy return of the patient to his accustomed health and occupation when the acute disease is removed, which it often is in an unusually short space of time; the patient is well; he has no tedious convalescence requiring a long course of tonics.

Compare with the single remedy the compound prescription of the old school. Such a prescription is composed of a basis, adjuvans, corrigans and constituens. The basis is the principal ingredient, the adjuvans aids the operation of the basis, the corrigans mollifies or modifies the action of the basis, and the constituens is the vehicle for the basis.

In order that you may better understand it, a crude illustration may be pardoned: Mamma sends Johnny, aged ten, to the store to purchase a nickel's worth of pepper. She sends Willie along to assist in purchasing the pepper. Mary Ann goes along to see that they make no mistake. George chaperones the crowd and gives them a ride in the express wagon. "Basis," Johnny; "adjuvans," Willie; "currigans," Mary Ann; "constituens," George. Four persons to do the work of one. Query: Who got the pepper?

However, all compound prescriptions are not composed of exactly four ingredients. As many as sixty-five have been noticed in a single prescription, and, concretely, to illustrate the function of each ingredient, we should have to compare them to a Sunday school picnic, where some members play hide-and-seek, others pull-away, blind-man's-buff, crack-the-whip, etc. Now imagine, if you can, sixty-five drugs perambulating within man, and each playing its game. No doubt *they* would have a good time, but meanwhile what would become of the poor patient?

But, say you, substances which are perfectly similar can be combined for practical purposes without that detriment which you, as a transcendental homeopath, harp about, magnifying a mole-hill into a mountain. If two substances be perfectly similar, what is the use of mixing them? Doubling the quantity of either of them in the prescription will answer the same purpose. But Dr. Paris says: "In philosophical strictness, there are no

two medicinal substances in the whole range of our *materia medica* perfectly similar to each other, although each may recede from the other by so insensible a shade that, for practical purposes, we may frequently allow their parallelism." Observe that he uses the word "parallelism" but in a footnote he says: "The term *kindred* would, perhaps, more correctly express their relationship." "Parallelism" is one thing and "kindred" is an entirely different thing; and if a fellow be "sweet" on John Smith's sister, not the whole category of John Smith's "kindred" rolled into one can supply her place. Can you imagine such a smitten one pining for Miss Georgiana Seraphina Smith, and her big brother, John Smith, saying, in the tenderness of heart, "my dear fellow, Georgiana Seraphina is engaged; take Aunt Mehitable, who is her "parallel" in "kindred." Both are Smiths, and kindred, but while Georgiana is a cordial, poor Aunt Mehitable is only a cathartic. In some instances the claim of "kindred" is only an aggravation.

As an illustration of the fixedness of homeopathic therapeutics, take the following example: Some years ago a Dr. Chapman, representing himself as a patient, sent to twenty physicians, ten of each school, his case for consultation. As far as possible, teachers in their respective schools were selected. Allow me to read the letter stating his case:

"*Dear Doctor:* I am a great sufferer from indigestion and apply to you for a prescription. My appetite is usually good, but a few mouthfuls cause a sense of fullness and repletion, as if I had really eaten a hearty meal. I cannot eat enough to keep me strong. There is more or less soreness in the region of the liver. Bowels usually constipated, with much flatulence of stomach and bowels.

"Naturally I'm of a lively temperament, fond of society; but am now often low spirited. One thing about my case strikes me as being peculiar: I am always worse from 4 to 5 or from 8 to 9 o'clock, p. m. This I have noticed for years, and it is not imagination.

"I am a married man, aged forty-two; fair complexion; weight 135 pounds; height five feet six inches; occupation, book-keeper.

"Please send prescription by return mail, and find within

postoffice order for \$2.00.

Yours respectfully,

"SAMUEL BOYER."

This letter was sent to the following physicians:

HOMEOPATHIC.

J. B. Bell, Boston.
J. C. Sanders, Cleveland.
J. T. Kent, Chicago.
J. W. Dowling, New York.
A. McNeal, San Francisco.
S. Lilenthal, San Francisco.
Wm. Boericke, San Francisco.
W. L. Reed, St. Louis.
C. E. Walton, Cincinnati.

ALLOPATHIC.

H. I. Bowditch, Boston.
I. E. Darby, Cleveland.
R. Bartholow, Philadelphia.
Chas. T. Parks, Chicago.
Austin Flint, New York.
W. R. Cluness, Sacramento.
W. F. McNutt, San Francisco.
Isaac N. Love, St. Louis.
J. T. Whitaker, Cincinnati.

Dr. Bartholow refused to prescribe without a personal examination, and Dr. Love did not reply, so there were only eight allopaths that replied.

Twenty-six remedies were prescribed by them, and no two prescriptions were alike, while the homeopaths were unanimous in the selection of the remedy.

Homeopathy does not interfere with the use of mechanical measures, nor even with the use of drugs for certain mechanical purposes. Vomiting may expel a poison from the stomach, a gall stone from the biliary duct or a false membrane from the wind-pipe. The homeopath may thus use emetics for their mechanical effect.

A true homeopath, who practices according to the homeopathic laws as promulgated by Hahnemann, prescribes the single remedy, and in choosing the remedy takes in consideration all the symptoms of the case, placing due emphasis on the characteristic symptoms of the patient, and remedy selected. In short, he observes the laws of single remedy, minimum dose, totality of the symptoms, and *similia similibus curantur*.

He who gives colocynth to every case of colic, chamomile to every cross baby, calcarea-carb. to every phlegmatic patient, aconite to every case of fever, rhus tox. to every case of rheumatism, etc., is not practicing homeopathy. Neither is he who gives compounds, no matter what the potency of the ingredients may be.

The homeopathic pretenders—those who prescribe empirically and give their remedies in combination—are doing more to

injure homeopathy than the rankest allopaths. It is true that some of their cases improve more than they would under straight allopathic treatment, but they do not get the results that could be gotten from *true homeopathic treatment*, and many of their cases are made worse.

In the day of judgment, when such homeopaths shall march up to the celestial city to shake hands with Hahnemann, he will say to them: "Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity; go hence into everlasting fire!" And, in all sincerity, we ask: Ought this not be the punishment of such vile pretenders? For through ignorance or indolence they have maligned homeopathy and nailed on the cross their master as well as their pretensions to follow him.

Many reject the evidence of homeopathy because they reason about it and conclude it improbable, forgetting that experience will often teach us what reason cannot.

A great many of the investigations of homeopathy are similar to the blind men who went to see the elephant. One man tries the single remedy, another the low potency, another the high potencies, and still another the homeopathic compounds, while others use a remedy because a certain homeopath cured a similar case with it. As a rule, their efforts result in failure, and they condemn homeopathy, forgetting that the failure is due to their lack of knowledge, and not to homeopathy.

"Take a case, of course one for which a homeopathic remedy has already been discovered, note down all its perceptible symptoms in the manner which has been taught in the *Organon*, and with the correctness with which the author of homeopathy shall be perfectly satisfied, apply that drug which shall be perfectly homeopathic to all the symptoms, the dose having the size prescribed in the *Organon*, and avoiding all those heterogeneous influences which might disturb the action of the drug, and if under these circumstances the drug does not afford speedy and efficient help, then publish the failure to the world in a manner which shall make it impossible to gainsay the homeopathicity of the drug and the correctness of your proceedings, and the author of homeopathy will stand confounded and convicted."

*Read before the Peabody (Kansas) Academy of Medicine, December 27, 1905.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.

230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.

16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

REGARDING DR. KENT'S RETURN TO HEALTH—It pleases The Critique very much to be the medium of communication of the fact that Dr. James Tyler Kent, who has, for some while past been somewhat seriously indisposed, is now as he expresses it "steadily gaining and in better health than he has been in years," and that he is attending to his large practice every day without any interruption. Inasmuch as we have heard from numerous sources that the good doctor was in a precarious condition and unable to see any one in a professional way, we wrote him and the above quotation was a part of his reply, so that his many friends and patrons as well as The Critique will be perfectly justified in feeling and expressing the pleasure which the above good news gives "the whole of us." M.

* * * *

CLIMATE AND CURIOS.—Besides its incomparable climate Colorado, Denver in particular, seems to have a monopoly on "curios" in the clergyman line. A trio of this calling recently combined to corner the cure-all commodity of prayer, and now comes the Very Rev. De-an Hart and declares that American born boys are predisposed to pilfering—to be both brutal and blunt about the matter, that they are all thieves. This state-

ment was made with a very great amount of assurance by the De-an before a meeting of the State Teachers' Association which convened in this city during the latter part of the last month of last year and in order to add insult to the already inflicted injury the individual responsible for the remark accused the public school system of this great and glorious country of being to blame for the light-fingered accomplishments of the average American youth. We have a very distinct recollection of a riot (rough-house the boys call it now) several years ago, which was precipitated by this gentleman's too active interest in American affairs; the crowd which marched from the Tabor Opera House to the deanery, surrounding this sanctuary and giving a most active and accurate imitation of a crowd of genuine American citizens exhibiting their disapproval of the doings of a man who is neither American from choice or adoption, should have been a sufficient warning to this theological theorist of thieves and things, to have spared the State Teacher's Association another outburst of oracular oratory from this source. Teachers may be different from what they were several decades ago, but we can remember the time when an insult of this character would have been immediately followed by the abrupt and acrobatic appearance of the culprit in the street, and the only thing to prevent his being made to trek, "turkey-fashion," soon thereafter would be the scarcity of "slack" at the seat of his trousers and the extreme upper extremity of the back of his coat. M.

* * * *

NEW YORK FIRST, WITH DENVER A CLOSE SECOND, IN THE "EDEBOHL'S" OPERATION:—

. . . "In the East the operation has been successfully performed by Dr. Edebohls and there it bears his name. What Dr. Edebohls has done for the relief of sufferers of Bright's disease in the East, Dr. ——— has done for them in the West, and the credit for solving the dread disease, as it now stands, is about evenly divided between New York and Denver."

The fifty-two line article, exclusive of the hysterical headlines preceeding the same, which appeared in the columns of one of Denver's evening papers recently as an item of general news, and of which the foregoing is the parting paragraph, if invoiced to the enterprising physician whose name appeared in the article as the exponent of western surgical skill, at the customary rate

of thirty cents per line, must have cost a pretty penny: viewed, however, in the light of a purely business-getting transaction, this amount, no matter how large, was, no doubt, considered trivial when placed in comparison with the results which this apparently innocent bit of intelligence would ultimately bring, and we feel confident that the general public, after reading the article, settled itself to the enjoyment of a contemplation of the delights surrounding the living in Denver wherein the goodness of a merciful providence is so bountifully dispensed. The article in question, was of such an artistic arrangement that even those who are accustomed to read between the lines could not help admiring the ingenuity of its construction, and the general reader of the public press who rarely stops to separate the fake from the legitimate matter contained therein, is perfectly blameless if they took this bit of buncombe to be of the latter quality. If any one cares to see what the originator of this operation for the relief of Bright's disease thinks of Denver doctors who have performed it several times, very successfully, within the past six years, they are at liberty to consult a copy of his work upon the subject which may be found in the office of *The Critique*, but we warn in advance, those in search of this bit of information, that the name of the physician so numerously mentioned in the article published in the *Times* will be prominent, only, for the reason that it does not appear therein. M.

* * * *

“TWEEDLE-DEE” AND “TWEEDLE-DUM”—Some-while ago the Medical Counselor of Detroit, Michigan, published a sure cure for typhoid, from the pen of a physician in that state who claimed the same to be homeopathic, wherein, if we recall the occurrence correctly, the aforesaid did mention homeopathic remedies—if in a somewhat shiftless manner. This article brought down the wrath of certain homeopathic publications upon the head of this same unfortunate individual in a manner far and away beyond which the enormity of the offense merited. We say “unfortunate individual” simply because, so far as we know, he has never aspired to the writing of homeopathic text-books, neither has he ever professed in a homeopathic medical college, in fact, about the only charge which can be brought against him is he labored under the delusion—which we

all do at times—of thinking that he knew what he was talking about and immediately got busy with an article for publication.

Later on The Critique published quite a number of “horrible examples” of the un-homeopathic prescribing done by homeopaths (?) in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. Among the attending physicians upon these cases we found homeopathic authors, professors and other people to whom we have been taught to look for light by which to guide us in our gropings through therapeutic darkness, and in the conductment of the latter cases we find that the fortunate ones (we call them “fortunate” because they have been authors, professors and “sich”), have outdone the shiftlessness of the other fellow by simply ignoring the homeopathic remedy altogether; yet, with evidence almost ten to one stronger against the Chicago contingent, the journals which “hollered” the “worst ever” and other hysterical things, failed to see anything wrong.

We hardly expected they would.

In hopes, however, owing to the small type with which The Critique printed it's cases, that our esteemed contemporaries may have some excuse for their evident lack of fairness in the matter (it is unfair to hit a little fellow when there are ones nearer your size who have given you more aggravation), we would respectfully call attention of the aforesaid to another choice collection of similar offenses which appear in this issue.

If your publications, gentlemen, expect to be classed outside those “commercially conducted for the coin” affairs and you continue to hold on to your homeopathic features, either tote fair or take down your signs. M.

* * * *

MEDICAL VISITOR-CLINIQUE MERGER:—The tendency of the times, so we are told, is toward combinations and as no particular line of human endeavor is exempt from this peculiarity, even the making of medical magazines is feeling the effect of the mania to merge. One of the recent object lessons in this particular line was the mingling of two of our Chicago contemporaries into one journal and, notwithstanding that two different interests claim the honor and pleasure of publishing the same, inasmuch as both have, heretofore, laid claim to the advocacy of the very straightest sort of homeopathy, no matter

which turns out to be the real thing the cause which we all so much espouse should in no way suffer. Medical Visitor, under the editorial management of Dr. Harvey B. Dale, was one of the best of the many homeopathic publications which honored us with an exchange copy and we, with many others, will regret the fact that the doctor is not to continue upon the editorial staff of the new-old Clinique, which Halsey Brothers, the new publishers claim "will combine all the desirable features possessed in the past by The Visitor and Clinique," while Dr. Harkness says, in his "Chicago Notes" to Medical Century, "they will be published by the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association . . . will make a strong combination and will give Chicago and Illinois and the Hahnemann Medical College a first-class journal." We have been asked to inquire, inasmuch as it is supposed to be a journal for clinical demonstration, whether the Clinique will publish some of the horrible examples of the Cook County Hospital homeopathic (?) prescribing, at least such of the same as require especial mention on account of their "liberality."

Beg pardon?

Inasmuch as Halsey Bro.'s representative is by no means inactive in the soliciting of subscriptions for The Clinique we are inclined to think, outside of a very few minor matters, the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association will have but little to say regarding the policy of the journal, unless its ideas conform with those of the publishers. If, however, the new publication is to be as devoid of homeopathy as the firm of Halsey Brothers is free of any member of the family bearing that name, we may look forward with a great deal of confidence to it's combining many features calculated to gladden the heart of not only the manufacturers of combination tablets but the advocates of the "new" and "progressive" brand of homeopathy of which Chicago is the hot bed. M.

* * * * *

THE DEFUNCT DENVER HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL:—At a very recent meeting of the powers that be, the name of the *Denver Homeopathic Hospital* was changed to that of the *Park Avenue Hospital*; thus, by one well-directed and by no means unintended blow, the one and almost only institution in the

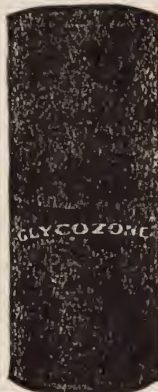
state bearing a distinctly *homeopathic* title was knocked off the face of the earth. To complete the relinquishment of everything in this line, it only remains now that the College be permitted to "pass on," an event which would in no way surprise any one acquainted with the dissensions at present existing within its faculty and the liberal patronage denied it by those seeking an education at a homeopathic institution.

During the past six months, so we have been reliably informed, over one thousand dollars of the outstanding obligations of the old institution have been wiped out, through economical management and increased patronage, and if this is an actual fact the name "homeopathic" evidently had nothing whatever to do with the failure of the Denver Homeopathic in becoming one of the leading institutions of the kind in the city; about the only reason then which can be assigned for the surrender of the name is a desire on the part of those intrusted with the interests of homeopathy hereabouts to show as emphatically as possible they agree with the dean of the Denver Homeopathic College in his recently made declaration that "Homeopathy Is Doomed."

Just what the old guard will think of this surrender without a shot being fired, the trail-blazers, so to speak, who sacrificed much and underwent more, that this one distinctly homeopathic feature might be added to the public utilities of Denver, we do not care to conjecture; inasmuch, however, as they made the hospital a possibility and that opportunity knocks but once at every man's door and the door of institutions of his making, after the struggle made by them to erect a *monument* to the cause of Hahnemann in Denver, it is hardly to be expected that they will witness its conversion into a *mausoleum* for the resting-place of future homeopathic hopes hereabouts, without a slight feeling of sorrow and chagrin.

Personally we regret the change, but now that it is an accomplished fact we hope one of the first official acts under the new regime will be to place a new sign over the old one so that none need disregard the warning finger "doomward," and that at the same time the few in these parts who still retain some regard for the cause of homeopathy may, also, have their mourning modified somewhat through the merciful medium of memory's forgetfulness that such an institution ever existed.

Glycozone



Is daily making converts among physicians for its wonderful work in

INFLAMMATORY AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

It is the rational treatment in Gastric and Intestinal Disorders, such as Contagious and Inflammatory Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines. Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastric Ulcer and all

Full particulars with clinical reports on cases — in my book: "The Therapeutical Applications of Hydrozone and Glycozone"; Seventeenth Edition, 332 pages. Sent free to physicians on request.

Prepared only by

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57-59 Prince Street, New York

... FOR ...

FREE INFORMATION

concerning your

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

WRITE

**LIFE UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
COMPANY,**

512-519 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

"In pneumonia warmth is important, because cold skin means contracted cutaneous vessels, and this means increased congestion of the pulmonary vessels."--Dr. J. E. Winters to the N. Y. Academy of Medicine.

Antiphlogistine

is the only practical method of applying heat to the chest walls in

PNEUMONIA, PLEURISY, BRONCHITIS



COMPLETED DRESSING.

without frequently disturbing the patient. It depletes the visceral blood vessels by flushing the superficial capillaries--bleeds but saves the blood.

The circulation is thus favorably affected, congestion and pain are relieved, the pulse improves, temperature declines, the muscular and vascular systems relax and rest and sleep usually follow.

DIRECTIONS:--Always heat Antiphlogistine in the original container by placing in hot water. Needless exposure to the air or water impairs its usefulness.

Prepare the patient in a warm room. Lay him on his side and spread Antiphlogistine thick and as hot as can be borne over one-half the thoracic walls. Cover immediately with a cotton-lined cheese-cloth jacket, previously made and warmed. Roll the patient over on dressed side and complete the application. Stitch front of jacket. Dressings should be made as rapidly as possible.

Never fail to secure full and original packages--Small, Medium, Large, or Hospital size.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

New York

PERSONAL POINTS AND PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The Critique is published on the first of every month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the Homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Not an extra copy of January Critique to be had for love or money.

The Antikamnia calendar for 1906 is, as usual, a beauty. Send for one.

Dr. Harvey B. Dale is president of the Oshkosh Automobile Club. Gee whiz!

The next practitioners' course at the University of Michigan will begin April 2, 1906.

A Baltimore physician has found that serum from a sow is a sure cure for typhoid. In a pig's tail it is!

The January issue of the Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter appeared in a very much improved title page effect.

December number of the Chironian and Medical Visitor both run very much to short quotations from American Journal of Surgery.

Dr. Walter C. Hirtzel, San Antonio, is the name of the newly-elected president of the Texas Homeopathic Medical Association.

Mercy Hospital, Denver, Colorado, is one of the most thoroughly equipped and most carefully managed of any institution of the kind in the city.

One thousand single, unmarried females are wanted in the Big Horn country, Wyoming, by an equal number of bad men of that territory. Get busy, girls.

The State Board of Health of Illinois fears that a serious epidemic of smallpox will prevail throughout that state before "the springtime comes, gentle Annie."

"In the Good Old Summer Time" has been fully and freely exhibited by the weather Colorado has experienced during the past sixty days. Come hither.

American Journal of Clinical Medicine is the new name under which the heretofore Alkaloidal Clinic now appears. Drs. Abbott and Waugh are the editors.

Don't forget it is the "Park Avenue Hospital" now and that there is no such thing as a homeopathic institution of this kind in the city of Denver at the present time.

How many doctors are there in Denver?—is a question asked very often. We don't know; it is easier to enumerate the patients; the doctors are too numerous to count.

Miss Drew, located at the Plymouth, corner of Sixteenth and Broadway, is a recent addition to the list of professional nurses of this city. She hails from Chicago.

Medical Notes and Queries, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, proposes to thoroughly review the entire practice of medicine within the forthcoming four years. Easy as "shooting" fish.

The city authorities of Kansas City, Missouri, recently appointed a staff composed of fifty-four physicians to visit the schools of that busy burg. Homeopaths? Nixie weiden!

Will some one please tell us what has become of the proceedings of the last session of the American Institute? Printers' strike came a little late for an excuse, so what "'tis?" Later.—It has come.

From the Sunday edition of one of our daily papers we learn that Dr. J. Wesley Harris spent the holidays in New Orleans, Louisiana. As this item appeared twice it must be so.

The Mississippi Valley Homeopathic Medical Society, at a recently held election honored itself by choosing Dr. H. C. Hoefle, Davenport, Iowa, as its president for the ensuing year.

Sixty-one homeopathic physicians of California and Nevada have their professional business cards in the December issue of the Hahne-mann Periscope. Pretty good showing, that.

The room in the Colorado building on Sixteenth and California streets, formerly used as a reading room by the Christian Scientists, is now occupied by a tailoring establishment.

Via postal card, Dr. John E. White sends a "Happy New Year" to the profession and friends. Panorama of Nordrach ranch, Colorado Springs, Colorado, accompanies this profession of good will.

\$2,060.43 was the amount of cash donations to the Current Expense fund and for the Training School of the Rochester (New York) Homeopathic Hospital during the month of December, 1905.

Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey, Green Gables, Lincoln, Nebraska, sent out a very neat New Year's greeting to his many friends among the medical fraternity. Same to you, doctor, and many of 'em.

American Physician says: "There must be something radically wrong in the way the Repertory is made up, or in the way we are taught to use it. Which is it?" Give us something that isn't so easy, please.

Dr. William Boericke, accompanied by his twin daughters, sailed from New York the 23d of December for a rather protracted visit to the "old country." May pleasure and profit be the product of their perambulations.

From the daily press we glean the fact that Mr. C. Silance of Douglas, Wyoming, died from the effects of drinking horse medicine which was supposed to be cough cure. It silenced Mr. Silance—but just see what the horse missed.

December Chironian publishes Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe's article which appeared in November issue of The Critique: "Does the Consideration of Pathology and Diagnosis Interfere with the Making of a Successful Homeopathic Prescription?"

Nos. 1 and 2 are the new numerals on the offices of the managing man of The Critique. Steele Block is still the spot, only you will have to take the elevator on the Stout street side of the building to reach the top floor with safety and dispatch.

The Rock Island has issued a very handsome leaflet entitled "Winter in Colorado," which contains a portion of the editorial from The Critique on "Colorado as a Winter Resort." Already this editorial has had a circulation of over one hundred thousand.

The Bulletin of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, devoted to the interests of higher medical education, was one of the many print-shop prizes to reach this office the latter part of December. It was interesting from start to finish.

December American Physician has the portrait of our own Norman G. Burnam, M. D., to decorate and embellish its first reading matter page. A most excellent likeness of the "youngest old man" in the Homeopathic profession in Colorado or any other country.

In his "Last Word" as editor of Medical Visitor, Dr. Harvey B. Dale assures his critics that he cherishes no grudge against them, that he never took them too seriously, and that he still believes there is hope—for some of them. Now, will SOME of you be good?

The ankle is a place between the foot and knee to keep the calf away from the corn. Persons contemplating a seance with some state board of medical examiners might find this bit of information useful inasmuch as these same boards are often accused of asking damfool questions.

Number 3, Volume 6, of the San Francisco Periscope, the student-body journal of Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, is a peach-bolo with fresh-fruit flavors. The mechanical make-up is of the highest order as well as the contents. More power to the Periscope, say we.

Colorado weather during the holidays and for some time thereafter only carried out The Critique's contention that our winter weather is to be talked about with equal enthusiasm as that prevailing during the summer months. Come to Colorado any old time and get the worth of your money.

The business offices of The Critique are now located on the third floor of the Steele block, corner of Sixteenth and Stout streets, rooms 1-2. These are, also, the new quarters of J. Wylie Anderson from a professional viewpoint. Take the elevator on the Stout street side of the structure.

The address, office and residence, of our esteemed friend Dr. Frank Kraft, editor of American Physician, under the new numbering in Cleveland, Ohio, will be 2055 Ninetieth street, S. E. His former location was 57 Bell avenue. May peace and prosperity be his portion in the new-old "parish."

When the Oklahoma Ice & Brewing Company's plant caught fire in Oklahoma City recently, and the water works failed to supply the usual medium squirted through fire hose, the latter was attached to the company's vats and beer was played on the flames until the supply was exhausted. Oh, joyment.

The handsome countenance of James Milton Blaine, M. D., editor of Colorado Medicine, is about the first thing which confronts one in their investigation of the contents of the Colorado Medical Journal, December issue. Milton has a new cure for snoring which, no doubt, will become quite popular as it is better understood.

A French physician declares, in a recently published article, that appendicitis is much more prevalent among total abstainers than among moderate users of alcohol. That is easily accounted for, inasmuch as the "total abstainer" usually has the money for an operation in sight, whereas his more bibulous brother is usually in the unoperative condition known as being "broke."

Inasmuch as the first move toward the "doom" of homeopathy has been made by the removal of the name "homeopathic" from the hospital, leads us to believe that this shift has been in contemplation for some little while. A prize will, no doubt, be offered for an appropriate name for the college as the next "liberal" lunge forward.

Some one writing us on a postal card with reference to our article in the last issue, "Overheard on the Street Car," says neither Allen nor Gentry give any information regarding the company in which Christ died, although he had looked diligently for both headings, "Christ" and "Died." Keep on trying—you'll find it somewhere else.

The Eclectic Medical Journal, January, 1906, comes to our table in an entirely new dress which, we are pleased to say, improves the appearance of that most excellent publication exceedingly much. Comment is unnecessary regarding the contents of this journal, as they are always of excellent quality and profuse quantity. Toot! toot!

The only officer elected by acclamation at the last meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club was the hold-over secretary, Dr. O. S. Vinland, who was chosen in this manner. Vinland has made a good official and will, no doubt, become a fixture in that position provided he permits the club to have its say in the future.

The Colorado Medical Journal in its December issue publishes the cartoon which appeared in the Post some time ago, which, it says, was brought out by "the editorial in our last number concerning the Rev. Dr. John Houghton's address to the nurses of Oakes' Home." This was Dr. J. Milton Blaine's editorial, by the way, not the Journal's.

A pleasant call from Dr. Lillburn Merrill, editor of the Juvenile Advocate, was one of the many delightful events culminating at the editorial office of The Critique last month. Merrill would make a good doctor in active practice, but he is doing so much good where he is, assisting Judge B. B. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court, that we hope it will be a long while ere he relinquishes his present position.

Our esteemed contemporary, Medical Century, made quite a "holler" about that poor little Michigan man who gave a cure-all for typhoid in Medical Counselor some time ago, calling it the "worst ever." Must have overlooked his specks when reading those Cook County Hospital Homeopathic (?) decoctions—or was the game too large for the Century man?

There appears to be an unusual unrest among the men who manipulate the mind machines on medical magazines in the city by the lake, where the wind whistles nearly all the while. With the January issue of Medical Advance Dr. Harvey Farrington assumed editorial management of that publication—Dr. H. C. Allen retiring—and it is a pleasure to feel that the publication in question will hereafter, as it has in the past, devote its energies to the advancement of homeopathy of the Hahnemannian sort. A trifle premature, but, eventually, reliable.

A strenuous Cleveland physician has the astonishing record of having participated as a player in three football games in November and escaping alive. The doctor is of a modest disposition and coaxed our correspondent not to mention his name.—Medical Visitor. The simple reading of the foregoing would be of no use to any one having curiosity as to whom the aforesaid physician might be, were it not for the concluding sentence. Why, Kraft, we never heard you say anything about being a feet-ball player!

In an extremely neat leaflet recently issued, Dr. Lewis Pinkerton Crutcher, 524 Shukert building, 1115 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, announces that he is prepared to offer counsel in his specialty, the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the kidneys and adnexa, and that he is fully equipped for all examinations and analyses essential to accurate diagnoses in such cases.

Doctors Baine, Blaine and Bren, three busy B's who have occupied quarters in the Steele block for different periods of time, ranging from recent to remote, have all moved heavenward on story in the same building and hope to be presentable to receive their old friends by the time this appears, as well as new ones inclined in their direction. Take the elevator on the Stout street side.

Dr. W. D. Kinloe, Newton Hamilton, Pennsylvania, in remitting for *The Critique*, which he does "with the regularity of an ague chill," sends his regards to friends in Denver. He will be pleasantly recalled by the old students of the Denver Homeopathic as one of the first professors of that institution, and by a large circle of friends outside the college as well. Joy and prosperity be yours, doctor, is the wish of

In order to make it possible for us to publish all the good homeopathic stuff which has been contributed during the past month, it would be necessary for us to increase the capacity of our pages about three times. Fortunately it is of the sort that will not spoil and we will make room for it in the same order in which it was received. If your article does not appear, therefore, in this issue, please do not blame the editor—he has troubles, too.

Kraft's article in the December issue of his journal under the heading "The Battle of the Journals," puts us in mind of that stirring story in the old Sanders' second reader, which began: "A fight! a fight! let us go and see it," in which there was a good little boy who refused to lend countenance to the combat by either his presence or approval of such pugilistic exhibitions. We, editorially speaking, are the good little boy in the Dale-Mastin lay-out. Halsey Bros. are to blame.

The Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter says that "Dr. A. P. Hanchett of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who is the homeopathic member of the State Board of Health, has been made the mark of criticism by some of the local allopathic societies of that state." Well, what of it? Don't you know, Mr. Reporter, that the Lord loves a shining mark? So why should not the allopaths? Dr. A. P. is one of that kind. The allopaths have not found him one of the "E. Z." kind.

A recent wail in one of the Denver dailies, emanating from the headquarters of homeopathy hereabouts, hysterically bemoans the fact that the commissioners of Denver, city and county, have discriminated against members of the Denver Homeopathic Society, alleging that only four homeopaths are employed on the County Hospital staff, "and that two of these do not belong to the school." Now, wouldn't that roll a pill! Who you 'luden at, white man?

Members of the Lodge of Elks at Laramie, Wyoming, before whom our esteemed friend, Dr. J. M. Blaine, recently delivered a most appropriate and evidently very much enjoyed address, "remembered" the doctor the first of the year by presenting him with an elegant set of wine glasses "as a slight testimonial of their appreciation," etc. If the address is to be measured by the elegance of the gift, all we can say is that Dr. J. M. gave the Laramie lodge a run for its money.

Dr. Luther J. Ingersoll, Paonia, Colorado, one of the oldest and most highly respected homeopathic physicians in the state, was a pleasant caller upon the business manager of *The Critique* the latter part of last year. He has ten acres of fruit under the highest cultivation in this delightful garden spot of God's green earth, and, besides the financial feature of the fruit farm, is enjoying the very best of good health in looking after the same. May prosperity and happiness be his portion from now on indefinitely.

"Of the twenty manufactured food specimens sent J. T. Willar of the chemical department of the State Agricultural College and Prof. E. H. S. Bailey of the Kansas State University, just one-half were found to contain preservatives, adulterations and coloring matters." Some of the Topeka specimens were caught, but they were not anything compared with several foreign foods. Two or three of the latter were simply vile and infamous." This statement was made today by Dr. J. S. Crumrine, secretary of the State Board of Health, who on December 28th turned over a number of articles purchased in the open market to be analyzed for their purity.—Pueblo Chieftain.

"A Trip to the Land of the Midnight Sun," is the title of a very beautifully printed and illustrated small volume of eighty-eight pages which has been received by the editor of *The Critique*, with compliments of the author, Dr. Flavel B. Tiffany, which is dedicated to the students of the University Medical College of Missouri, Kansas City. Among the illustrations is the picture of a railroad station on the line between Sweden and Norway whose sign bears the name "Hell." There are lots of railroad stations in this country which are simply that and nothing more which do not require any special sign board to make the condition apparent, either.

The New Year's greeting of our esteemed and eminently progressive and popular contemporary, the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy*, bewails the fact that a lack of support brings about a deficiency between income and outgo resembling in regularity an ague chill. If this is a fact with the *Journal*, possessing as it does a very choice and evidently paying patronage from advertising, wonder what the "dig-up" periodicity of a certain Denver pamphlet would be likened unto? Continuous performance, we guess. There is noting like finding out for one's self just how much of an unoccupied field is occupied, is there?

Outdone by a Homeopath: Until recently we have rested in fancied security, feeling sure that when it comes to a question of gall and newspaper notoriety certain members of the Denver County Medical Society had a corner on the supply, but our illusion vanished as the morning mist when, on January 11th, the *Denver Times* came out with a peach from the pen of a homeopath, and the biliary secretion wasn't applied in highly attenuated potencies, either, but was a regular triple extract mother tincture. The article says that what Edebohls has done for the East the professor of surgery of the Denver Homeopathic College has done for the West. Shades of George Washington and John Hunter, who will be the next sky rocket?—Colorado Medicine.

The Critique

VOL. XIII.

DENVER, COLO., MARCH 1, 1906.

No. 3

Entered at Denver postoffice as second-class matter.

NITRIC ACID.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica Hahnemann
Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

Great general weakness; feeble reaction; extreme sensitivity, and nervous trembling, are marked features in this remedy. Patients greatly broken by long suffering, pain and sickness, physical more than mental suffering, finally anæmia and emaciation are marked. Sensitive to cold; always chilly. Symptoms are aggravated from becoming cold, and in cold air. Always taking cold. The walls of blood vessels are relaxed and bleed easily. Profuse dark bleedings. Pains as if flesh were torn from the bones and splinter felt in inflamed parts, in ulcers and in the nerves. Inflammation of the periosteum, in bone, and in the nerves. Syphilitic bone pains. Caries of bone, and exostoses. The margins of orifices bleed and grow warts. Old scars become painful in cold weather and when weather changes to cold; pains like splinters. Inflammation of glands after the abuse of mercury in syphilitic subjects. Prolonged suppuration in glands, with no tendency to repair, when there are sticking pains. The discharges are thin, bloody, offensive and excoriating; sometimes a dirty yellowish green. Suppuration where there is no tendency to repair. This is often the case when the patient is syphilitic and has been surcharged with mercury. For suppuration and ulceration in cancerous affections with bloody, watery, offensive discharges and sticking pains. It has often been observed that the patient requiring Nitric acid is more subject to diarrhoea than constipation. It has cured many complaints in patients who are never so comfortable as when riding in a carriage. Twitching of muscles in all parts of the body. Many complaints are aggravated from a jar, and from noise. Even his pains are aggravated from noise. Nitric Acid patients are often extremely sensitive to medicines, especially high potencies—indeed, they prove every remedy given too high. Fissures form in many places; canthi, corners of the mouth, about the anus; the skin

cracks—and all these have the splinter sensation. He finally becomes dropsical, especially in the extremities. Offensiveness is a marked condition of this patient, often putrid odors. The urine smells like that of a horse. Offensive leucorrhœa, offensive catarrh, and breath; fetid foot sweat. Strong odors from the body. Too much weight must not be given to the dark, swarthy complexion so often mentioned as the one most likely to need this remedy. Nitric Acid will cure blondes as often as brunettes, *if the symptoms agree.*

Prostration of mind. Any effort to reflect on certain things causes the thoughts to vanish. A general indifference to all matters; tired of life; has no enjoyment in anything; aggravated before menses. Mental depression in the evening. Anxiety about his failing health, with fear of death. Anxiety after loss of sleep; vexation and sorrow. He is angered over his own mistakes. Anger with trembling. Obstinate and refuses to be comforted about his misfortune. He is weary of life but fears death. Excitable and weeps. Despair of recovery. Hopelessness. Easily startled, frightened. Starts from fright on falling asleep. Cannot comprehend what is said to him. The whole mental state is better when riding in a carriage.

Suffers much from vertigo in the morning. Must lie down.

His headaches are violent, aggravated from noise of wagons on the paved streets, but often ameliorated from riding in a carriage on a smooth country road. The noise and jarring increases the pain. Pain as if in a vise from ear to ear. The biparietal syphilitic head pain is often cured by this remedy. Pain as though the head were bound up. Painful drawing in head extending to eyes, with nausea. Stitching pains in the head. Hammering pain in the head. Pain in morning on waking, ameliorated after rising, aggravated by a jar, motion and noise, ameliorated riding in a carriage. Heat often ameliorates the head pains and cold aggravates. Wrapping up ameliorates. Pain as if constricted by a tape. Extreme sensitivity of the scalp and skull to combing the hair, and to the hat. The hair falls out in profusion, as in syphilis. Eruption on the scalp with sharp sticking pains as from splinters; moist, itching, offensive eruptions. Caries of bones of skull. Exostoses.

The eyes have lost their lustre, the pupils are dilated, and there is diplopia. There is inflammation of the conjunctiva with acrid tears. Ulceration of the cornea with pricking pain. Iritis with stinging, stitching pain, aggravated at night and changing from warm to cold room or in cold air. Spots on the cornea. Intense photophobia, burning, pressing and sensation as though sand in the eyes. Ptosis. Swollen lids, which are hard and burn.

Small warts on upper lids. Warts that bleed easily, with sensation of sticks.

Deafness, ameliorated when riding in a carriage or train. Catarrh of the Eustachian tubes. Pulsating in ears. Discharge from ear, fetid, brown, ichorous, purulent—since scarlet fever. The auditory canal nearly closed. Swelling of glands about the ear. Caries of the mastoid.

Subject to coryza every winter; no sooner does he get over one cold than he has another. The nose is obstructed in the night during sleep. Sneezing in cold air, from every draft, must keep the room very warm. Bad smells in the nose, and the catarrh is offensive to others. Nosebleed mornings and nights. Nasal catarrh, acrid, watery at night, yellow, offensive, excoriating, bloody, brownish, thin—since scarlet fever or in mercurio-syphilitic patients. The nose feels as if there were splinters in it. Large crusts form high up in nose. Green crusts blown out every morning. Ulceration high up in nose. Warts form in and about the nostrils. Red, scurfy tip of nose. Crusts form on the wings of the nose. Cracked nose.

Deep lines of suffering characterize the Nitric Acid face. The face is pale, yellow, sallow and sunken. The eyes are sunken. Dark rings about the eyes, mouth and nose. The face is bloated. The lids are tumid in the morning. There are brown spots. Pigmented warty spots on forehead. The right parotid is large. The skin feels drawn over the face. Crusts and pustules form on the face. Cracking in jaw when chewing. Corners of the mouth cracked, ulcerated and scabby. The lips raw and bleeding. Painful swelling of the submaxillary gland. The expression is anxious, haggard, sickly.

Pain in the teeth, tearing, aggravated from cold or warm things. Pulsating evening and night, after mercury. Caries of teeth. Teeth become yellow. Gums bleed easily, scorbutic, swollen.

The tongue is excoriated, sore, red, yellow, white and dry, fissured, with sore spots. Ulceration of tongue with viscid mucus in mouth. Inflammation of the tongue.

Ulcers in mouth, on tongue or in throat, white, or dark and dirty, putrid, phagedenic, syphilitic, with sticking pains as from splinters. Sore mouth with stinging, burning pain. Excoriated, red, swollen membrane. Foul cadaveric odor from the mouth. Saliva flows from the mouth so acrid that it excoriates the lips.

Confusion of the muscular action in throat causes food to stop in throat and choking. Difficult swallowing. Violent pain in throat, extending to ear on swallowing. Sticking in throat like a splinter (*Hepar*, *Nat-mur.*, *Alum.*, *Arg-n.*) on swallowing. Viscid mucus in throat. Mucus drawn from posterior nares.

Inflammation of throat, tonsils, uvula and soft palate. Uvula and tonsils œdematous (*Apis*, *Rhus-t.*). Great swelling of the throat and tonsils. Ulceration of tonsils. It has cured diphtheria where the splinter sensation was present, and the other symptoms agreed. Inflammation of the œsophagus.

Longing for fats, pungent things, herring, chalk, lime, earth; and aversion to bread and meat. *Generally thirstless.*

The stomach is disordered by milk. Food sours, and causes sour eructations and vomiting. Fats disagree. Nausea after eating, ameliorated by moving about or riding in a carriage. Vomiting bitter and sour, contents of stomach. Ulceration of stomach. Pain in cardiac opening of stomach on swallowing. Sticking pain in stomach. Catarrh of stomach. Weight after eating. Sensation of rawness in stomach after eating.

Chronic inflammation of liver. Clay-colored stools. Enormously enlarged liver. Pain in region of liver with jaundice. Stitching pain in liver. Enlarged spleen.

Cramping pain in abdomen. Violent pain in ilio-cæcal region, sore and tender, aggravated from motion. Awakened at midnight with a crampy pain in abdomen; chilly; pain aggravated from motion. Rumbling in abdomen. Abdomen distended and tender. Great soreness in abdomen. Inflammation and suppuration of inguinal glands. The relaxed condition in weakly infant boys, that so much disposes to inguinal hernia, is often overcome by Nitric Acid and the hernia cured (*Lyc.*, *Nux-v.*).

Broken-down subjects who are disposed to suffer from frequent attacks of diarrhœa, or from constipation alternating with diarrhœa, often need this remedy—when the urine smells strong like that of a horse, and he is pale and sickly, losing flesh and strength, subject to excoriation of orifices and excoriating catarrhs and ulcers. The stool is bloody, putrid, undigested, green slimy, excoriating, sour, curdled if milk is used as a diet, black putrid blood. In dysentery. Cold changes of the weather bring on diarrhœa. Anus excoriated, burning, fissured, covered with warts. Membrane comes with the stool. Much pure blood with the stool not even clotted, very offensive. Ineffectual urging to stool. Sensation as if rectum were filled and he cannot expel it. Constipation, painful hard difficult stool. Drawing, cutting and pressing before stool; constant fruitless urging (*Nux-v.*). During stool there is colic, tenesmus, spasmodic contraction of anus, unsatisfactory straining. Splinters in rectum. After stool there is still urging (*Merc.*), exhaustion; soreness of anus; cutting pain; burning and shooting in rectum; constriction of anus; great nervous excitement; palpitation. The pain keeps her in bed for hours after every stool. Itching and burning in anus. Constant acrid moisture about the anus. Periodical bleeding of

rectum and pain in sacrum. Fissures of anus. Painful prolapsus of rectum. This has been a most useful remedy in fistula, fissures, condylomata, polypi, caruncles, cancer of the rectum and hemorrhoids—*when the symptoms agree*. It has cured caruncles so sensitive that the patient would cry out when they were touched. Hemorrhoids that are exquisitely painful to touch and at stool; that bleed, external or internal, with burning and sticking during stool. Piles that ulcerate and discharge copiously of blood and pus. When piles are so painful that she breaks out in sweat, becomes anxious, and pulsates all over, on the slightest touch or at stool, this remedy has been useful; (compare *Paconia* and *Staph.*) Fetid moisture at the anus.

The male sexual organs are in a constant state of irritability. Sexual desire is increased and erections troublesome at night. Painful spasmodic erections at night; stitching pain in the urethra and chordee. It has been a useful remedy in gonorrhœa when the discharge is thin and bloody, later when it is greenish or yellow; burning and sticking on urination, and the urethra is swollen and very sore. It has cured condylomata which have the "splinter" sensation, and bleed easily, and extremely sensitive to touch. Condylomata on genitals and around the anus. Inflammation of the prostate gland with gonorrhœa especially when the discharge becomes scanty, from taking cold or from strong injections. It cures old cases of gleet when the urethra has pain in it like a splinter on touch or when urinating. Prolonged inflammation of the urethra with infiltration making the urethra feel hard and nodular like a whip-cord (*Arg-n.*). *Sore spots* in the urethra, ulcers, with bloody pus, and the sensation of splinters. Itching in the urethra after gonorrhœa (*Petr.*). Pimples, vesicles, herpes and crusts on the prepuce. Small ulcers on the glans or prepuce. *Spreading ulcers*. The ulcers discharge a brown, bloody water, offensive. Phagedenic ulcers (*ARS.*, *Aur-m-n.*, *Caust.*, *MERC-C.*). Inflammation of the prepuce. Ulcers that destroy the frænum. Inflamed and ulcerated parts have the splinter sensation and flow a bloody water. Paraphimosis and phimosis and great swelling. The hair falls off from the pubes.

The female is greatly troubled by the constant itching and burning and sexual desire. Excoriation of the parts from leucorrhœa and menstrual discharges. Every exertion brings on uterine hemorrhage (*Calc.*). The menstrual flow is dark and thick. Menses too soon and profuse, like bloody water. Uterine prolapsus. Many and extreme nervous sufferings come during the menstrual period; flatulence, bruised pain in limbs, pain down thighs, "splinters" under the finger and toe nails, palpitation, anxiety, trembling, neuralgic pains in any part. After

the menses there comes a muddy, watery flow, lasting many days, and extreme excoriation of the parts. Thin, bloody, excoriating leucorrhœa at all times or at any time. The vagina is excoriated and condylomata grow upon the genitalia. Erectile tumors. Caruncles at the orifice of urethra, exquisitely sensitive to touch. The itching is aggravated by cold. The parts are fissured and bleed easily.

Many troubles culminate during menses and lactation. Lumps in the mammae. The nipples are fissured and tender, are excoriated and have "splinters." Tendency to abortion from general weakness and the ease with which a uterine hemorrhage may set in.

Hoarseness, and ulceration of the larynx. Voice lost. Laryngitis in old syphilitic subjects. Oppression of the chest, ameliorated by expectoration. Shortness of breath. Intermittent breathing.

The cough is aggravated in winter, yet aggravated in a warm room and from becoming warm. The cough is dry, barking, aggravated during the night, aggravated lying, aggravated before midnight; comes on during sleep. Cough with hectic fever and night sweats. Paroxysmal cough with retching, like whooping cough, violent, racking cough. Hard, prolonged coughing spells with difficult expectoration. The irritation to cough is like a tickling in the larynx. The expectoration is greenish, viscid or thin, dirty, watery, bloody mucus, or dark clotted blood. Loose cough in daytime, dry at night. Rattling in daytime, but no expectoration. Cough in broken-down constitutions, from liver and lung affections, in tubercular subjects. The sputum tastes bitter, sour or salty. It is offensive, even putrid. He is covered with sweat during efforts to expectorate. Stitching in the chest. In typhoid pneumonia, with rattling in the chest, inability to expectorate, or when he can expectorate the sputum is brown and bloody, and the urine smells like that of a horse. In tuberculosis with night sweats and hæmoptisis. Palpitation from excitement, on ascending stairs. The pulse is rapid, irregular, and every fourth beat is missed.

Swelling of glands of neck and axilla. Stiff neck. Stitching pains in back and chest. Burning spots in spine. Pain in back, nights, compelling him to lie on the abdomen. Sharp pains in back and limbs in *tabes dorsalis*. Sharp pains in back on coughing.

Rheumatic pains in limbs. Emaciation of upper arms, and thighs. Weakness of limbs. Dropsy of limbs. Crippled nails. Rheumatic pains in upper limbs. Stitching. Sticking pains in limbs in cold weather. Numbness of arms and hands. Copper

colored spots on arms. Chilblains on hands and fingers. Cold, sweaty hands. Numerous large warts on back of hands. Herpes between the fingers. Vesicles on the tip of the thumb that open into ulcers, felons, distorted and discolored nails. Yellow curved nails, splintered sensation under nails. It is useful in wounds that inflame and have the "splinter" sensation. Tearing in the long bones of the lower limbs at night. The legs are weary and bruised. Pain in hip as if sprained. Sticking pains along the nerves as from splinters. Syphilitic nodes on the tibia with nightly pains. Chilblains in the feet and toes. Phagedenic blisters on the toes (*Graph.*). Extreme soreness of the tibia. Profuse, offensive sweat of feet.

Shocks on going to sleep (*Agar.*, *ARG-M.*, *ARS.*, *NAT-M.*). The pain comes during sleep. Starting in sleep. Anxious, unrefreshing sleep, with frightful dreams.

Nitric Acid is a very useful remedy in fevers. The thirstlessness during all stages has often called attention to it. Cold hands and feet. Chronic intermittent in cachetic constitutions, copious night sweats, extreme weakness, with the characteristic odor of the urine, and bleeding from some part a dark blood, this remedy will act well.

NOTE:—This excellent article upon Nitric Acid was especially prepared for The Critique by Dr. James Tyler Kent, and appears for the first time, in these pages.—Editor.

HOMEO-PATHY VS. ANTI-PATHY.

VI. IS IT APATHY, OR IS IT MUTINY?

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D., H. M., 55 State St., Chicago.

"Lest we forget, let us flock together."

Since the last crusade installment appeared in the Critique the first organized protest against the sham and duplicity in the homeopathic profession has developed in Chicago.

The *Regular Homeopathic Medical Society* was organized January 29th, and presented February 6th a genuine program worthy of the name, at which time about seventy-five loyal Homeopaths responded to a call and rallied to preserve and promote homeopathy. An address has been issued, including a Declaration of Principles, which has been furnished to all homeopathic journals, and may be read elsewhere in the Critique.

This is not so much an outcome of the crusade as that both the crusade and this new organization are the spontaneous outgrowth of a necessity demanded on the part of the *regular* homeopaths to claim their own by right and inheritance. "While

men slept the enemy has sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way," and now when the harvest appeareth (as in the Cook County exhibit) "I will say to the reapers: gather ye together first the tares and bind them in bundles to burn them (by publicity) but gather the wheat into my barn."

This crusade of publicity will sort out the tares, and turn on the âre, while the regular homeopathic medical societies already doing good work or soon to be organized throughout the country will garner in the wheat. *The Regular Homeopaths* will stand firmly by and loyal to the *truth to preserve and promote Homeopathy*. The irregulars who are abandoning Homeopathy—the so-called "liberal," "scientific" and "progressive" aggregation will be left by themselves to preserve and promote "rational medicine."

It Is Mutiny Far More Than Apathy.

The greatest enemies to Homeopathy are to-day posing as leaders in the homeopathic profession. This has been the case to some extent throughout the history of the curative healing art, but never before as at the present time, has there been such activity and evident determined purpose on the part of so many to disgrace and abandon the fundamental principles of Homeopathy.

There is also a certain amount of apathy in the ranks displayed by those who at heart are loyal, but are disappointed and discouraged. They represent the "do-nothings." The class to whom the above reference is made is not of the "do-nothing" type. No, no; indeed they are doing something. They are active, the opposite to apathetic.

As above stated, they are the greatest enemies to the cause of true Homeopathy because they are teaching, practicing and defending a system of practice directly antagonistic to that introduced to the world by Hahnemann. *It is mutiny far more than apathy*, which at the present time is the motive and purpose of those who are publicly attacking the citadel of Homeopathy.

The editor of the "official organ of the Illinois State Society" in an announcement within the past few days over his own signature makes this declaration: "Hahnemann said, let likes be cured by likes, and so we still believe that when we affiliate a remedy with the symptoms which represent a *pathologic condition we approach a perfect method of treatment*"; and, referring to the Regular Loyal Homeopaths, he continues: "We cannot afford to make false claims, and the irresponsible egotists who constantly display their ignorance by their untenable statements should be *allowed to flock by themselves*." . . . "it behooves the majority of our practitioners, therefore, to *overcome this disturbing element*." (Italics supplied.)

This declaration and edict proclaimed in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and six, coming from a self-appointed dictator, supported by the executive power of the Illinois State Homeopathic Society, can be read in the January Clinique, the announced organ of said society.

We, the Regular Homeopaths, "are to be overcome" as a disturbing element, but graciously "allowed to flock by themselves." Therefore it is suggested in organizing the Regular Homeopathic Medical Societies we adopt for our motto: "Lest we forget, let us flock together."

The Lines Are Being Drawn.

Thus you see the lines are being drawn dividing the homeopathic profession. The self-styled liberals are abandoning Homeopathy, and substituting what they call "progressive," "scientific" or "rational medicine." The stampede is already organized, and very many of the rank and file—the good, bad and indifferent Homeopaths—are being led knowingly, or unconsciously, away from Homeopathy into the anti-pathic wilderness.

The situation first presents two extremes. On one side there are the loyal or Regular Homeopaths who cannot be stampeded away from Homeopathy. On the other side are the so-called homeopathic doctors who have never known what Homeopathy is, or if they do know, they are notoriously disloyal in their mutinous clamor for modern commercial un-homeopathic practice, and are abandoning Homeopathy.

Between these two extremes—the loyal host on one side and the mutinous deserters on the other side—is another and larger class who are indifferent, apathetic, discouraged or disgusted; some waiting to see what the popular trail leads to, others wondering if the loyal host will rally and organize to preserve and promote Homeopathy.

These three groups—consisting of the Loyal, the Apathetic and the Mutineers—include all the Homeopaths in fact or name. The so-called "liberal and progressive" group leading and making up the stampede away from Homeopathy are lost forever, past redemption: perhaps not worth trying to save. "They are joined to their idols, let them alone." "Good riddance to bad rubbish." The quicker they know, and the world knows, that they hold nothing in common with loyal Homeopaths, the better it will be for the cause of truth and honesty in the practice of medicine.

The group in between the two extremes is composed of many Homeopaths who still have a warm place in their hearts for Homeopathy, and they present an inviting field for organization in which all Loyal Homeopaths should be actively identified. If

we can show by organization, enthusiasm and our honest purpose to preserve and promote Homeopathy, many included in this group will refuse to be stampeded further away from Homeopathy, but will unite with us upon a few fundamental principles. (See Address and Declaration of Principles, this issue.)

A Parting Salutation. "Line Up."

TO THE ACTIVE MUTINEERS: You have boldly entered the role of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" if you still claim in the least degree the title of Homeopath.

You have entered the arsenals of Homeopathy, and appropriated the weapons of defense and means of promulgation, until with a very few exceptions all the colleges and hospitals are forced to float the red flag of disloyalty. However, you have been obliged to leave behind you the ammunition—THE TRUTH—because it could not be stolen, but remains with the loyal host, and now becomes the pebble with which to slay the Goliath giants and drive the Philistines out of the promised land.

You have paved the path for the stampede away from Homeopathy by assuming to manage and dictate the policy of all but two or three of the journals formerly entitled to the name Homeopathic; also by publishing text-books endorsing and commending un-homeopathic therapeutics to displace the true teachings of the devoted and loyal authors of the past seventy-five years.

You may be "so progressive" that you take pleasure in publicly dubbing the Regular Homeopaths "back numbers," "hay-seeds," etc., or insult them as Dr. Goodno did at the last meeting of the American Institute when he applied to them the "old chestnut" story of the old lady who kept a diary on board ship, and who noted one evening, "not well, took dose of epsom salts," next morning, "just passed an iceberg." Funny, wasn't it? However, as epsom salts has evidently become the modern mixers' polycrest, as shown in the Cook County Hospital Exhibit, there may be some excuse for reviving this old chestnut story.

You have played the role of politician in the American Institute of————? aided by some good men, too, until months before the annual meetings every bureau where the loyal Homeopaths might present or hear some grains of truth is so padded and manipulated that the mixer treatment and un-homeopathic teaching prevails galore. (Instance the bureaus of Materia Medica, Clinical Medicine, and Homeopathy, of the recent Chicago session.)

Several years ago Dr. H. C. Allen, that steadfast defender of truth, introduced a resolution which created a new bureau of Homeopathy, where fundamental principles might be presented and studied. Has Dr. Allen, or any other Loyal Home-

opath, ever been appointed chairman? With a single exception, *no*. The last chairman, a noted materialist and specialist, presented a disappointing, made-to-order program, purposely excluding the presentation and study of fundamental principles. The incumbent chairman, a popular surgeon-mixer, who is reputed to be able to treat from twenty-five to fifty cases in an afternoon, turning them in and out with shuttle-cock rapidity, is evidently not practicing Homeopathy, and will no doubt manage this year's bureau of Homeopathics as fixed by the fixers.

Nothing remains for the Loyal Homeopaths to do, if they are to be heard and respected, but to form an independent or affiliated section, like certain specialists have done, to secure their rights in the Institute; or to organize entirely outside and "flock together," as the self-appointed Chicago dictator-mutineer has recently advised; all of which is being seriously considered during these winter months, and will culminate at the coming Atlantic City meeting.

A Friendly Salutation. "Line Up."

TO THE PASSIVE MUTINEERS: You fill the role of "tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee" as you stand by and hold the clothes of the mutineers while they *stone* the *Stephen* of Homeopathy to death. *Line up.*

You may honestly desire to defend our noble cause, but fear, actually fear, the high priests of false gods and accept any crumbs of comfort which may fall from your master's table. *But you must line up.*

You sit astride the fence watching the mutineer procession passing by, smiling graciously at the right time, carefully avoiding to give offense at any time, rather expecting to come off your perch and fall in line providing the Regular Loyal Homeopaths do not wake up and organize. *Better line up now.*

You may have been allured by the presidency of the American Institute or some popular office, where the mutineer politicians work all the schemes, and you seem to be *IT* so long as you remain a pliant tool, or give evidence of a transition from a passive to an active mutiny. "Choose you this day whom you will serve." *Line up.*

You may edit or publish a journal promising to "hew to the line," etc., advocating the truth on one page, but at the same time jollyng the mixers and mutineer commanders by complimenting their official conduct, or by fulsome commendation of their rotten therapeutics when they assume to write homeopathic books. How would you like to see your awkward inconsistency displayed in parallel columns, placing opposite what you say, some choice quotations from the "scientific" and

“rational medicine” authors? This may make interesting reading in a later installment. In the future do you propose to serve “God or Baal”? *Line up.*

If you have already turned your back upon Homeopathy, have fallen into disorderly retreat from the fighting line, and are about deciding to surrender to the enemy, to camp within the rebel confederacy, think of those immortal words of Phil Sheridan, which rallied his retreating army at Cedar Creek and changed ignominious defeat into a glorious victory: “*Face the other way, boys; face the other way.*”

A Fraternal Salutation. “Line Up.”

TO THE APATHETIC HOMEOPATHS: You may be disheartened and discouraged because of the “prosperity of the wicked”—the apparent success and domination of the mixer un-homeopathic practice. You may belong to a local club, a small coterie of conscientious followers of Hahnemann, who meet together, sympathize with each other’s work, avoid all contention with those who think or do differently, and have little or no interest in or enthusiasm for a crusade to preserve and promote Homeopathy. This is the time for you to “Line up.”

Hear what Ruskin says: “To admit that because things have gone wrong it is impossible to make them go right *is a most fatal doctrine.*”

You may have been floating by yourself desiring to be alone to practice some fad not exactly consistent with the true art of healing, or to promote quietly some questionable method not quite ethical or orthodox. You may have been drifting along in the popular trail, unconsciously consenting to many fallacies in commercial medicine which brings in the dollars but turns out but few cures. You may be depressed and disaffected because your plans to which you have given time, talent and money, seem to come to naught—you may be angry or sullen because the mutineers have conspired to steal your birthright and cry tauntingly, “Homeopathy is doomed.” The call now comes, dear brothers, to “Line up.”

You, with the active Homeopaths, who remain true to the single remedy in all potencies, to the minimum dose, and prescribe for the *patient* (not the name of the disease) as indicated by the totality of the symptoms; you are the only surviving members of the profession qualified to fully represent and promote Homeopathy. You are the only practitioners who rely upon true homeopathic therapeutics to cure the sick, and if the Hahnemannian system, depending as it must upon its distinctive teaching and practice in homeopathic therapeutics, is to be preserved and handed down to succeeding generations, **YOU MUST DO IT.** The crisis is at hand; the mutineers are defiant; the

issue must be met, and war has been declared. Of course, you will "Line up."

"The right is never lost,
Though spear and shield and cross may shattered be,
Out of their dust shall spring avenging blades,
That yet shall rid us of some giant wrong."

—Marietta Holly.

Some Questions Asked and Answered.

A western brother writes: "When we are satisfied that your crusade is not a personal fight or local strife, we will join forces with you in Chicago."

Another brother from the East asks: "How long do you propose to continue the crusade, and will it be confined to Chicago?"

First—This crusade series will not assail or attack the personal character or *private practice* of any physician. However, when a physician accepts and fills a public position, his public career belongs to the public. The physician who is a teacher in an educational institution or a member of a medical staff connected with a public hospital, or an editor of a journal having a public distribution, he must be responsible, not alone to one individual but to the general public, for what is taught, endorsed and advocated. It is with this class of public educators and leaders in public practice whom we have a right to approve, criticize or condemn in the interest of truth and the general well-being of the public.

We have abundance of truth to defend our just and noble cause. If those whom we are forced to antagonize assail us by personal attack, because they cannot defend their course and position by the truth, even then we will not be brought into a personal combat. *Homeopathy*, not personal character, will claim all our might of defense. We are somewhat inspired by these choice words of Henry Drummond: "I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer it or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

Second—This crusade to preserve and promote Homeopathy will be continued indefinitely until every physician in the homeopathic profession, and likewise every public institution pretending to be homeopathic, shall be "lined up" and labeled as being for or against Homeopathy. It may require from one to five years to fully expose by publicity the sham and duplicity now rampant in our public institutions. Don't worry, brothers; every college and hospital in the country, *claiming to be homeopathic*, producing such work as already shown in Cook County hospital, will be given equal publicity in due time if

they do not "line up" on the side of truth and honesty before this wave of popular indignation reaches their doors.

Our plan is to clean our own dooryard first, and when Chicago and Illinois are shown up and lined up we shall enter vigorously the open field.

HOMEOPATHY AND THE HOMEOPATHS.

Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe, 56 Columbia Terrace, Weehawken, New Jersey.

A year or so ago, a homeopathic physician in the city of New York, was asked by a prospective patient to which school he belonged. His simple answer, "I am a Homeopath," brought forth the immediate rejoinder, "Great Lord, there are four or five different kinds of homeopaths. What I want, is one that is sure of his own system," and he might well have added, "has the courage of his convictions."

The law *similia similibus curantur*, or, roughly translated, likes are cured by likes, was known to Hippocrates as well as later physicians before Hahnemann's time, but it remained for the latter, this most learned and able man, founder of Homeopathy, to promulgate the law and carry it into execution. Hahnemann, himself an old-school physician, as well as an expert chemist and versatile linguist, dissatisfied with the crude and empirical methods of his day, while translating Cullen's *Materia Medica* into German, was struck by the action of Peruvian bark, or Cinchona, in intermittent fever. His attention arrested, he now experimented, not, as is done to-day in the allopathic school, upon animals, but upon his own body. Taking four drachms twice a day of the drug, he very speedily produced upon his own system, symptoms which resembled closely those of intermittent fever, which, with his analytical mind, led him to remark: "Does this bark produce the same symptoms as it removes? Does it alike produce and cure ague? It is called a specific. Is the specific curing power of drugs founded on such a principle? Do they all uniformly excite a counterfeit disease to that which they remedy?" And Bradford, in his "Life of Hahnemann," says: "Drug after drug, specific after specific, was tested on himself and on healthy friends with one unvarying result—each remedy of recognized specific power excited a spurious disease resembling that for which it was considered specific. Besides discovering many valuable medicinal phenomena undreamt of, he verified his discoveries and observations by ransacking the volumes of recorded experiments on *Materia Medica* and the whole history of poisoning. The effect of his investigations was not, therefore, a blind leap from one false

theory to another, which might be equally fallacious and more mischievous than the former one. Six years were expended in proving drugs and verifying his principle before proclaiming it to the world.

These tests, called provings, added to and verified time and again by Hahnemann's followers, form the great *Materia Medica* of the homeopathic physician, the storehouse of knowledge which enables him to apply with certainty the homeopathic healing principle in the cure of the sick. The very word "homeopathy," derived from two Greek words whose meaning is "similar suffering," at once suggests the law of *similia similibus curantur*.

That the small dose of medicine has come to be regarded as inseparable from Homeopathy is well known, but it is by no means the essential principle of the school. It has been found and indeed was put forward by Hahnemann himself, that drugs acted better when given in minute doses and seemed to gain greater curative powers when subdivided mathematically by the process of potentization. Potentization means increasing the potency or power, and is performed by adding a given number of parts of alcohol, water or milk sugar, to a given number or parts of the drug to be potentized. As this is done either on the decimal or on the centesimal scale, the process becomes one of mathematical exactness and admits of no uncertainty. Thus, the first strength or potency on the centesimal scale, represents the one one-hundredth part of the drug used. Of this for example, one part is taken and added to ninety-nine parts of alcohol, water or milk sugar, whichever vehicle is used, well shaken or triturated, as the case may be, and this represents the second potency or one ten thousandth part of the original drug. As is at once apparent, the actual quantity of the material drug, speedily becomes infinitesimal in amount by this process, but the activity, whether molecular or in accordance with the latest ionic theories of electricity, becomes greater and greater as the potentizing process is carried on. So often has this been demonstrated practically at the bedside, that to oppose it, betrays the puerile or the prejudiced mind.

This principle of the potentiation of drugs, however, does not necessarily mean that the physician employing it, is a true homoeopathist. Homeopathy demands that all drugs must be tested upon healthy human beings in order to determine accurately their effects, before they can be employed in healing the sick. Second, that one and only one remedy must be given at a time, and that this remedy must be similar in its effects to the symptoms of the sick patient to whom it is to be given. Third and last, that the quantity, dose, or strength (potency), of the

remedy, be just sufficient and as small as possible to overcome the symptoms of the patient, without exciting any unnecessary often harmful drug effects upon his constitution. Therefore, what this quantity or dose may be, depends to a great extent not only upon the individual judgment of the physician, but also upon the strength or susceptibility of the patient and the nature of his disease. Some physicians seem to prefer the durg tinctures themselves, others the lower strengths of potencies, wherein the crude drug can still be detected by simple tests, while still others and they form a large and successful part of the homoeopathic profession, employ the higher and highest potencies; that is, those in which the process of potentization has been carried out to a high degree. Provided that they prescribe according to the homoeopathic law, all are on the same footing as true homoeopathsists and each fully entitled to his own particular opinion concerning the best or most efficacious potency to be used. Beware of the so-called homoeopathic physician, who mixes two or more medicines in a glass, who gives two, three or four remedies in rotation, who prescribe this or that tonic or proprietary medicine, or who gives so-called combination tablets for this or that disease and resorts to the seductive hypodermic syringe upon slight provocation. Such an one, though he come from the most excellent homeopathic college, though he may carry the neatest homeopathic medicine bag, though he may boast of his *advanced knowledge* and *liberal* ideas,, and as a man be conscientious, nevertheless, is not a true Hahnemannian homeopathic physician or representative of the school to which he nominally belongs.

LEST WE FORGET.

An Address Authorized by the Regular Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago.

Truth is unchangeable and uncompromising. Wherever found it is in perfect harmony with all other truth. Whenever and wherever you find discord you may rest assured that something has been allowed to creep in that is false, and *that* something must be removed before harmony can be restored. To just the degree that truth is made to yield to the demands of error will the results be unsatisfactory and real progress retarded.

Homeopathy stands for a law of cure. It is claimed to be founded upon a truth and the same has been demonstrated not only by means of its works, but by reason of its harmonious relation with all other established truths. To-day it is divided

into two uncompromising factions. Either one is right, or both are wrong. By their fruits shall we know them. It is a specious plea that Homeopathy is limited in its action, and consequently our students must be taught everything in medicine; but alas and alack, the time has been too short for everything, so *Homeopathy is being crowded out*.

The public asks for Homeopathy and are given to understand that they are receiving the very best Homeopathy in the market—a strictly modern, up-to-date, twentieth-century inspiration. The public knows no better, and oftentimes the physician shows equally limited knowledge of the real truth, for he is *thoroughly consistent with much of the teaching received while attending a homeopathic (?) college*.

The old cry against the “narrow,” “dogmatic,” “sectarian” spirit of Homeopathy is heard no more. On the contrary the old barriers are being removed and the door swings wide open to the “modern Homeopath—and, why not, when there has been such a complete surrender of everything that savors of Homeopathy? Mark this radical difference, however, between the recreant Homeopath and the convert from the empirical teachings of the “old school”: The first departed from the faith because he was not willing to make the close application required from a faithful follower of Hahnemann, and, for the same reason, usually is content with the discarded practice of a past decade, while the convert to Homeopathy invariably insists upon the strictest application of the teachings of Hahnemann.

Were it a matter of individual opinion our lips would be closed because it is the inalienable right of every thoughtful man or woman to act as his or her best judgment may dictate (provided the common rights of humanity are not encroached upon by such acts); but when these would-be leaders, these self-constituted moulders of medical thought, adopt the tactics of their erstwhile enemies by treating with ridicule the conscientious efforts of homeopathic practitioners, and, wherever possible, closing the door of opportunity in the face of those who would challenge their teaching, the time has come when the mass of homeopathic practitioners should rise up in their might and repudiate the leadership of such false teachers.

If we read the signs correctly, the time is right and the profession ready to begin an aggressive campaign for the restoration of Homeopathy to its logical place in the domain of medicine. This is to be no ephemeral movement, but the beginning of a struggle that will be most vigorously pushed until the banner of Homeopathy shall have been rescued from the hands of its traduceers and restored to its former proud position as the synonym of law and truth. It bases its expectations of success upon

the convincing power of its "law of cure"; the comprehensive scope of its organization and the earnestness of its adherents.

To-day, Chicago is recognized as the "Homeopathic Center of the World." It therefore seems natural that this new movement should find a focal center at this point; and the logical outgrowth of the protest which has been made for many years is found in the organization of

The Regular Homeopathic Medical Society.

It is actuated by the single purpose of preserving and promoting the principles of Homeopathy, and will co-operate with any individual or organization having a similar purpose. Its declaration of principles is broad enough for any honest follower of Hahnemann and at the same time simple enough to admit of no misunderstanding. No attempt is made to dictate the practical application of those principles. That is left to the judgment of the individual; but every known means will be employed to make the application of those principles so simple that the temptation to resort to doubtful expedients will be continually lessened.

About seventy-five responded to the first general call, February 6, 1906, when the following declaration of principles was adopted:

First—The law of similars is the law of cure.

Second—The single, similar remedy is the only scientific prescription.

Third—The proper dose is the minimum amount sufficient to cure (the potency being left to the discretion of the physician).

Fourth—The indicated remedy is the remedy based upon the totality of the symptoms in each individual case (totality meaning the sum total of the deviation from the normal state).

Note—This society recognizes that there may be times in the practice of individual members when, not knowing what else to do, they may think it necessary to resort to palliative measures. While such treatment may seem justifiable, and will be tolerated, it is nevertheless **unhomeopathic and is not endorsed by this society.**

The officers elected were:

President—A. C. Cowperthwaite, M. D.

First Vice President—H. C. Allen, M. D.

Second Vice President—D. M. MacMullen, M. D.

Secretary—G. P. Waring, M. D.

Treasurer—H. H. Baker, M. D.

Executive Committee—President (ex officio), Drs. E. A. Taylor, H. Farrington, J. B. S. King, J. W. Hingston, H. W. Pierson and G. P. Waring.

Regular meetings of this society will be held on the first Tuesday night of each month at 8:00 o'clock. Stenographic reports of each meeting will be made, and a bound copy of the transactions for the year may become the property of each member. For the present the yearly dues have been placed at two dollars.

A cordial invitation is extended to all homeopathic physicians who can attend to become members. Other cities and localities are also urged to organize where the Regular Homeopaths desire to co-operate in the above plan to preserve and promote Homeopathy.

(Signed)

G. P. WARING, M. D., Secretary,
55 State Street, Chicago.

Dated, Chicago, Feb. 15, 1906.

INDIVIDUALIZATION.

By Charles C. Rowley, M. D., 1-2 Steele Block, Denver, Colo.

"In the December issue of your journal, commencing on page 443, is an article by James Tyler Kent, M. D., professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, entitled "Medorrhinum," and from a perusal of the same I gather that Medorrhinum is a remedy for a certain class of diseases. If I am right, will you kindly inform me where it may be had, and oblige."

The foregoing inquiry comes from New York City and the inquirer plainly asks "is Medorrhinum a remedy for gonorrhoea and the syctic constitution?" and we desire to record a negative answer to the same.

There is a class of remedies that is most often indicated in gonorrhoea by the totality of the symptoms and Medorrhinum is one of the most important of this class, but there is no remedy for any class of diseases or for any individual disease in homeopathy. Among this class of some fifty remedies the most important are Med., Nat. s., Nit ac., Sep., Staph., and Thuja.

In treating this class of diseases (gonorrhoeal) we must compare the totality of the symptoms of the patient suffering with this particular case of this disease with the totality of the symptoms of all of the remedies of this class and even then we sometimes have to go outside of these remedies and prescribe anything from Aconite to Zincum. We may find all of the general symptoms of a remedy that was never known to produce or to our knowledge to cure a case of gonorrhoea, but, with the symptoms we cannot be conscientious and neglect to prescribe this unheard of (?) remedy, and if we have taken our case well we will cure our patient.

To prescribe Medorrhinum for gonorrhoea just because it is gonorrhoea is just as unhomeopathic as to prescribe Syphilinum for sphilis just because it is syphilis, or to prescribe Nux vomica for over drugging just because the patient has been over drugged.

Think of the other antidotes we have for over drugging: Ars., Aur., Carb. v., Hepar., Kali i., Lach., Merc., Nat. s., Nit.

ac., Phyt., Puls., Staph., and Sulph. Still we go on prescribing Nux vomica just because the old school exists and over-doses.

We lose ground! Is it because the regular school (regular only in the irregularity of its methods), is any more successful than it has been in the past?

No. It is because we are inclined to adopt their idea of specifics.

A specific is a remedy that possesses a peculiar curative power over an individual disease. Physicians were always and are still looking for a remedy for cancer, for tuberculosis, and they will ask you what the best remedy is for epilepsy or for insanity. They are always looking for a specific. What could be more antagonistic to the principles of homeopathy?

Who ever saw two cases of poisoning exactly alike, who ever saw two cases of scarlatina exactly alike, who ever saw two well persons exactly alike, who ever saw two sick persons exactly alike and lastly, who ever saw two persons sick with the same disease who were affected exactly alike by any one drug? No one.

The only true specific is the truly homeopathic remedy and the homeopathicity of a remedy is only demonstrated by the carefully investigating physician and only by him after a conscientious examination of the totality of the symptoms of the patient; a conscientious comparison of that totality, with the symptom total of all the remedies in the class that corresponds to that particular class of diseases in respect to the general symptoms and a conscientious administration of the proper potency at suitable intervals. Then if the improvement is patent, and then only, can the physician say I have found the specific for this particular case of this disease.

In view of these facts we as homeopaths can not understand why physicians go on looking for a remedy that will cure cancer or tuberculosis or a certain class of diseases. We know that we must find a remedy that is capable of producing symptoms similar to those of the patient suffering with this certain disease. This totality of the symptoms must necessarily be the whole of the disease because it is the entire difference between the patient's present condition and his former state of health.

We can not do better than quote from Dr. Kent on this subject: "Comparison, individualization, and difference in the nature of things most similar are points that must be carefully considered. The substitution of one remedy for another cannot be thought of or entertained in homeopathy. The homeopathic physician must individualize the two remedies Arsenicum and Secale; they are both chilly, but the patient wants the covers off and wants the cold air in Secale, and he wants all things hot in Arsenicum. The two remedies thus separate at once; they are wholly

dissimilar as to the general state, whilst wholly similar as to particulars. A mere bookworm symptom hunter would see no difference between Secale and Arsenicum. You go to the bedside of a case of peritonitis, and you will find the abdomen distended, the patient restless; you will find him often vomiting blood and passing blood from the anus; you will find horrible burning with the distended abdomen, unquenchable thirst, dry, red tongue, lightning like pulse. Well Arsenicum and Secale have all these things equally; they both have these things in high degree; but when Secale is indicated he wants all the covers off, wants to be cold, wants cold applications, wants the windows open; cannot tolerate heat, and the warm room makes him worse. If Arsenicum is indicated in such a case, he wants to be wrapped up warmly, even in the month of July, wants hot food and hot drinks. The whole *Materia Medica* is full of these things and is based on this kind of individualization."

We sometimes find *Medorrhinum* indicated in diseases which we cannot trace to an acquired or inherited gonorrhoea (sycotic) origin, and we say again that unless the symptoms call imperatively for it in gonorrhoea, *Medorrhinum* is not a remedy for gonorrhoea.

WHEN IS SURGERY BENEFICIAL TO PATIENTS AFFLICTED WITH NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.

By Anna Doyen, M. D., H. M., Waukegan, Illinois.

This question should be discussed under three heads. First, those operations that in themselves are life saving; second, those that prolong life; third, those that, as a rule, are unnecessary, but are the joy of the specialist and laity.

Under the first head comes such necessary interference as intubation in croup, tracheotomy or bronchotomy in diphtheria, when called too late for life to last till the proper remedy may act.

The writer has been called to cases of diphtheria where membranes were protruding from mouth and nose, and suffocation seemed imminent—indeed, one case seemed moribund—but no surgical interference was employed and every case recovered, one only of these cases developing a post-diphtheretic paralysis.

Under the second head come the malignant growths that reach the specialist after years of experimentation and all sorts of treatment. These apply to the Hahnemannian after it is too late. The carcinomatous infiltration has broken down into ulcerating masses, or one or more operations have been performed and the patient is ready for another. In such cases the patient's wish should be our law, after telling him that homeopathy can probably prolong his life further than surgery. If, however, he

still insists and there is little hope for him, send him to a surgeon who will be willing to gratify him, or do the work yourself; but in the meantime select the remedy that would have cured him thirty years before and make his passing out from earth an easy one.

Under the third head may be enumerated such conditions as enlarged tonsils, adenoids, polypi, hypertrophic rhinitis, etc.

The only reason that any one, who knows the law of cure, may have for operating, is the demand that it be done or someone else be employed and the homeopathic specialist lose the opportunity for doing a great good by refusing to do a lesser evil.

In dealing with the question, when is surgery beneficial to patients with nose and throat diseases, the answer must be made, Almost never! Not one case in a thousand! Yet, when we consider that the benefit to the patient is not for the hour or for this attack, but a life long legacy of better health, it is a question whether the pure homeopath should cast off people who insist on the knife, or rather cater slightly to their idea and save the patient to himself. In dealing with this class of patients, the writer has had occasion, many times, to bless the potency of the electric needle, negative pole, with its wonderful dissolving power that has lopped off a tiny polypus, while the mass was left and finally not touched at all, but absorbed by the indicated remedy.

The writer recalls but one patient, turned to another specialist because she refused to operate in nose and throat trouble. This was a case of adenoids. Now when meeting that child, slowly developing into idiocy, with a return of all the old conditions, how sharp the regret that she did not scrape out that pharynx and treat the child afterwards. She hardly knows whether it is a matter to be proud of or not, but she is able to state that in a special practice of seven years on the nose and throat, she has never been compelled to perform a single operation; that time and patience and reasoning, with all of her patients, new or old, has enabled her so far, to absorb or improve the conditions so far that they have been unwilling to undertake the severer task of operation.

The Hahnemannian has a mission and he should gird himself for his difficult journey, and proselyte every step of the ground. He should get and hold his patients at all odds, and should so teach them that not one in a thousand will call for surgical procedure, except where indicated.

Hahnemannians *must* hold every case that falls into their hands, even if obliged to swerve slightly from the path of homeopathic rectitude in the beginning of their treatment, that these untaught members of the laity may know the truth. We *must hold them* for treatment by the scientific methods of cure, and if

the morbid processes can be absorbed, the so-called indications for surgical interference were false; if not they were true, but true only when the patient is curd. Then if he is inconvenienced or made unhappy by abnormalities that disgust him, remove them.

If your prescription is composed of the following compound, diplomacy, the indicated remedy, a reasonable patient, equal parts each, you undoubtedly will relieve him of his chronic miasms, inherited or acquired, which would have cursed him and his offspring to the third and fourth generations.

Arise, ye Hahnemannians and acquit yourselves like men (and women.)

A CASE OF STERILITY CURED.

By W. L. Morgan, M. D., Baltimore, M. D.

Early in February, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. S., who had been married about ten years and had no children, but were very anxious to have, enquired of me if I thought that Homeopathy would do them any good? They had spent a great deal of money and taken large quantities of medicine without benefit, but they were willing to try again if there was only a little hope of success. They were both fine specimens of the race, and she was one of the finest patterns of womanhood; a beauty, intelligent and amiable. I told them that Homeopathy had no specific for sterility, or any other disease; that a careful examination of each one must be made and a remedy must be selected for each one separately according to the totality of the symptoms in the case, and used in the right way; then good results might be expected. They were both pleased with the explanation and asked me to proceed.

I did so. His general health was fairly good, but he was subject to constipation; hard lumpy stools with slimy mucus; passed with much straining; inactivity of the rectum; sexual organs weak; ejection much too quick; very little fondling with his wife would cause emission.

After examining Knerr's Repertory, he got Graphites, 30th, c. m., and m., three powders, one a week, February 9th.

The wife was in good health except at times had cold, damp feet; slow thrill in copulation, and the semen escaped from the vagina immediately in large quantities. She got Calcarea carb., 30th, c. m., and m., three powders, to be taken one a week. In two weeks they left the city and I knew no more of them till January 21, 1906, when Mrs. G—— called to tell me that she had gotten a letter from Mrs. S——, stating that she had a nine-pound boy, and doing well; wished to congratulate Dr. Morgan.

Now, don't understand that I mean to say that the few high potency powders made the baby. I only claim that it removed the vital disturbance and restored order to the vital forces and unison of action between the parties, making conception possible.

AN APOMORPHIA CURE.

September 15, 1905.—Etta, age 7 years.

History:—About 8 p. m., child stumbled and fell and struck her head on the pavement, in the left Fronto-parietal region. Examination revealed no depressed bone. She managed to get home alone but was irrational. She was seen when she fell by other children who, later, reported same. Was called two hours later.

Symptoms:—Lies in stupor, does not speak or answer when spoken to;

Lies on affected side (left);

Has frequent paroxysms of wild delirium, usually every thirty minutes, worse from touch;

Eyes staring and glassy;

Looks around room as if someone were after her;

If left alone will run around room and back to bed again, with same stupor following.

The active stage is preceded by a severe retching and vomiting (cerebral) shaking the whole frame; face violently congested.

Kicks and fights when touched.

Determined attempts to tear and pull off clothing, only from the waist down;

Frequent desire to urinate. The particular feature here is that the child would ask to use the vessel.

R.—Apomorphia, (30x). One dose and Sac. lac., followed in two hours by a refreshing sleep of seven hours; entire recovery in morning.

Note.—The following symptoms are found recorded in Hale's "New Remedies," which were observed on animals and clinically verified in the above case, viz.: "Epileptiform convulsions brought on by touching; tetanic condition, running around and around the room, scaling walls."—J. W. Waffensmith, M.D., 2254 Wheeler Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE TRAINED NURSE.

Tom Masson observes in the *Smart Set*, that when he was sick, a trained nurse "came in the still watches of one evening and laid her soft cool, twenty-five-dollar-a-week hand on my burning brow and thenceforth, her salary and my fever ran on together, not even stopping for meals—that is to say, the nurse herself stopped for meals, but not her salary. About noon each day . . . she would part from me with tears in her eyes, and a choking sensation in her throat, and a look of keen agony, and slip gently downstairs, and spend a few hours over the family board, while the cook threatened to leave and the hot-water bottles on my jaded stomach became frappe. She came to me with a complete set of books, a clinical thermometer and the story of her past life. When she had taken away my temperature and gone away with it to some far corner of the room and examined it by the light of a tallow dip, and set it down in Ledger B, where I couldn't see it, she picked up her trusty pad and began to write a historical novel, of which I was the unhappy hero. From that moment I felt that about me there was nothing sacred. The second day after she came . . . and the doctor had told her all about me, that she hadn't been able to find out, she began to relate to me the story of her past. Two weeks later the crisis in her story and my fever were both passed. We both survived; but at this late day, I have an idea that her story is even now the more robust of the two. The trained nurse is now a necessity in every modern home. As an antidote to medical science, she has no equal. Dressed in rich, but not too gaudy bed-ticking, and armed with medals won in the Crimean war for reading *Punch* aloud to the sick soldiers, she stands over one's bedside like a guardian angel, and no germs can pass the line without giving the countersign."—*Montreal Homeopathic Record*.

DIED OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The following is told of a patient, a German woman, who, taken seriously ill, was sent to the hospital.

In the evening her husband inquired how she was getting along, and was told that she was improving.

Next day he called again, and was told that she was still improving.

This went on for some time, each day the report being that his wife was improving.

Finally, one night when he called he was told that his wife was dead. Seeing the doctor, he went up to him and said, "Vell, doctor, vot did she die of—improvements?"—*Harper's Weekly*.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.

230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.

16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION. NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY TO BE SOLD BY THE SHERIFF.—The following legal notice which appeared in Clay's Review, February 17th, is self-explanatory and will not be commented upon in this issue. The "doom" of homeopathy is being demonstrated hereabouts rather relentlessly:

In the District Court, within and for the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado:

The Butters and Sweet Mercantile Company, plaintiff, vs. The Denver Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital Association, defendant.

By virtue of a writ of execution and fee bill issued out of the District Court, of city and county of Denver, state of Colorado, to me as sheriff, city and county of Denver, directed in favor of The Butters and Sweet Mercantile Company, against The Denver Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital Association, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of four hundred twenty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents (\$429.31) damages, on which there is a credit of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and the further sum of five dollars and seventy-five cents (\$5.75) costs, I have levied upon and taken in execution the following described real estate and all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, The Denver Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital Association, in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the city and county of Denver and state of Colorado, to-wit: Lots thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33) and thirty-four (34), block twenty-nine (29), Park Avenue Addition to Denver, which I shall offer for sale at public auction on Wednesday the 14th day of March, A. D. 1906, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the Tremont street entrance to

the county court house, in the city of Denver, city and county of Denver, state of Colorado, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

ALEXANDER NISBET,

Sheriff City and County of Denver.

By W. O. Shirley, Deputy Sheriff.

First publication February 17, A. D. 1906.

Last publication March 10, A. D. 1906.

* * *

THE "HOUSE" PHYSICIAN.—Perhaps no city of its size in the country can boast of a more abundant supply of that most ubiquitous if not overly useful member of the medical profession known as the hotel "house" physician, than bright, sunny, well-boasted Denver.

Inasmuch as the patronage of this pushing individual is usually the product of persistent and oftentimes pernicious personal solicitation on the part of clerks, bell-boys, elevator pilots, chambermaids and other servants of *swell* hotels and that the fees thus secured by the doctor—so we are told—are divided by him with whomever is fortunate enough to be the one to have "seen it first," it can readily be reasoned out why many patrons of some of our first-class hostelries have so much difficulty in securing such medical service as they may desire: it may also explain why some people go away from Denver with the impression, and who give publicity to this idea, that the medical profession as a class hereabouts is composed of mercenary mendicants whose only skill appears to consist in their ability to charge exorbitant fees without any regard for the quality of services rendered.

We believe this custom to call in the "house" physician, regardless of the wishes of the hotel guest, works a greater hardship to homeopathic physicians than any other class, and have in mind a recent occurrence wherein a lady of wealth and intelligence sojourning temporarily in one of our best hotels—and it was not at the depot end of Seventeenth street, either—was unable to secure the name, even, of a *homeopathic* physician through efforts of any one employed in the establishment she was patronizing quite liberally, but, on the contrary, was forced to secure this information wholly and entirely foreign to the institution.

About the only conclusion one can come to in cases of this character is that either the managements are being most industriously imposed upon by their employes or else they countenance this form of holdup game, alongside of which real genuine bunco would be a placid pastime.

* * *

ANOTHER MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—And now the doctors have decided that sterilized milk is poisonous.

Just as we'd worn ourselves to shadows getting up in the dead of night to sterilize the milk before we'd let the baby have

a drop of it, discharging competent nurses because they didn't sterilize enough, worrying the cook to death about keeping the sterilized covers on the sterilized can in the sterilized ice-box, and telephoning home from the down-town shopping tour to remind whoever was taking care of the baby not to forget to sterilize the germs out of the milk.

That's the way with the doctors. They drive us mad with solemn warnings about this germ and that germ, tell us that hundreds are dying for want of proper antiseptic treatment of this that and the other thing, and when they have frightened us to the verge of nervous prostration they turn calmly around in their tracks and tell us that it was all a mistake and that there was nothing to worry about after all.

That's the way they acted about the vermiform appendix.

Twenty years ago nobody outside of a hospital or a dissecting-room had ever heard of a vermiform appendix. Five years ago—no, it isn't more than two—every other man you met was pale with fear, fretting over what was going to happen to his vermiform appendix, and nine out of ten women were hurtling through the streets in clanging ambulances, going to the hospitals to be operated on for appendicitis.

Did your tooth ache?

Your doctor told you that toothache was not a disease, but a symptom, and that the only thing that would make that tooth stop throbbing was to go under ether and have your vermiform appendix cut out.

Did your grandfather drink too much port and eat too many pheasants, and hand down a gouty toe to his descendant? Hike to the hospital and give the surgeon and his long knife a chance; nothing would stop the gout but an operation on the vermiform appendix.

And then, all at once, some good, kind, sensible doctor or other—blessed be his memory for ever more—rose up in meeting and said that the vermiform appendix scare was nothing much but a scare, after all.

And, since that, we've dared to call in the doctor when the baby had the measles, without being afraid he'd trundle her off to the ambulance and operate to remove the vermiform appendix.

How very, very human, human beings with an M. D. tacked onto their names can be, after all.

And what a lot of scientific research it seems to take to find out that anything which is perfectly natural is, as a rule, not absolutely vicious.

Hurrah for the good, old-fashioned, every-day cow and the unsterilized milk! She's good enough to give us.—*Editorial, Denver Post, February 12, 1906.*

Amensky!

PERSONAL POINTS AND PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The Critique is published on the first of every month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the Homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Miss Grace E. Smythe spent a portion of January and February with friends in St. Louis and Illinois.

Dr. Harlan Pomeroy is the name of the newly-elected president of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College.

The Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy for January, although somewhat reduced in size, was none the less interesting.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co.'s annual visiting list is something every physician should possess. It is as useful as it is handsome.

The Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, needs thirty internes next month; eighteen month's service; written examinations.

The Armour Memorial Home for the Aged, Kansas City, is now under the care of homeopathic physicians. So says the Medical Forum.

Only two of the homeopathic physicians who applied at the Cook County Hospital for civil service examination failed to pass the same.

The editor of Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy was married a few days ago, according to Medical Century. Better late than never.

"And Nathan, being sick, trusted not in the Lord, but sent for a physician—and Nathan was gathered unto his fathers."—Old Testament.

The Critique was a little ahead of the game last month when it announced the elevation of Dr. Harvey Farrington to editorship of Medical Advance.

New York City proposes to build an institution for the poor on Staten Island to be devoted to the treatment of tuberculosis, which will cost \$2,000,000.

Medical Century has some stunts in pickle for 1906 which we are led to believe will make the "57" variety look like 30 cents. We know Horner is all right.

The Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter made another change of title type on its first page with the February issue, which is a decided improvement.

The January Clinique has been received. The new, rich, red blood supposed to have been recently imported for the editorial staff is not specially noticeable.

Dr. T. B. Chapman of Ouray, the only homeopathic veterinary surgeon in the state of Colorado, was a caller upon The Critique editor the 7th of last month.

Dr. Stacy Jones, author of the Mnemonic Similiad, who graduated from Hahnemann of Philadelphia over fifty years ago, died in Washington, D. C., recently.

The Golden Belt Medical Society of Kansas resolved that there was not a reputable physician on the Kansas State Board of Health. Oh, these resolutions!

Dr. Charles C. Rowley departed for eastern parts the latter part of January. Will do some p. g. work before returning to Denver, which he expects to do later.

"The Deadly Peach-bolo in Ohio" is the heading Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy puts at the head of our squib about Dewey's Sidney, Ohio, blow out.

Mayor R. W. Speer recently appointed Dr. C. B. James assistant health commissioner of the city at an annual salary of \$1,800. That will help out considerably.

Kill the useless! Kill the imbeciles! Kill the idiots! Kill the insane! Kill the incompetents! Kill! Kill! Kill! Begin on some of the "scientific" idiots first.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York insured its 900 employes at an average cost of \$13.00 a year to each one. Let us in on that will you, please?

The Erie (Pennsylvania) Daily Times of January 10, 1906, contained a seven-column article from the pen of Dr. E. Cranch of that city on the "History of Homeopathy."

"The Round Table Club" is the name of an Omaha society, composed of homeopathic physicians, which meets Saturday nights. They eat, smoke and talk medicine.

"The Walking Prescriber," by Dr. Hinsdale, in January University Homeopathic Observer (Ann Arbor, Michigan), was an unusually bright and interesting article.

According to State Board Journal of America, two internes are needed at the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital; selected by written examination; one year's service.

What do you think of that name which the new Chicago association of homeopaths has adopted? "The Regular Homeopathic Medical Society" sounds good to us.

"How would you feel if your 'adnexa' got to acting up?" is a mild little slam at our friend Crutcher we suppose. Medical Forum is responsible for this form of frenzy.

Seventy deaths were reported from among members of the medical profession in January issue of Medical Review of Reviews. Average age, 66; youngest, 21; oldest, 92.

Mr. Ward Wooldridge, brother of Dr. James Wooldridge, a prominent homeopathic physician of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was a pleasant caller upon the editor last month.

Rev. J. Stewart Smith of Kansas City and an ex-homeopathic physician, has been elected an honorary member of the Kansas City Homeopathic Society. Praises be!

The American Medical Journalist says things about patent medicines which it would not hurt Collier's and the Ladylike Journal of Philadelphia to quote occasionally.

February "Stuffed Club" contains a sample of old-school prescribing in a case of pneumonia, in Chicago, which resembles some of the Cook county homeopathic (?) dope.

Dr. Watson, located at Pueblo, has adopted bargain counter tactics, inasmuch as his advertisement in a Pueblo paper announces a reduction in office treatments to \$1.

According to Medical Century, the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College has had the most marked increase of students of any homeopathic institution during the past year.

The Colorado Medical Journal publishes the picture of Dr. T. Mitchell Burns in its January issue and says enough nice things about that gentleman to last him a lifetime.

Dr. Frona Abbott's timely discovery of a fire in Temple Court, in which her offices are located, no doubt saved that building from destruction one night last month.

On his return from a very successful business trip East, Dr. L. C. Hedges, Grand Junction, Colorado, paid a brief visit to the managing man of The Critique one day last month.

A child is born every six minutes, in New York City, and there is a funeral in that town every seven; a gain in population of over one an hour. No race suicide in New York anyhow.

The governor of Minnesota cut down the representation of homeopaths on the state board of medical examiners from three to two, and now there is some resoluting going on in "Minnasote"

The Baltimore Homeopathic Club has rented a building and incorporated the St. Luke's Hospital of Baltimore. Rumor says a new homeopathic hospital is needed in that town. Denver, too.

The only case of "triplets" in Chicago during the year 1905 occurred at Hahnemann hospital in that city the 29th of December. In Colorado the Post pays a reward for an event of this character.

A two and one-half year old child died in Colorado Springs recently as a result of eating six tablets from a supply its mother had been using as a catarrh cure and which contained strychnine. Pretty stiff dope, that.

Even the lay press is becoming more bold in its criticisms of medical matters; for instance, we cite our readers to the editorial from the Denver daily Post of February 12th, "Another Medical Discovery," to be found in our editorial pages.

The Rochester (New York) Homeopathic Hospital earned \$62,776.74 last year and, after paying all expenses, had a cash balance January 1, 1906, of \$3,359.19. The nurses of that institution earned \$1,844.17, which was figured in as receipts.

If you are contemplating a trip to any point in the United States, consult the advertising pages of The Critique for information regarding the railroads. We carry the best brand of reliable information in this line of any medical magazine in the country.

During the past month The Critique has received many congratulatory communications concerning the crusade which is being carried on through its columns; in addition thereto quite a few subscriptions also. There are going to be things didding very soon now. Quite a few are getting anxious.

Apropos to your article regarding the man who gives Edebohls pointers on his operation, did you ever hear the omnibus man sing out: "Here is the house of the celebrated doctor who discovered the operation for appendicitis?" Surely some wonderful things come to pass. How much per is worth?—Anonymous.

"Osteopathic doctors of this city are greatly encouraged over an elaborate dissenting opinion which Justice Deuel of the Court of Special Sessions has filed in the case of an osteopath against whom the County Medical Society had secured a conviction and a \$50 fine for practicing medicine without a license."—The Hahnemannian Monthly.

We'll wager a small wad of the "root" that this particular osteopath was a subscriber to "Fads and Fancies."

Mr. H. C. Enos, son of Dr. C. W. Enos of this city, who recently graduated from Columbia college with a mining engineer's degree, has secured a very lucrative and responsible position with the El Moro Mining Company of England, with headquarters at El Moro, Mexico, and has already entered upon his duties. Dr. C. W. Enos is one of the most prominent homeopaths of this city and his many friends will be pleased to hear of the prosperity and prospects of Enos, Jr.

Picture puzzle: Drs. J. Wylie Anderson, C. E. Tennant, G. F. Roosevelt and G. S. Peck were the homeopathic physicians appointed on the county hospital staff for the year 1906. Inasmuch as the members of the Denver Homeopathic Club have resolutely about the unfair treatment members of that association have received at the hands of the county commissioners, and also declared that two of the appointees did not pretend to be homeopaths, will some member of the aforesaid club please find the two offenders who are "shy" on homeopathy and put us next?

Drs. F. C. Strong and M. C. Rosedahl have issued announcements telling of their removal to the new and elegant Commonwealth building, at the corner of Stout and Fifteenth streets, and from the signs on the windows we are led to believe they have secured one of the finest of the many fine suites in this fine building. Dr. Strong's hours are from 10 to 12 in the forenoon and 3 to 5 in the afternoon, with a Sunday office hour from 10 to 1; Dr. Rosedahl's time is divided during the day as follows: 9 to 10, 12 to 3, and 7 to 8; their telephone number is 1739 and their offices are numbered 215-16-17. Success to them.

The name Reed & Carnrick is a sufficient guarantee to any one that preparations bearing this firm's name are of the most absolute reliability. So firm have they grounded the faith of the public in this fact by over fifty years' fair and faithful service that certain concerns are presuming to profit by a similarity of name without having complied with the formality of convincing the public of their thorough business responsibility, consequently we would advise any and all to be convinced of the genuineness of goods bearing a part or whole of this firm's name which they may purchase. There is but one kind of "Reed & Carnrick" material on the market and it bears this firm's name in full.

In its January leading editorial, "The Condition of our Colleges," *Medical Century* says: "To find out the actual condition of our colleges, we addressed the secretary of each college a letter asking for certain information. In the case of the colleges who were prospering the answers came promptly; in those that were holding their own, less promptly; in those that were falling off in numbers, very tardily or not at all; and in those that came not at all, one can easily see one reason for the non-success of the institution, for if the secretary is as dilatory in answering communications from students, no wonder they are wanting. . . . We have received no word from the University of Minnesota, nor the Denver Homeopathic College." Comment in this case is certainly uncalled for.

The Metropolitan hospital of the city of New York has now nearly 1,200 beds and presents an unrivalled opportunity for the practical study of disease in every form. Surgery, gynaecology, genito-urinary diseases, neurology, dermatology, physical diagnosis and general medicine, and homeopathic therapeutics, as well as obstetrics and diseases of children, comprise the lines of experience gained by the internes of this institution.

Competitive examinations for the twelve services of eighteen months each, commencing June 1 and December 1, 1906, will be conducted at the hospital May 11, 1906.

These examinations are open to all graduates in medicine, and application should be addressed to Edward P. Swift, chairman committee on examinations, 170 West Eighty-eighth street, New York City, New York.

McArthur Brothers' Company, of Chicago, one of the oldest and strongest railroad contracting firms in the United States, are to build the new line from Roanoke into Mercer county, West Virginia, a distance of about 120 miles. As it is always their policy to take good care of their sick and injured they have decided upon a large and well equipped general hospital for the medical and surgical necessities of the army of from five thousand to six thousand men whom they will employ for the next two years. Dr. C. E. Fisher of Chicago, their chief surgeon, has selected East Radford for the site of the general hospital, and he and Mr. W. G. Sloan have closed a lease for "La Belle Inn," which will be at once transformed into a splendid modern hospital capable of housing two hundred patients at a time if need be. The capacious parlors, libraries and dining rooms are to be transformed into general wards, and the forty-eight rooms are to be thoroughly renovated and put in condition for special cases. A large bow window room on the second floor is to be so finished as to make an immensely commodious, well lighted and well appointed operating room, with a preparing room adjoining it. Modern plumbing, city water, electric lights and telephones are to be installed at once, stables are to be built, an ambulance service will be part of the equipment, experienced trained nurses from the University of Michigan Training School, who have been in McArthur Brothers' Company's hospital in western Maryland, will be in charge of the sick and injured men—in fact, a high class and thoroughly modern hospital is being established.

"In pneumonia warmth is important, because cold skin means contracted cutaneous vessels, and this means increased congestion of the pulmonary vessels."— Dr. J. E. Winters to the N. Y. Academy of Medicine.

Antiphlogistine

is the only practical method of applying heat to the chest walls in

PNEUMONIA, PLEURISY, BRONCHITIS



COMPLETED DRESSING.

DIRECTIONS:--Always heat Antiphlogistine in the original container by placing in hot water. Needless exposure to the air or water impairs its usefulness.

Prepare the patient in a warm room. Lay him on his side and spread Antiphlogistine thick and as hot as can be borne over one-half the thoracic walls. Cover immediately with a cotton-lined cheese-cloth jacket, previously made and warmed. Roll the patient over on dressed side and complete the application. Stitch front of jacket. Dressings should be made as rapidly as possible.

Never fail to secure full and original packages—Small, Medium, Large, or Hospital size.

without frequently disturbing the patient. It depletes the visceral blood vessels by flushing the superficial capillaries--bleeds but saves the blood.

The circulation is thus favorably affected, congestion and pain are relieved, the pulse improves, temperature declines, the muscular and vascular systems relax and rest and sleep usually follow.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

New York

Diseases of Children. A text book for the use of students and practitioners of medicine, by C. Sigmund Raue, M. D., clinical professor of paediatrics at Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; visiting physician to the children's wards and chief of the children's clinic, Hahnemann hospital; paediatrist to the West Philadelphia hospital. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. 61 illustrations. 776 pages. Cloth, \$5.00. Half morocco, \$6.00. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1906.

This excellent work deserves a much more extended review than our space will permit of in this issue. We will say more about it later; in the meantime order it for yourself.

Practical Dietetics, with Reference to Diet in Disease, by Alida Francis Pattee, graduate Boston Normal School of Household Arts, late instructor in dietetics Bellevue Training School for Nurses, Bellevue hospital, New York City; special lecturer at Bellevue, Mount Sinai and the Hahnemann Training Schools for Nurses, New York City. Third edition. A. F. Pattee, publisher, 52 West Thirty-ninth street, New York City. 286 pages, with additional index.

Without any question of doubt this is one of the most thorough publications upon an important and interesting subject which has been presented to the physician and the public for some time. It is handsomely and substantially put together, printed from plain faced and easily read type and contains a fund of information rarely found in any work of a purely scientific nature. The practical points brought out in the discussion of the different topics are so plainly stated that anyone can appreciate their reliability and put them to use in everyday experience. We don't know what the book costs, inasmuch as the publishers failed to enclose this necessary bit of information, but have no doubt but what any of our many first-class book stores keep it in stock; if not, address the publisher as above.

O. O. O.

Diseases of the Skin. Second edition. Revised, enlarged and edited by Frederic M. Dearborn, A. B., M. D., dermatologist to the Hahnemann hospital; to the Metropolitan hospital (Department of Public Charities); to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; to the Children's Hospital of the Five Points House of Industry, and to the Out-patient Department of the Flower Hospital; assistant attending dermatologist to the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women; lecturer on dermatology, New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital; lecturer on dermatology, New York Medical College and Hospital for Women; 1906; Boericke & Runyon, New York; price, cloth, \$6.00.

The excellence in make-up and mechanical construction of this publication is along lines laid down by the publishers, to provide nothing but the best; from a standpoint of literary and scientific merit, no work outside of Kent's *Materia Medica* and his *Repertory* will compare with this most recent addition to the homeopath's armamentarium as a work of absolute reliability. It contains one hundred and thirty-five illustrations, including ninety-eight full page engravings, a majority of which are from photographs taken by the author; there are twenty-eight new subjects discussed in this edition which were not mentioned in the original work by Dr. Henry M. Dearborn, author of the first edition, besides which much of the former has been revised and many portions entirely rewritten, particularly those sections deal-

ing with pathology and treatment. It is a thoroughly reliable, well written and beautifully gotten up book which reflects great credit upon both author and publisher, besides giving the homeopathic profession a text book dealing with the essentials of skin disease, in a clear, concise and capable manner which will permit the homeopathic prescriber to utilize the numerous remedies at his command by telling of the best to be considered in conditions covered by this work. It should be on the desk of every up-to-date practitioner, where it may be consulted often and with the utmost confidence. M.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

The Physician's Vibratant is one of the best on the market to-day. Write Sam J. Gorman & Co., 545 Baltimore Building, Chicago, Illinois, and secure literature telling you all about what it is good for.

Good Business Chance in Colorado.—Any one desiring a good location for the practice of medicine can learn of an opportunity to secure a \$3,000 yearly practice at a reasonable price. Good residence for sale. Apply to Business Manager of The Critique.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Scudder Brothers' Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, will issue early in February, a new Eclectic Practice of Medicine, by Rolla L. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

This work will embrace over 1,000 octavo pages and will contain two full page lithographs, five full page color prints and fifty illustrations in black. Cloth, \$6.00; sheep, \$7.00.

First Prize Habit.—The Lambert Pharmacal Company of St. Louis has become so in the habit of taking first prizes with their principal productions, Listerine and Listerine Dermatic Soap, that no special surprise is felt when they add anything to their already large collection in that line. They took a gold medal at St. Louis in 1904, and at the Portland, 1905, Centennial Exposition, a bronze award was made to this firm. It is one of those cases where competitors are not in it.

Houston Brothers' Company, 35-37 Randolph street, Chicago, have recently placed upon the market a device of their own manufacture which makes the heretofore dreaded operation of tracheotomy an easy matter, and which obviates the necessity of calling in a specialist in such cases as it has heretofore been considered necessary to do. Houston's Bloodless Tracheotome is the name of the instrument and a description of the same may be found in our advertising pages. Inasmuch as the securing of the original and correct article is of the highest importance, and as many imitators have already entered the field, we would advise our readers to consult with the above mentioned firm before buying anything in this line.

Catching Cold is an indication of an impaired activity of the skin, and occurs most frequently with people of weakened capillary circulation, the result of wearing woolen undergarments.

Such affections as catarrh, bronchitis and pneumonia are traceable to the same predisposing cause. The retention of waste material, attending the wearing of woolens next the skin gives rise to inflammatory diseases of internal organs, including Bright's disease.

A change to the Dr. Deimel Underwear is usually followed by immediate results for the better. The skin, heretofore covered with a clammy layer of unabsorbed perspiration and debris, assumes a normally dry and elastic condition. It is, so to speak, toned up. Exposure is not felt so much, nor is it followed by attacks of cold; catarrhal and rheumatic tendencies disappear and the danger of pneumonia is greatly lessened. Within a short time the wearer wonders at the marvellous change for the better which has taken place in his general health, and is surprised that he ever could have worn woolen underwear.

One Moment, Please!

Just at this season, when inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs are so prevalent, it is a matter of much importance to apply methods of treatment that will control the respiratory symptoms without deranging the other functions of the body. Expectorants fail so frequently that they are, to say the least, unreliable; cough syrups derange the stomach and thereby add a complication; respiratory sedatives, of which opium and its derivatives are the most frequently employed, depress the central nervous system and have but a transient palliative effect from which an undesirable reaction nearly always results. How much better it is to hold the respiratory symptoms in abeyance with a remedy which not only is absolutely free from deleterious influences, but has also pronounced constitutional effects, which reinforce its specific action on the respiratory tract.

That Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp. has these influences is accepted by the profession at large because the experience of many years has demonstrated the fact beyond question. A convincing proof is evidenced by the effects of this remedy in the ordinary forms of acute bronchitis or "cold." Almost immediately do the symptoms of respiratory inflammation become less pronounced when Gray's Tonic is administered; cough is lessened, bronchial distress relieved and expectoration facilitated; persistence in the use of this remedy will practically always control these troublesome symptoms and shorten very materially the duration of the attack.

In chronic bronchitis and "winter cough" Gray's Tonic is a well-nigh indispensable ally to successful treatment. Its use palliates the respiratory symptoms and exercises a beneficial influence upon nutrition in general—and this latter effect is a matter of no small importance, so authorities state, in overcoming these chronic and recurrent forms of bronchitis.

Because of these effects, the routine administration of Gray's Tonic in the acute infectious diseases with respiratory complications has become a widespread habit. Influenza, pneumonia, typhoid fever, are, by means of this practice, rendered less troublesome by the spe-

cific action of Gray's Tonic on the respiratory tract—the course of the disease is obviously modified and convalescence more speedily established.

Twenty years' experience of skilled scientific physicians constitutes the foundation upon which the above statements are based. Their recognition and application by every physician means much gained in treatment.

Alkaloidal vs. Fluid Medicines.—In a recent issue of the Eclectic Review Dr. Pitts Edwin Howes makes some telling points concerning the superiority of liquid medicines over alkaloids.

"Experimentation," he says, "has demonstrated that liquids are much more promptly absorbed than articles of a semi-fluid or more compact nature.

"The alkaloids, when you have said the best you can in their favor, are, at best, only a part of the original plant. We are apt to term them the active principles of the plant. How are we to demonstrate this fact absolutely? Can it be demonstrated? I think not. Who would be rash enough to assert that all of the good of cinchona lies in the quinine, or that of nux vomica in the strychnine? And not only of these two, but also of the entire list of plants, which, by means of manipulation, can be caused to give up their alkaloidal principles.

"Those who are at all familiar with the early history of the Eclectic School of Medicine know how nearly it came to shipwreck because of the wild enthusiasm over the idea of alkaloidal medication. Fortunately, the error was discovered early, and the more rational and scientific method of using the entire plant was substituted. Without doubt there are fewer therapeutic nihilists to-day among the Eclectic practitioners than any other school of medicine. It is due to the fact that they use almost exclusively the liquid medicines."

Dr. Howes' remarks are pertinent. We have long contended that the full and most beneficial medicinal action can not be obtained by the use of isolated principles of drugs. The resinoid distraction of the early Eclectics is still remembered tremblingly by those who had the good of Eclecticism at heart. The divorced principles of plants do not in any sense fulfill the same therapeutic uses that result from the employment of the naturally combined principles of plants. These principles have thus far been best obtained and preserved in liquid medicines. The action of opium, as a whole, differs essentially from that of its many alkaloids. Gelsemine, veratrine, and aconitine are dangerous and unruly medicines in any doses, and do not meet the indications for gelsemium, veratrum, or aconite.

We have nothing to say against the power of some alkaloids. That they possess great force is cheerfully conceded. But in the doses ordinarily used we believe the action of the more powerful ones physiological or even toxic, and not medicinal, as that term is employed in Eclectic medicine. Years of trustworthy experimentation with the alkaloids will undoubtedly establish many valuable uses for them, but that the specific indications, as now applied to the medicines evolved in Eclecticism, can be applied to the alkaloids no reasonable physician can admit. If alkaloids do not represent the full virtues of the plant, they surely do not fulfill indications which have been evolved from the use of whole plant preparations. We wish alkaloidalists success in anything that will make for the good of medicine and humanity, but we do

not hesitate to put ourselves on record as charging it a reprehensible practice to take bodily the indications for full plant medicines and apply them to fragments of those plants. How quickly have the indications and uses of alkaloidal medication grown into massive proportions! Compare their alleged virtues and indications with those of Eclectic fluid medicines, and note the "source of their being."—Eclectic Medical Gleaner.

PNEUMONIA.

"The pneumonia season is rapidly approaching. Soon the various journals will be full of the statistics of past years in regard to the prevalence and fatality of this disease. The pathology and etiology will be thoroughly gone over, but, judging by the past, most writers will have very little that is encouraging to say as regards treatment.

"Several points, nevertheless, must be kept in mind. Whatever drugs are used internally (and this depends very much upon the individual case), the patient must have plenty of fresh air. Do not be afraid of his taking cold on account of the cold air blowing across his face. It is now considered that this is impossible. Also, whatever drugs may be used, keep the body warm with suitable clothing, and use externally some preparation which will cause a comparative lessening of blood pressure in the lungs. Cold applications, beside lowering the vitality of the patient, cause a depletion of the superficial vessels and consequently increase the hyperemia in the lungs themselves. Our attention then would be drawn, per contra, to hot applications. To the most of these there are very great practical objections, such as their inconvenience, their tendency to grow cold very rapidly, and the fact that they must frequently be renewed, thereby disturbing the patient's rest to his manifest detriment.

"We have found but one form of hot application which seems to us to entirely fill the bill, and that is Antiphlogistine. By its means the vitality of the body is conserved, the blood is attracted to the surface and away from the lungs (its hygroscopic action remarkably enhancing this effect), and the tone of the heart's action is maintained. Beside this, its frequent renewal is not necessary, and the patient's rest is not thereby disturbed. Practically we know that by its use the patient is made much more comfortable, the fatality is much decreased, and if abortion of the disease is possible, we believe it can be accomplished better by this means than by any other.—Kansas City Medical Record, October, 1905.

SANMETTO FROM NEURASTHENIA FROM OVERWORK IN INTELLECTUAL LINES.

I have found Sanmetto useful in several cases of neurasthenia from overwork in intellectual lines, without being associated with sexual irritation or excesses. In those cases where it seemed to do the most good there was depression of energy, consequent upon exhaustion of the vital forces. As a tonic in such cases it has proven satisfactory in a number of instances.

M. W. VAN DENBURG, M. D.

Mount Vernon, New York.

SANMETTO A SOOTHING REMEDY TO THE IRRITABLE OR INFLAMED GENITO-URINARY TRACT.

I am well pleased with Sanmetto. It seems to divest the urine of its morbid or irritating properties and has a soothing tendency in case of irritable or inflamed urethra.

JAMES B. WINN, M. D.

Wichita, Kansas.

SANMETTO IN IRRITABILITY OF THE PROSTATE AND IN PRE-SENILITY.

I have used Sanmetto in several cases during the past five years and have yet to be disappointed in results. Have found it particularly valuable in cases of irritability of prostate gland with decreased sexual power.

JOHN T. HENDERSON, M. D.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Black Eye.—Dr. James E. Campbell, in *Clinical Reporter*, recommends that the outer eye be penciled with a mixture of tincture of capsicum 2 dr., glycerine 2 dr., and flexible colloidion 2 dr. This removes the ecchymoses very rapidly.—Hahne-mannian Monthly.

Iris Versicolor.—There are headaches and headaches. Amongst them all the bilious headache is the most annoying. Says Schultze: Such a headache sours one's life more than any other. I said sour, that is one of the keynotes for the remedy *Iris versicolor*—extremely sour stomach, vomiting of very sour burning fluid, great burning distress in epigastrium. There is a dull throbbing in the right side of the forehead. Shooting pains in temples, all associated with nausea. Give *Iris versicolor* 30x or higher, and you will quickly relieve your headache and also cure your gastro-hepatic derangement.—Homeopathic Envoy.

The Old Story.—In the recent epidemic of yellow fever in a city of 23,000 persons in Florida, the only doctor in the town who did not have to report a death was the one homeopath who practices in that place—and he had his full share of the cases. In view of the accumulated and enormous mass of testimony in favor of the homeopathic practice in saving life, it is amazing that any other treatment is employed.

In the previous epidemic the homeopaths' loss was about 6 per cent., while the so-called "regulars" lost 35 per cent. of those they treated.

The difference in the results in the treatment of Asiatic cholera is still more marked. The old school loses constantly 50 per cent. and the homeopaths 6 per cent.

Why not adopt the rational and saving medical treatment in all diseases, HOMEOPATHY!—Homeopathic Envoy.

The Critique

VOL. XIII.

DENVER, COLO., APRIL 1, 1908.

NO. 4

Entered at Denver postoffice as second-class matter.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

Hydrastis is a slow, deep acting remedy, required in many trophic disturbances, where there is emaciation, catarrhal conditions and ulceration, even malignant ulceration. Defective assimilation. When it is noticed that the stomach is the center of most of the symptom complex. The desires and aversions often give the key to a very complex totality of symptoms. In this remedy the sinking empty hunger with loathing of food is striking, strange, rare, and therefore peculiar. It is characteristic because it is a general of the remedy, and is predicated of the patient. Great weakness prevails at all times. Catarrhal symptoms with thick, viscid, ropy, *yellow* mucus, sometimes white, from any mucous membrane, with or without ulceration. Deep eating spreading ulcers upon the skin or mucous membrane, with thick, viscid, yellow pus. Induration in glands, in base of ulcers. False granulations that bleed much and easily, on the slightest touch. This remedy has been very useful in the treatment of malignant ulcers. In such ulcers it is often a great comfort to the patient, even when it does not cure, as it removes the offensiveness, modifies the pain and restrains the destructiveness. The burning so commonly found in such ulcers is a strong symptom of Hydrastis. When the weakness and emaciation have progressed together for months and years in chronic stomach disease, fainting comes on, and this is also found in Hydrastis. In chronic disease, when the tissues have suffered and not the mind. The astonishing absence of mental symptoms except the general discouragement incidental to long suffering and weakness is striking. If it were carefully proved, most likely the mental loves and hates would come out. The

symptoms are better during rest. Small wounds bleed and sup-purate.

The headaches are only such as generally belong to stomach disorders, and prolonged nasal catarrh. They are not distinctive. It has cured eezema with thick crusts.

The eyes and face jaundiced. Ulceration of the cornea. Thick, yellow, viscid, mucous discharges. Chronic inflammation of lids. Inflammation, thickening, redness of margins of lids.

Otorrhoea with thick, viscid, purulent discharge. Copious mucous discharge. Catarrh of the eustachian tubes with many noises in ears. Ears red, swollen, covered with scales; fissured behind where connected with head.

The nose is obstructed with stringy, yellow or white mucus. The air feels cold in the nose, and the membrane is raw and ulcerated. Ropy mucus is drawn from posterior nares into the throat. Rawness in both nares with constant urging to blow the nose. Coryza with discharge scanty in room, and profuse in open air. Bloody, purulent discharge from nose. Thick, white or yellow mucous discharge. Large crusts constantly form in the nose.

The face is sickly, shrunken, pale, waxy, cachetic, jaundiced. It is of great service in epithelioma of face, nose or lip.

The tongue is yellow, large, flabby and spongy. Feels as if burnt.

Ulceration of mouth, gums, tongue; spreading and burning. Aphthae in children and nursing mothers. Excessive secretions of ropy mucus, golden yellow. Excoriation of mouth. In old mercurial cases.

Catarrhal sore throat of long standing, granulated and ulcerated; excoriated and burning. Thick, viscid, yellow mucus that can be drawn out in ropes.

No appetite, no thirst; loathing of food. Nearly all foods disorder the stomach. Spitting up the food by the mouthful (like *Phos.* and *Ferr.*). Vomits all food. Retains only water and milk. Eructations, sour, putrid, of food eaten. *Empty, faint feeling in stomach with loathing of food and obstinate constipation with no desire for stool* is a combination that must

generally have Hydrastis. Pulsation in the stomach. Ulceration of the stomach with burning. For suspicious lump in region of pylorus. Weight in stomach after eating. The stomach seems to be only an ordinary sack; digestion is slow, and tedious. Fulness after eating, lasting a long time. The empty, sinking feeling is not ameliorated after eating. Sour vomiting. Chronic gastric catarrh. Slow digestion.

This must be a useful liver remedy, for the following reasons: The skin is jaundiced; the stool is light, even white, showing the absence of bile, and there is distress in the region of the liver. In chronic derangement of the liver. Liver enlarged, hard and nodular.

Cramping pains. Colic, flatulence and distended abdomen. It has cured many of the usual conditions that generally attend bad digestion and torpid liver. Intestinal catarrh and ulceration. Sharp pain in region of spleen.

It has cured obstinate piles, ulceration and fissures of anus. Relaxation and prolapsus of anus. Chronic diarrhoea with yellow, thin feces, even watery. Inflammation of anus. Stools bileless, white, soft, acrid, greenish; much viscid mucus. Hard, nodular stools. Most obstinate constipation; no desire for stool for days. Paresis of the rectum. It cures constipation, when the stomach symptoms agree. In old cases when enemas no longer act, when the feces remain high up, or do not come down into rectum to excite desire, this remedy has been of great service. In constipation or diarrhoea with "goneness" in stomach, trembling in the abdomen and palpitation.

Urine scanty or suppressed. Chronic catarrh of bladder with much viscid mucus in urine, causing difficulty in flow of urine.

Catarrh of the urethra. Chronic gonorrhea when the discharge remains yellow in spite of time. Copious, painless discharge. Relaxed scrotum and testes. Offensive sweat of genitals.

Thick, yellow, viscid leucorrhea, sometimes white, sometimes offensive. Excoriation of vagina. Soreness in vagina during coition. Bleeding after coition. Uterine hemorrhage. Menses copious. Relaxed, dragging feeling in pelvis. Intense

itching of vulva. Epithelioma of mamma.

Most obstinate catarrh of larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes, with copious, thick, ropy mucus and ulceration. Rawness in air passages. Catarrh of chest in old people.

The cough is dry, hard; from tickling in larynx. Rawness in chest. Rattling cough. Thick, yellow, viscid, sometimes white, expectoration in old people, or when very chronic.

Palpitation from slowly progressing weakness.

Weakness and stiffness in back in lumbar region, must walk about before he can straighten up the back. Must use the arms to rise from a seat.

Rheumatic pains in upper limbs. Weakness and rheumatic pains in lower limbs. Ulcers on legs and about ankles, with stinging, burning pains; high, hard edges; painful at night in warm bed; sensitive to touch. Oedema of feet.

Warmth and washing aggravate ulcers and eruptions. The skin excoriates easily. Urticaria over body, aggravated at night. Fissures about mouth and anus. *Ulceration. Bed sores. Lupus exedens.*

NOTE.—Original publication in The Critique.

Camphor is a remedy too frequently overlooked. Its action on the cerebro-spinal system should not be underestimated. Its use is more frequently indicated when spastic or convulsive symptoms predominate, and hence in hysterical and epileptoid tendencies it has a more telling effect. It has further a depressing action, and thus we find its clinical callings relate to a great depression of the general nervous system; but this is always associated with irritations of mucous surfaces, as observed in enteritis and kindred affections, acute and chronic. In insomnia it is one of my favorite remedies. I have in mind a remarkable success in the case of a patient suffering with insomnia when the only indicative symptoms were the coldness of the limbs and cramps in the same at night. Subsultus and extreme restlessness almost always call for this remedy.—*H. V. Halbert, M. D.—Homoeopathic Recorder.*

HOMEOPATHY VS. ANTI-PATHY.

VII. THE CRUSADE—CONSTRUCTIVE, NOT DESTRUCTIVE.

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D., H. M., 55 State Street, Chicago.

The Restoration of Truth.

It has been said majorities are generally wrong, minorities are right. The world's progress gives many illustrations to prove that majorities have gone on, and on, with little opposition, until flagrant wrongs are produced and endorsed by communities, nations and continents. Then follows an uprising always started by a few, sometimes by a single enthusiast, modernly called a "crank" crying aloud that right has been dethroned and truth has been dishonored.

Generally within the life time of those who at first are denounced as crazy cranks and eccentric egotists, the wave of reformation rises higher and higher until the small minority becomes a majority, and right and truth are again restored.

The "cranks" and "egotists" of one decade become the Luthers, Wesleys, Garrisons and Lincolns before many more decades have passed.

Truth Always Constructive.

Every reformer seeking to preserve and promote truth is liable to be charged with causing division, strife and certain destruction. However, when error has been driven from its cozy corner, and truth has again been restored as a ruling principle in the affairs of men, all agree that the entire movement from first to last was *constructive*, not destructive.

The patriots who threw overboard a few chests of tea, and the John Brown raid of later years, each marked the beginning of a constructive era—the first to establish the greatest of independent republics, the second the preservation of the greatest nation on earth.

Every crusade seeking the elevation and preservation of truth cannot be other than constructive in character—constructive, though necessarily destructive of rampant error.

The first paragraph in the recent address of the Regular Homeopathic Medical Society concisely states that "Truth is unchangeable and uncompromising. Wherever found, it is in perfect harmony with all other truth. Whenever and wherever you find discord, you may rest assured that something has been al-

lowed to creep in that is false, and *that* something must be removed before harmony can be restored. To the degree that truth is made to yield to the demands of error, will the results be unsatisfactory and real progress retarded." Notice it is *error*, not truth, which retards progress.

This crusade series to preserve and promote Homeopathy began with this emphatic announcement that "*Truth is to be paramount.*" "Throughout this discussion *truth* is to be the sword, in fact the entire armament in the conflict to be waged—not experience, not the opinions of men, but *Truth* as embodied in the principles and law promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann."

Error Always Destructive.

While the promulgation of truth is *constructive*, the substitution and indorsement of error is always destructive. Those who are endeavoring to restore Homeopathy to its rightful position in the practice of medicine, as established by the truth, are engaged in *constructive* work, and should have the support of every friend of Homeopathy.

Those who are substituting and indorsing in their teaching and public practice the use of Epsom salts, Methylene blue, calomel, quinine, strychnia, compound tablets, proprietary nostrums, etc., etc., for homeopathic remedies and claiming at the same time to be homeopathic physicians, are preserving and promoting error and engaged in *destructive work*. Had it not been for this contemptible destructive work, a *crusade to rescue Homeopathy* from its enemies would not have been necessary.

The mortifying exhibit, so destructive to Homeopathy, already given concerning the public practice in Cook County Hospital, is the natural harvest following the *sowing of error* in the college class room, from which all of the internes, and most of the medical staff graduate—as before stated, "the stream cannot rise higher than its source."

The Indorsement of Error Most Fatal.

The position of the regular or loyal homeopaths, as to limiting the teaching to Homeopathy in Homeopathic colleges, is largely misunderstood or purposely misstated. Objection is not made to the student in medicine being well informed in regard to all the methods and systems of treating the sick. To be well equipped for a useful and independent practice, he should be pre-

pared to compete and touch elbows with the allopathic physician and surgeon; or, with the spurious homeopath who, educated so "liberally and scientifically," can practice "both ways," either alternately or mixer fashion. No, no, the homeopathic graduated doctor should not be ignorant of anything which belongs to the practice of medicine, knowledge of which can be acquired during his four years' course.

Let it be understood now and forevermore that it is not the teaching of everything in homeopathic colleges that is essentially wrong, but rather the indorsement, by the teacher and professor, of the untried and foolish expedients which come and go with every decade. *The indorsement and substitution of a fluctuating, palliative and un-Homeopathic practice based upon empiricism, for the unchanging curative homeopathic system, based upon law, is a contemptible offense well-nigh unpardonable.* A more fatal error, and one more destructive to Homeopathy, cannot be suggested even by his Satanic Majesty. Let this troublesome truth be driven home here and now with all possible force. *The indorsement of error is most fatal to the truth.*

A Timely Notice to the "Homeopathic Colleges."

The present school year is about to close. The catalogues for the coming year are soon to be prepared and issued, and this question confronts you: What are you going to do with this troublesome fact that "the indorsement of error is most fatal?"

The time is fast approaching, the limit has well-nigh been reached, when students will revolt against, and the honorable part of the profession will openly condemn, the erroneous and destructive teaching in many of our public institutions.

You will not much longer, if at all, be able to decoy and corral students *desiring Homeopathy*, by retaining in your list of professors one or two men like Drs. Kent, Nash, Dewey and a few others of their class, while, ten to one, you are keeping to the front, especially in departments where therapeutics must be taught and indorsed, such professors of the type of Drs. Goodno and Halbert, whose works on "Homeopathic Practice" are living witnesses of their inconsistency and false teaching. How much would Christianity be promoted if orthodox pulpits were filled nine Sundays out of every ten with infidels and agnostic orators?

It is too contemptible, to exercise even Christian patience, and longer remain quiet when educational institutions, supposed to teach Homeopathy, some of them even bearing the name of the immortal Hahnemann, permit such antipathic teachers as Dr. Goodno and Dr. Halbert and men of their kind, to predominate by a large majority.

Is it any wonder that some students have decided, while others are considering, and continue more and more to decide, to attend allopathic colleges, where they will get the allopathic system straight if it must be forced upon them? Isn't it about time you dropped the name or quit the game?

For the present this troublesome and very serious problem rests with the management of all but two, possibly three, of the Homeopathic colleges. What will you do with it? What will your solution be?

If you continue to retain the above-mentioned type of unhomeopathic teachers in departments where therapeutics and fundamental principles must be taught, then all the batteries which a rapidly growing crusade can man, will be turned upon the enemy. Catalogue promises will not be sufficient unless backed by loyal teachers—*constructive work* depends upon those who teach.

Can you catch the noble spirit of this noble man: "Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower should grow."—Abraham Lincoln.

We will wait to know your decision. The forthcoming catalogues will make the announcement. We shall be delighted to declare it to the world—a free advertisement—if you have the moral courage to do right. For the present, we say adieu to the colleges.

Like the repentent widow of a hen-pecked husband, who had committed suicide to end his misery; she directed to be placed upon his tombstone, "Rest in peace till we meet again."

COMMENTS AND COMMENDATIONS.

Following our original plan, a few extracts from a large correspondence will be given with this installment. The comments enclosed in brackets are supplied. To save space, addresses,

dates, etc., will be omitted.

Greatly Interested.—Dr. W. H. F.—I am greatly interested in anything that will be for the advancement of genuine Hahnemannian Homeopathy, and should be pleased to enlist in any movement with that end in view.

* * *

With You, Heart and Soul.—Dr. L.—I want to say that I am with you, heart and soul, in your address to Homeopaths and crusade for true Homeopathy. The Brooklyn Hahnemannian Union is composed of true Homeopaths. Send me a supply of reprints of the crusade series.

(Reprints can be furnished in limited amounts by sending one cent each for postage. They can be sent in bundles to one address, or to separate addresses when furnished.)

* * *

They Better Go Where They Belong.—Dr. P. L. M.—I am with you for pure Homeopathy. If we can't have it, and must submit to have what some now call Homeopathy, better far if they go over to the old school, where they belong. Then the truth will be upheld by individuals who know it and believe in it. The very fact that we practice something that the mixers do not, will keep the light burning.

* * *

Has the True Missionary Spirit.—Dr. V. E. B.—I am much pleased with your campaign for a better and purer homeopathic practice. We need it. I practice it straight and find it pays, and satisfies both the doctor and the patient. There is great need of some pamphlet literature, that is simple and true, that can be circulated among the people. I am working along this line and will have a book out in the spring. I would like to see you and have a talk with you about getting some missionary literature started. Whatever I can do to help roll the ball let me know. God bless you.

* * *

An Encouraging Indorsement.—Dr. W. L. M.—I have been reading your crusade papers with very great interest. I do not think you could engage in a better work or one that will do more real good to the profession. It is the right thing in the right place, and the right man doing it. There is no better way than to expose the frauds to stop them. It would be very much more effective if those articles could be copied in some of the popular journals with a wide circulation, to be read by the laity. Get the people to know the truth as you so clearly tell it, and then they will demand physicians and reject mixers. Then our would-be up-to-date pretenders would have to take a back seat.

I have been trying to do some such work, but my health has so

failed in the past year and a half that it is as much as I can do to attend to my practice. The profession here are all mixers except myself and Dr..... They are in, or a product of, our local factory (college).

I am sorry that I cannot express in writing how much I honor you for the independent and able manner in which you are managing the crusade, and equally regret that poor health will not allow me to do more to help the good cause.

* * *

Truth Secondary, Simply a Matter of Detail.—Dr. S. M. H.—You may register my stanch disapproval of your whole scheme. In my opinion your assault is unwarranted. When it comes to taking sides with groups of men, I choose on the score of essential character, irrespective of the possibility of difference of opinion in matters of detail.

(The above is honest and worthy of respect. There is no duplicity about it to deceive. Our appeal last month was to "line up." Homeopathy demands to know who is for and who is against her fundamental truths. This is the only letter of the kind thus far received. The doctor above quoted says: "I choose on the side of essential character" of men. Homeopathy is a secondary consideration, if considered at all, and as in this case, usually lines up the subject upon the side antagonistic to truth, or at least indifferent to it.)

* * *

Wants to Join the R. H. M. S.—Dr. G. E. E.—I am glad to see the loyal Homeopathic profession wake up to the teachings and principles of Hahnemann. I want to belong to the Regular Homeopathic Medical Society. As yet I have never joined a medical society, because they teach everything but Homeopathy. I am a loyal supporter of the truth and Homeopathy. Line them up as soon as possible.

(This is the true spirit and the right kind of talk. The Regular Homeopathic Medical Society, recently organized in Chicago, will gladly welcome the application for membership of all resident or non-resident physicians and surgeons who are known to be loyal to homeopathy or sincerely desire to be loyal. Annual dues, two dollars. Send for blank application and the society address published last month.)

A Strong Advocate of True Teaching and Practicing.—Dr. W. C. B.—Count me as a strong advocate for Homeopathy. I argue and constantly talk it. I am not afraid to, as it is the truth, and truth is divine. Some of our so-called homeopathic schools are far from representing the truth. You cannot serve two masters very well, for you

will hate one and love the other.

It seems strange that professors of Practice in Medicine, in homeopathic schools, should drift so far away from the truth that there is no resemblance to it whatever. I have observed these conditions for some time, and constantly fought them. Put me on the mailing list for literature to follow.

We need in Chicago a pure Homeopathic Society, one that sticks closely to truth, one that "hews to the line and lets the chips fall where they may"; a society that cements one to the other inseparably, like pouring two glasses of water in one, and where there is a real good fight for the upholding of truth.

* * *

Wants Reprints; Quotes Allopaths.—Dr. A. A. D. H.—I am intensely interested in your crusade series. I shall want a number of reprints for circulation among my patients.

I find the single indicated remedy sufficient in all cases and am usually astonished at the results.

Three years ago I heard an old school doctor say in an Allopathic Society that "Homeopathy has kept pace with enlightenment, and if we refuse to keep pace we must confine our efforts to the Hungarians and Poles of recent arrival."

A Chicago physician, a graduate of Bennett and of the P. & S., said, ten days ago, in my office, that in one hundred years there will be but one method of cure, and that homeopathic, for all of truth there is in the cure of disease by medicine can be included in the homeopathic system.

I would add that I very much wish that I could find a list of Hahnemannian Homeopaths in the journals or anywhere else. I have made a practice of giving my patients a letter of introduction to the homeopathic physician in the town to which they move or visit. I believe something can be done for both patient and practitioner in Homeopathy by this method.

(This is one of the purposes of the crusade—to find out "who is who." When the homeopathic profession is lined up such a list of addresses can be easily furnished.)

* * *

A Sad Experience With a Mixer.—Dr. H. B. B.—I have been intending to write you ever since I received the December number of The Critique containing your excellent article showing up some of our friends in Chicago. I regret that the brand of Homeopaths exposed by your Cook County Exhibit is not limited to Chicago, but unfortunately it is not. A patient of mine has just had an experience with one which she will not forget in a hurry. She was visiting her sister in Baltimore, when she was attacked with erysipelas (facial). The doctor told my patient that she was in very bad shape, that she had

malaria and that her liver was out of order; that Homeopathy was very good in some cases, but that she needed stronger medicine—which he proceeded to give, and he loaded her up with quinine and calomel, and applied cloths wrung out of bichloride of mercury solution to her face.

The quinine made her delirious, and she had a very rough time altogether. When the erysipelas finally disappeared, it left her with a large, hard swelling of the whole left side of the face, extending down into the neck. As the doctor seemed unable to do anything with this, my patient, as soon as she could, came home. I saw her about the middle of December and her face is now (February 1st) just getting right. There is still some swelling left, but it is very slight and is gradually disappearing. She suffered a great deal, as the remedy I gave her brought back the acute condition. I think that the bi-chloride cloths poisoned her, aided of course by the dosing that she received.

I treated this same patient in an attack of facial erysipelas about two years ago. She had a few doses of apis and some cloths wrung out of plain cold water applied to her face. Everything cleared up in a short time, with no after effects. I have never had any trouble with my cases of erysipelas. The remedy has always taken care of them.

I think that your articles are going to do a great deal of good. They will show where people stand.

* * *

(NOTE.—While it is not possible to use only a part of the letters received still the writer is very desirous to hear from all who are interested. The next installment will present "The Parable of the Prodigal Mixer." G. P. W.)

The name of the Hampden Homeopathic Hospital, at Springfield, Massachusetts, has been changed to the Wesson Memorial Hospital, in honor of its benefactor.—*The Medical Counselor*.

QUERY: Any change in therapeutics? Is homeopathy left out?—*Hahnemannian Monthly*.

This question might be applied, also, to another homeopathic hospital which has recently changed its name. Sir?

Eleven deaths and 868 cases of measles were reported to the Cleveland health office in February. Since January 1, 1,228 cases of measles have been reported. The health officer estimates that only two-thirds of the cases are reported, many people not calling physicians. This means 1,824 cases of measles since January 1, nearly 1,000 a month.—*Clinique*.

THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA.*

A. C. Cowperthwaite, M.D., President of the Regular Homeopathic Society of Chicago.

I have been requested to start the ball of our new society rolling to-night with a paper on the above subject. It was formerly a very commonplace subject. Even the commonest country doctor and many who were not doctors—laymen—with their domestic cases, knew how to treat pneumonia and treat it successfully. Somehow the past few years we have been hearing so much about science that in our desire to keep up with the profession and being known as scientific men, according to the modern acceptation of that term, many have forgotten the precepts of the past, and have even forgotten the favorable results of those precepts, so they look on with great pride and see the scientific medical profession treating pneumonia scientifically and their patients die, yet how nice it is to be scientific. Even when the great scientists come out in public print and say there is no treatment for pneumonia and that most of their patients die, even yet they long for the flesh pots of Egypt.

Is it not time that a homeopathic society were organized that would keep in toeh with the simple A B C's of homeopathy? Things every homeopathic student used to know before he went to college as a freshman—taught at his mother's knee, perhaps—but which now, with few exceptions, he doesn't seem to know, after a "scientific" four years' course of nine months each. When this science microbe gets into the head of a student or physician it seems to produce some cerebral disorder that renders the patient entirely unfit to treat diseases. He knows the name of the disease with a vengeance. He can describe with minute detail the physical characteristics of the microbe that causes (?) the disease and just how it operates. He will take his patient from one laboratory table to another and when all is done it is astounding the perfect character of scientific findings that have been traced and the wonderful knowledge of the case that has been presented—but the patient dies.

One of the greatest and richest men of the country takes an ordinary bronchial cold. Everything that money can do is done, and yet practically nothing is done, the disease rapidly

progresses, everything that is not strictly modern and scientific in treatment is ruled out and the patient dies—a victim of too much science. I could not help wishing that some old-fashioned, cross-roads, country, homeopathic doctor could have treated that case; one so ignorant that, if possible, he had never even heard of microbes and other modern fads and who only knew how to treat pneumonia as Hahnemann treated it 100 years ago. Is there anyone present who doubts the result if such had been the case?

"Lest We Forget."

We need this new society and I suggest as a motto the simple words, "Lest We Forget." Let us have one society at least that strives to keep in remembrance the truths of homeopathy—that does not allow these to be continually overshadowed by discussions or so-called scientific subjects, with blackboard illustrations and micrographic pictures which reach the fancy and carry away the auditor, but so far as therapeutics are concerned, teach him nothing. Let us have a society that does not waste its time discussing the value of certain potencies, only let us teach the real thing—the law of cure, the single remedy and the minimum dose, leaving each member his own judge as to the minimum dose in each individual case, whether it be the tincture or the c. m. potency. Homeopathy does not consist in the use of any potency. It only means a faithful adherence to the law of cure, that is all. Nor does it mean pathological prescribing. The latter is incompatible with homeopathic treatment, and it was the first and has been the greatest curse homeopathy has ever had to encounter. Just as soon as a man begins to prescribe pathologically he unconsciously begins to wander away from homeopathy, and unless he wakes up suddenly he never gets back again. It is all right to understand the pathology of pneumonia. We all ought to do that. It is all right for the term pneumonia to be a sort of catch word that brings to our mind's eye certain remedies that are most often indicated in that condition, but homeopathy knows no specifics and we have no royal road to treatment in pneumonia or any other disease. It is all right to know the various stages of pneumonia and to associate with such stage certain remedies most often called for in such

stage, but that is all. Bear in mind that there is not a remedy in our whole materia medica but that may be indicated in some individual case of pneumonia, and bear in mind that while certain remedies are most often required in certain stages, yet if the symptoms of any one of those remedies should happen to present themselves in any stage of the disease, they would be equally indicated and equally efficacious. There is rarely a case when seen in the early stages that either Aconite or Veratrum viridie is not indicated. I need not explain to homeopathic physicians the difference in indications and yet I have seen many such who paid no attention to indications here (or anywhere else, for that matter) and always use Aconite or Veratrum viridie in inflammatory fevers, according to habit. Such physicians usually employ Aconite tincture or Norwood's tincture or Veratrum viridie. Such prescribers seem to always try to make up the lack of quality in their prescriptions by increasing the quantity. Certainly an increase in the quantity of badness in anything never makes anything better or atones in the least for the original wickedness; in short, if the nervousness and anxiety and fear of Aconite are not present, but there is a rapidly rising temperature with a strong whipcord pulse, then Veratrum is the remedy and not necessarily the tincture either. I remember an epidemic of pneumonia that occurred in Iowa some twenty years ago. The first case I saw demanded Veratrum. I only had the 3x, and, horror of horrors, no Norwood's tincture nearer than Chicago. I have been thankful ever since. Every case demanded Veratrum in the first stage and I never saw such beautiful results from Norwood's tincture in my life as I obtained from the 3x and 4x in those cases. I have never used the tincture since. Such would often be our experience in the treatment of disease if we would only give the poor potencies a chance to show what they could and would do. In some cases where the vitality is not strong, especially in the aged, we get neither Aconite nor Veratrum symptoms, but will get good results from Ferrum phosphoricum, but the latter can never supplant either of the former if they are indicated.

As the first stage is gradually passing into the second and the products of inflammation are about to form, we nearly

always get Bryonia symptoms. Perhaps some other remedy, but usually and especially after Aconite, the remedy is Bryonia, not because it is the beginning of the second stage, but because the cough and soreness and general symptoms of Bryonia are present. Then comes consolidation, usually with dry cough, tightness across the chest, rust-colored sputa, etc., and then Phosphorus is indicated. If other symptoms happen to be present, the remedy is not Phosphorus. It might be Hepar or Antimonium tartaricum or Stannum, or one of a hundred other remedies. Then later comes softening and here the remedies are legion. If the process is slow and the patient does not do well, give Sulphur, at least one dose. If there is too much softening and the patient acts as if he were going into a quick tuberculosis, with cachectic fever, flushed cheeks, etc., I think first of Sanguinaria. But I can not take time to enumerate all the remedies that may be required in a case of pneumonia.

The Best Treatment for Pneumonia.

The best treatment for pneumonia is a good repertory and a good materia medica, with a little patience. Don't get the idea that there is a remedy in our materia medica, but that may not some time be indicated and useful in pneumonia. I was thoroughly cured of that idea many years ago. Strange to say, I got the idea from Dr. Hering, who happened to say that Mercurius was never successful in pneumonia. I did not forget it. Soon after graduation, about thirty-six years ago, my preceptor, Dr. Bacmeister, of Toulon, had pneumonia, and as I was located near, I took charge of the case. The symptoms all called for Mercurius, but I would not give it. The patient kept getting worse until finally Dr. Shipman of Chicago was called in consultation. He, without knowing my frame of mind, advised Mercurius. "But," I said, "Dr. Shipman, Dr. Hering says Mercurius should not be given in pneumonia." I received a lecture right then and there that I have never forgotten. Mercurius was prescribed and within a few hours the patient was much better and made a rapid convalescence. *Give the indicated remedy.*—that is all. I have said nothing about local treatment. There isn't much to say. The nasty and dangerous poultices of former days are now, fortunately, a thing of the past and the

plain cotton jacket is the thing to use. I have no objections to the various clay and glycerine preparations. They often do good. But the thing to do, and it is not a difficult task either if you have the brains of an ostrich, *is to give the indicated remedy*, leaving out the Epsom salts and calomel and quinine, which even the old school discarded long ago. The more I think about it the more I feel that if I ever have pneumonia, or any other disease, and am required to have allopathic treatment, I will try and get it straight from an allopathic physician who understands his business and not from a mongrel who mixes up everything and seems to understand nothing except his inordinate ambition to be known as "scientific" and who caters to the old school for the sake of the flattery they may give him while at the same time they are laughing at his combined conceit and ignorance.

*Read at Meeting of Regular Homeopathic Medical Society, Chicago, February 6, 1906.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—The foregoing is published simultaneously in Medical Advance, of Chicago, and The Critique, by kind permission of the former.

Chloroform.—Chloroform should not be administered too close to a gas jet or gas stove, as its vapors are thereby decomposed, forming products which when inhaled by the patient, surgeon and assistants, may give rise to disagreeable and even serious effects, such as nausea, vomiting and pulmonary and renal irritation.—*International Journal of Surgery*.

Now Classed as Liquors.—The Internal Revenue Department at Washington made public the following partial list of articles which will come under the federal liquor tax ruling, to-wit:

Atwood's La Grippe Specific, Cuban Gingeric, Dewitt's Stomach Bitters, Dr. Bouvier's Buchu Gin, Dr. Fowler's Meat and Malt, Duffy's Malt Whiskey, Gilbert's Rejuvenating Iron and Herb Juice, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Kudros, Peruna, and Rock Candy Cough Cure.—*Wisconsin Medical Journal*.—*V. R.—Clinique*.

CASE CURED BY THE SINGLE REMEDY.*

By J. B. S. King, M. D., 55 State Street, Chicago.

Miss E., aged twenty-three, bookkeeper, rather tall, thin, but counting herself in good health, complained of a single annoying symptom of long standing, as follows:

Since her fourteenth year had suffered from attacks of sneezing and lacrymation. The slightest change in temperature, the most trivial irritation, would bring on violent paroxysms of sneezing, lacrymation and watery coryza. Going from one room to another, a draft, the opening of a door, the chilling of the hands or a bright light striking the eyes were any of them sufficient to precipitate an attack, and when such exciting causes appeared to be lacking, occasional attacks would come on anyhow. There was no organic catarrh, no discharge (except at the time of the paroxysm), no symptoms of any kind left afterwards. No headache, no menstrual trouble, no pains, no aching, no modalities except as above mentioned in regard to the sneezing.

Sabadilla 200, a few powders, cured completely and permanently.

Remarks: This case was absolutely hopeless for a pathological prescriber, or for an allopath. The pathology is not mysterious; almost anyone, if they knew enough, could talk learnedly about it. It would be a description of how peripheral irritation, inconceivably slight, reflected by branches of the sympathetic nerve and carried by paths and routes, absolutely unknown, to the mucous membrane of the nose, produced an undue influx of blood, tumefaction and irritation of the Schneiderian membrane, until another reflex was thereby started, setting up the whole complex mechanism of sternutation, whereby with deep preliminary inspiration there occurred a powerful, sudden contraction of the diaphragm, producing a forcible expulsion of air through the nasal passages, accompanied by such a stimulation of the lachrymal apparatus as to produce copious tears, and also by such an activity of the nasal mucous membrane as to cause a profuse flow of watery secretion from the nose, to the great detriment of many fine linen handkerchiefs. What is all this but words—vain words? Miss E. could go through the pro-

cess forty times while a pathologist was describing one sneeze. How could the most profound understanding of the pathological process show that Sabadilla was the remedy that would cure so promptly and permanently? I leave that problem to the prayerful attention of the devotees of pathology, Epsom salts, castor oil and calomel.

As to the remedy, sneezing, lacrymation and thin nasal discharge are characteristic. I count it a fault in our *materia medica* that it does not dwell with sufficient emphasis upon this important feature of Sabadilla. This drug was once, in the days when allopaths used galenical medicines rather than cold-tar products of considerable prominence as an antiparasitic and vermifuge. Like nearly all the drugs of the old school, more than a year old, it has fallen into disuse, but was retained in the last Pharmacopoeia for the purpose of manufacturing the alkaloid Veratrine, of which it is the source. The present Pharmacopoeia drops it entirely, retaining its alkaloid only. I know by experience that it is impossible to powder Sabadilla seeds without taking precautions against inhalation of the dust; it is provocative of the most powerful sternutation: the alkaloid has the same property, but in a milder degree. It is said that the celebrated Schneeberger Schnuf-Taback owes its property of causing powerful nasal titillation to the presence of Sabadilla in its composition.

Sabadilla is almost a polychrest and indicated probably twenty times where it is used once. I have no doubt that Ipecac. Pulsatilla and Lachesis are frequently used to rigzag a case to health when Sabadilla would do more powerful and direct work than any of those mentioned. The resemblances and differences between it and Lachesis are worthy of careful study.

In the *materia medica* we find the following symptoms showing its power in the direction of Miss E.'s symptoms.

"Lacrymation: worse when walking in the open air, or looking at light, sneezing, coughing, or yawning; lacrymation as soon as the least pain is felt in some other part of the body, for instance, the hand."

"Margins of lids red."

"Spasmodic sneezing; fluent coryza."

"Either nostril stuffed up." "Itching nose."

“Violent sneezing from time to time, shaking the abdomen, followed by lachrymation.”

“Coryza with severe frontal pains and redness of eyelids; violent spasmodic sneezing, influenza and lachrymation on going into the open air.” “Cough with lachrymation.”

*Presented at the March Meeting of the Regular Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago.

The editor of the *Kansas City Medical Record* for November, 1905, says:

The “Simon pure” homeopathic practitioners of the genuine Hahnemannian type are nearly as scarce as hens’ teeth; the older ones alone remain to keep up the fortifications that are becoming dilapidated. The vast majority are practicing a sort of eclecticism, mixed with Christian Science and osteopathy. The real progressive homeopaths have practically discarded the exclusive minimum dose of single remedies and their potencies. We find them giving morphine, strychnine, and other powerful remedies in very strong doses. The hypodermic needle has a convenient place in their “grips,” and every preparation is provided for to relieve pain as speedily as possible. In cases, however, where little or no medicinal treatment is required the two glasses full of so-called medicated water are in evidence to keep up appearances of the original doctrines as a sort of placebo. How long can the true homeopathic therapeutics prevail in that profession with the major part of its members in secret or open revolt and prescribing remedies to immediately meet the indications? The medical practitioner of to-day, when called by reason of great suffering, must be equipped to give immediate relief or quit the case. “Rational medicine” has superseded the homeopathic system, and a general eclectic system, such as prevails in the regular practice of the old-line doctors, has been inaugurated in the progressive homeopathic ranks. The stampede among the younger graduates has become universal. The post-graduate medical colleges are filled with homeopathic students of medicine seeking more general information and more liberality.

In conclusion, the handwriting is on the wall. Homeopathy is doomed; the tide is rapidly taking them under, and it can not be stayed.

(Will someone with more courage than we have please stand up and call this editor a liar and prove it?—Ed.)—*American Physician*.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.

230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.

16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A CASE FOR THE STATE BOARD.

On the editor's table lies a circular which loudly proclaims the fact that a new drug store has been opened in Denver that fills a long-felt want because the proprietors have **their own** prescriptions "for all ailments" and that money will be refunded if their "bottled health" is not satisfactory.

The circular ends with this invitation: "**You state your ailment and we'll provide the cure.**"

If the State Board of Medical Examiners has an attorney his opinion would be of interest to the profession.

If the scheme is legal it will prove a great boon to the profession of Denver, for once the case is diagnosed the patient need not trouble the physician any further but go at once to be cured. The editor of Colorado Medicine has several heretofore incurable cases which he will be pleased to furnish with a correct diagnosis and cheerfully refer to the man who can **cure with his own prescriptions.**—Colorado Medicine.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL NOT SOLD FOR DEBT.—The only apology I have to offer for referring again to the legal entanglements of the Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital Association is the desire on my part to give as much prominence to the statement that the difficulty in which this institution found itself, owing to its failure to pay

certain outstanding obligations, had been settled, as was given the legal announcement, in last issue of THE CRITIQUE, which stated that this property on Park avenue (now Park Avenue Hospital) would be sold by the sheriff the 14th of last month. Inasmuch as the sale was declared "off" is sufficient cause for the supposition that some sort of satisfactory settlement had been affected whereby the evil day of payment had been postponed, or else the judgment had been cancelled by the contribution of cold cash. It is to be hoped the latter deduction is the correct one and that with the advent of Dr. Burr's taking charge of the institution, which I am assured he will the first of May next, the affairs of this unfortunate business venture will be placed upon a firm financial footing. M.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"COMMON SENSE" LEGISLATION.—A delegate in the Iowa Legislature by the name of Buckingham introduced, recently, in the House of Representatives of that state, a measure providing "for the 'licensed' killing of persons suffering from *incurable* diseases and infants born in a state of deformity."

This is what the advanced thinkers, of which cult the Honorable Buckingham is a horrible example, call "common sense legislation," overlooking the fact in their eagerness to create comment in the community of which they are a part, that there are several different degrees of common sense and that the brand displayed by all such fool advanced thinkers is quite likely to place a ban upon this much-abused quality of intelligence and cause a run upon that of the uncommon sort.

I do not know, however, but what the passage of a law of this character would be a wise move, inasmuch as the terror evoked by its existence would no doubt minimize the continuance of the condition known as chronic invalidism to such an extent that the rarity of the occurrence when the law would be called into requisition in carrying out the penalty placed upon this predicament, would call also for additional legislation in making such an event a legal holiday. That would give Buckingham a job.

Wouldn't it be *blanc manger*, though, for the doctors?

Just suppose, for instance, the case of some Croesus confined to his couch with a malady which was likely to prolong

his existence, if not his usefulness, to a quite indefinite period; and, supposition number two, imagine the invalid as being in his right mind and signifying a willingness to distribute his earthly all among members of the medical profession provided they pronounced his malady *curable*. Would the aforesaid Croesus be "carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease" in any other way than that provided and used since the beginning of time, namely, the natural route?

Really, Mr. Buckingham, your bill, if passed, would place a great temptation in the way of the medical profession inasmuch as it would provide another source of securing easy money, and the list, as it stands at the present time, needs no augmentation to an already abundant array of opportunities in this particular line.

M.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A HOMEOPATH'S TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA: THE CRITIQUE is pleased to present its readers an article outlining a treatment for pneumonia from a homeopathic standpoint, the same being by a no less noted member of the homeopathic profession than Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite, professor of materia medica Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, author of several editions of a work upon practice, besides a standard text book of homeopathic materia medica. In this paper, which, by the way, was the first scientific document to be presented before the Regular Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, February 6, 1906, Dr. Cowperthwaite states his ideas so clearly and convincingly that any one, whether they be riding, walking, running, or in a state of perfect tranquility, should be able to comprehend the same without the slightest inconvenience or possibility of misapprehension. The article possesses a charm of diction quite delightful to those desirous of hearing homeopathic subjects handled otherwise than in the high school essay style so much affected by many for the purpose of making the essayist's efforts appear scholarly and up-to-date, and I would suggest to the student of homeopathy, as well as those already in active practice, that they preserve this document for future use; it might come in handy some cold, stormy, pneumonia-weather sort of night, when you were debating the question of some good

paying patient's condition, undecided to continue your "scientific" and "modern" methods or whether it would not be well for yourself and still better for your patient if you were to try to use a little old-fashioned homeopathy of the Hahnemannian sort. The paper is a masterful presentation of the matter and in such plain, unmistakable terms as to make its perusal a pleasant recreation.

Notwithstanding Dr. Cowperthwaite's long standing membership in the Illinois Homeopathic Association and faithful support of the same, the *Clinique*, supposedly the organ of this society, when it is not working for the interests of Halsey Brothers, declined publication of the document. This discourtesy to one of the seniors of the Illinois association has established a bad precedent and should be the means of interesting the members thereof into inquiring "where they were at." That the doctor felt the affront most keenly and resented the same in a spirited manner is apparent by the following letter which he addressed the management of the *Clinique*, immediately the information reached him of its decision not to publish:

Chicago, March 14, 1906.

George L. Brooks, M. D.:

My Dear Doctor—Your favor informing me that my paper on "The Treatment of Pneumonia" has been declined by the editors and "editorial board" of the *Clinique*, "the official organ of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association," does not surprise me in the least. Your valuable journal may represent the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, but it does not represent Homeopathy any more than does the Journal of American Medicine, nor than does the attending staff (homeopathic) represent Homeopathy in Cook County Hospital.

I have always been known as a liberal Homeopath, but when the latter becomes so liberal that there is no Homeopathy left, my conscience requires me to call a halt. I am no more in sympathy to-day with the "Hahnemannian" wing of our school than I ever was, but I shall stand up for Homeopathy the rest of my days and oppose the anti-pathic methods now becoming so common, even if I am obliged to "flock alone" in order to do it. Sincerely yours,

A. C. COWPERTHWAIT.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"LINE UP."—In his crusade article for March, Dr. Guernsey P. Waring dwelt with much deliberation and evident determination upon the idea that if the homeopathic profession pro-

posed perpetuating the principles of homeopathy to any very protracted period, they should line up on the side taken by the Regular Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, to the end that during the first half of the second century of Hahnemannian practice, the good work which close adherents of this system might do would compel the world at large to acknowledge its superiority over all other methods of either material or metaphysical healing.

His words were directed more particularly to homeopathic physicians, so-called and otherwise, but upon one and all these same he endeavored to impress the importance of "lining up" and I take this opportunity of adding my little mite of advice along similar lines, inasmuch as to see any of my friends, or anyone whom I had ever known as a homeopath, upon any other than the winning side in this matter, would afford me much and long-lasting regret.

"Nothing succeeds like success" is a very old saying, yet no application of this old maxim expresses this idea more ambitiously than when used in comparison with the crusade which THE CRITIQUE is carrying on at the present time against the adulterated article of homeopathy. Notwithstanding that several unco-guid, as Brother Kraft has dubbed them, prefer certain prescriptions to THE CRITIQUE'S crusade; that homeopathic publications have seen fit to ignore it completely, and not a few have predicted that the movement is foredoomed to failure inasmuch as they claim the whole warfare is the outgrowth of malice and for the purpose of upbuilding one and destroying another of the Chicago homeopathic colleges, I want to say right here that it looks very much as if the rank and file of the homeopathic profession fully appreciated the importance of immediate action, and, further, that they were willing to join in mutiny against the bosses, who, through their "liberalism" are attempting to land the new school, including the A. I. H., in the lap of that flirtatious but false friend, the American Medical Association, consequently I would repeat the warning: LINE UP.

I have been hoping that some of my esteemed contemporaries would say *something* concerning the crusade, but up to the present time very little has been advanced from this source, and

what little there was has been extremely well guarded. Nearly all of the journals have printed the "Address" without comment or criticism, excepting *Progress*, the editor of that publication having the courage of his convictions to decline the same, and, furthermore, honesty enough to say why he did so. While it has always been the policy of this sheet to fill its pages with a well-selected assortment of miscellaneous matter, it has studiously avoided, even at the expense of being considered vapid, the publication of anything "likely to make trouble," consequently its utterances in this case are not at all likely to attract any particular comment; there are other medical publications, however, whose editors have never overlooked an opportunity to "speak out in meetin'," the weight of whose opinions would be felt, no matter which side of the question they might see fit to take, and I consider them in duty bound to declare themselves.

Insofar as THE CRITIQUE is concerned it has put its hand to the plow, and so long as I am convinced the crusade is one for principle, it will neither turn back nor aside. M.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

CUSSEDNESS PERSONIFIED.—

The first item under the head of Editorial Comment in the current issue of The Critique, in bold-faced type, is the statement: "Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital Property to be Sold by the Sheriff," followed by the legal notice, copied from Clay's Review, of sheriff's sale on March 14th, to satisfy a judgment of \$415 for hospital supplies. The item closes with: "The 'Doom' of Homeopathy is being demonstrated hereabouts rather relentlessly."

For pure, unadulterated cussedness of purpose, the above item takes the cake. Through a misunderstanding between the management of the hospital and one of its creditors a judgment against the association for current expenses was surreptitiously granted, the first knowledge of which came to the management through the above publication. The account was immediately adjusted, the party bringing the suit paying all costs and making a handsome donation to the hospital—facts that the editor of The Critique could have ascertained, were his purpose anything other than to pull down every institution in the city and state—societies, college and hospital—now upheld by homeopathic effort.

These facts are so well known in Colorado that to state them to Colorado workers is a matter of supererogation, but lest a wrong impression get abroad, where the editor of The Critique's methods

and motives are not so well known, we deem it best to make the above statement of fact.

With regard to the hospital, we are prepared from an intimate knowledge, extending over a period of ten years of its existence, to say that the past eight months have been the most successful, from a financial standpoint, in the history of the institution. The promises for its future are exceedingly bright. On April 1st Dr. William A. Burr, one of the most loyal homeopaths it has been our pleasure to know, assumes charge as superintendent, giving up his practice so that he may give his whole time to build up an institution that will be a suitable climax to a most useful life filled with loyalty to the cause of Homeopathy.

We know of no language adequate to express our contempt for a man who is so small as to delight in the destruction of the only institutions that are in any way concerned in the upbuilding of his professional standing; of the man who makes it his business to pull down structures reared by the combined efforts of his brethren and without which he would have no professional standing whatever. D. A. S.

I hate to inflict any such puerility upon a paying patronage, but inasmuch as THE CRITIQUE, in its last issue, gave utterance in this department to a statement which the foregoing outburst of hysteria claims to be in refutation, it behooves me to give as much publicity to this alleged statement of fact as I did to the legal notice, if I expect to maintain a reputation for fairness and decency; and the only way to do this that I can see, owing to the limited circulation of the pamphlet publishing the foregoing, is to publish the entire article in these pages and take chances of my readers accepting an apology for so doing.

The second clause of the second paragraph of the re-print contains statements which conflict so thoroughly with the facts of the case as to completely nullify the truthfulness of the whole article, which convinces me that in order to gain the commendation of the editor of *Progress*, I would have to give up such an alarming amount of self-respect that I had best struggle along under the withering burden of contempt which the "doom depicter" of homeopathy hereabouts finds too profound to be expressed in adequate language, rather than attempt, by any means whatever, to gain his royal highness' good opinion.

The vulnerable spot which THE CRITIQUE'S truth-telling article touched in this case and found tender as a boil, was by no means associated with the hospital's anatomy, but manifestly that portion which referred to the "doom" of homeopathy, of which expression—although denying the soft impeachment in toto—the dean of the Denver Homeopathic College is the originator, is what caused the gorge to rise in this heretofore humble and Heap-like bosom. It is fun of the funniest sort to see him squirm when this expression is referred to; the fact is quite well known in Colorado and to repeat it for the benefit of persons living in the Centennial state would be a matter of superrogation; however, lest the impression get abroad that this is some form of local "jolly," we deem it best to make known the fact that the aforesaid college official made this declaration and that he still continues in his position of dean and expects the Denver Homeopathic College to attract students desirous of studying homeopathy.

This would be a most beautiful opportunity to break out in a fierce fit of frenzy and declare that "we know no language adequate to express our contempt," etc., but inasmuch as our readers are both discriminating and intelligent, we will permit what we omit to be supplied by them, knowing that a just estimate will be placed upon the individual in question, as well as his motives.

M.

The Illinois State Board of Health.—At the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the board, held recently at Springfield, Dr. George W. Webster of Chicago was elected president and Dr. James A. Egan of Springfield was re-elected secretary and treasurer.—*Medical Review of Reviews.*



PUNGENT POINTS AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Critique is published on the first of every month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address write us. The policy of The Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the Homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Dr. Bernard Oettinger has moved to the new Commonwealth building.

"And Asa, who sought not to the Lord, but to the physician, slept with his fathers."—Bible.

Rumor sayeth that Dr. Burr will assume charge of the Park Avenue Hospital the first of May.

Dr. W. N. Beggs has been succeeded by Dr. T. Mitchell Burns as editor-in-chief of the Denver Medical Times and Western Surgical Gazette.

A fleeting glimpse was about all we got of Dr. F. P. Taft of Longmont, one of the sunny days immediately following the big storm of the fore part of last month.

In its Key to Medical Periodicals, Medical Review of Reviews gives the subscription price of 174g at \$2 per annum and 20 cents a copy. Why, my dear Review, this publication cut that price in two long ago.

Dr. Ella H. Griffith, Denver, Colorado, in March American Journal of Clinical Medicine, says she has never failed to cure a case of vicarious menstruation with bryonia, 6x, t. i. d., three weeks before the expected time.

Dr. W. Carey Allen, Colorado Springs, was a welcome visitor at The Critique office the fore part of last month. Mrs. Allen accompanied the doctor on his visit to this city and during their stay were guests of the Shirley.

Battle & Co., 2001 Locust street, St. Louis, Missouri, have just issued the ninth of the series of twelve illustrations of the intestinal parasites, and will send a copy of this interesting document to physicians on application.

A careful reader of the crusade articles which have been appear-

ing in The Critique recently sends the following by way of postal card: "If Dr. G. and his kind should pass a few anti-pathic icebergs, their hearts might be warmer towards Homeopathy."

Kraft wants some one with more courage than he possesses (imagine it if you can!) to call the editor of the Kansas City Medical Record a liar because he says "Homeopathy is doomed." Let's see; where did we ever hear that expression before, brother?

Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy seems surprised that Dr. Grant S. Peck of Denver, who has been touring California within the last two or three months, should feel so friendly toward the climate of his own Colorado. Nothing on earth to be compared with it, Mr. Journal man.

A "minstrel show" was given in the Woman's Club auditorium, Denver, Friday evening, March 2nd, by prominent homeopathic physicians of this city for the purpose of raising funds for the free dispensary of the Denver Homeopathic College. Just how successful this worthy effort was we are unable to say.

Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy says: "Mrs. Floyd Nutting is passing the winter in Pasadena and Los Angeles. Dr. Nutting is still located at Searchlight, Nevada." Dr. N. was a '97 Denver Homeopathic graduate, both himself and wife being well and pleasantly remembered by a host of friends in Denver.

The ruling of the California State Board of Medical Examiners has been reversed by the Supreme Court of that state, in the case of Dr. Jessie Hewitt, wherein the State Board had revoked the doctor's license for advertising a "highly improbable" cure for cancer. The Court held that the State Board had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Dr. Rosenberger, Covington, Ohio, writing to The Critique with an enclosure for two subscriptions, one for himself and the other for his sister, Dr. Alice Buller, 808 Rose building, Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I am doing this for missionary purposes; she is my sister and I want her to have some pure Homeopathy." Thanks, doctor; The Critique is IT.

The Denver Homeopathic Hospital is now called the Park Avenue Hospital, which to us means less.—Medical Century.

To those acquainted with the circumstances it means nothing more than that Homeopathy is "doomed" hereabouts, so far as public recognition by a majority of the graduates of this school is concerned. But what are you going to do about it?

Dr. Ellis R. Drake died in this city early Saturday morning, March

10th, after a lingering illness covering a period of over four years. His wife, Dr. Emma F. A. Drake, is one of the best known and most prominent of the lady homeopathic physicians in the city of Denver, to whom is extended the sympathy of The Critique and a host of friends, both professional and otherwise.

The first instance of anyone ever quitting the employ of Parke, Davis & Co., that is, of their own accord, is recorded in a recent issue of the Denver Evening Post. Mr. F. B. Wilson, having fallen heir to a very comfortable competency by the death of a brother in England, severed his connection with this firm via telegraph, but still believes anything marked P. D. & Co. to be the only reliable.

A. G. Clarke & Co., the popular Albany hotel druggists who handle Boericke & Tafel homeopathic remedies in this city, have recently added a new and attractive sign to their windows announcing their agency for these reliable preparations. The homeopathic profession of this city should patronize this firm above all others inasmuch as they sell an absolutely scientific and trustworthy class of goods.

Sixty physicians passed to their reward during the months of December and January last, according to the statistics published in February Medical Review of Reviews. Of this number the oldest was 83 years of age and the youngest 31. Two Colorado physicians were among the number—Dr. Bellinger of Durango, aged 50, who died January 5th, and Dr. McDowell of Longmont, whose death occurred January 3rd. He was only 40 years old.

Mr. F. E. Moore, 416 Charles building, Denver, Colorado, is the agent for the Physician's Vibvagenitant in this territory and we would recommend all wishing anything in this line to call upon him and investigate this new and up-to-date instrument. If you will drop Mr. Moore a card we have no doubt but what he would take great pleasure in calling upon anyone desiring information concerning the Vibvagenitant. See the advertisement in this issue of The Critique.

The Ladies' Home Journal, March, 1906: "A nice, serious-minded, obedient husband one day made an appointment to go calling with his wife. Returning home at the appointed hour, he failed to find his wife, so asked the man-of-all-work:

"'Billy, can you tell me anything of my wife's whereabouts?"

"'No sir; I guess they must be in the wash.'"

Wonder what Bill was thinking of?

The Junior "Prom" number of the Chironian exhibits a spirit of enterprise quite in keeping with its usual conduct. The second editorial, however, if printed in The Critique or any other like enterpris-

ing journal in these parts, would call for immediate action on the part of the Alumni association and the editor might get "fired" therefrom. You must never say anything about your dear teacher, young man, if you expect to remain upon earth. Rips!

Mrs. Alice Richardson, a graduate from the Denver Homeopathic Training School for Nurses under the Durant regime, is at present matron of the County Hospital of Summit county, Colorado, and is giving the utmost satisfaction. This will be good news to her host of friends hereabouts, who, along with The Critique, wish her an abundance of prosperity and congratulate the authorities of Summit county upon the wisdom of their choice for head of their institution.

Valley View Hospital is the name of the institution recently established at East Radford, Virginia, by the Tidewater Construction Company, of which Dr. C. E. Fisher is the chief surgeon. While the original intention was to confine the patronage of the new concern to employes of the railroad being constructed by McArthur Bros., other arrangements have been perfected whereby surgical and medical cases will be admitted for treatment by the local profession or members of the hospital staff, whichever is desired.

We regret not having made correction of Dr. J. M. S. Chesshir's statement in his article of February, wherein he gives Dr. Kent credit with being the Chicago homeopath to whom the famous Chapman case was referred. Dr. Kent was in Philadelphia at the time and Dr. J. W. Hawkes of Los Angeles, California, then professor of Materia Medica in Hahnemann, Chicago, was the Chicago correspondent in this case. Dr. S. O. L. Potter (old school) of San Francisco, California, should have been added to the list also.

The correspondent of the Hahnemannian Monthly, in his letter to that journal for the March issue, writing from Denver, did not use up any very great amount of gray matter in reporting the proceedings of the Denver Homeopathic Club, in which he says: "Owing to the length of the retiring President Dunklee's address," etc. Dr. Peck was too good a presiding officer of this association to have his final and extremely capable effort referred to in this way. Or is it possible that the correspondent in question has been asleep a year—Dr. Dunklee retired from the presidency of the Denver Homeopathic Club just that long ago.

Stanley M. Walker, the young son of Dr. James M. Walker of 1257 Broadway, has taken many honors at Jacob Tome Institute, Maryland. In a recent indoor athletic meet the lad received silver medals for first honors in the vaulting contest and rings over rope. In the evening the young athlete proved his first-class mental equipment by

winning a gold medal for the best declamation. Then the president of the institute presented him with a medal for winning the highest total of points in the day's competition, making four medals secured by the Denver boy.

Young Walker has been at Jacob Tome Institute three years and has made a remarkable record, being the only student in that time to receive two or more medals in one contest.—Republican.

Brother Mastin of The Critique has the conviction that the Medical Century sometimes looks over its spectacles. It has done so. As its vision is better for distances over them than through them, it has noted with gratification the crusade our Denver contemporary is making for better Homeopathy. We may have something to say about the exhibits displayed when they are all in. We are slow-moving down here where the air is thick.—Medical Century.

The Critique has the conviction, and has possessed it for some time, that whenever Medical Century overlooks a bet wherein Homeopathy is interested that there was something back of the incident which would be cleared up to everyone's complete satisfaction in due and desirable season; our object in commenting so pointedly, in this particular case, was to hasten the comments if possible, and now that Bro. Dewey has decided upon due deliberation in the matter we feel assured that the delay will result in much good to the cause.

The warring Waring has another installment in The Denver Critique on Bastard Homeopathy in High Places, or words and figures to that effect. One prominent homeopath and teacher of many years, after reading some of the accredited treatments of typhoid fever by the warring Waring, said to us that he, for his part, this professor and practitioner, preferred some of Halbert's prescriptions. Which only goes to show that there is difference even among the unco guid Hahnemannians themselves.—Americal Physician.

An exceedingly weak member of the unco guid class evidently was responsible for this assertion if it did not originate in the fertile mind of the ever guid Kraft. Readers of the great family journal of which he is the talented editor have but a little while to wait when our esteemed friend will be found commenting more in the first person, singular number, regarding the warring Waring's crusade wherein he will be obliged to either fish or cut bait. He is not the only one who will be surprised at the following the warring Waring will wield when the proper time comes and the sooner he makes reservation for preferred position in the band wagon the less trouble he will be put to when it comes time for him to explain "Why I am a Homeopath."

BOOK NOTICES.

The Eclectic Practice of Medicine.—By Rolla L. Thomas, M.D., professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio; ex-President of the National Eclectic Medical Association; Consulting Physician to the Seton Hospital. Illustrated with two lithographs in colors, six color prints and fifty-seven figures in black. 8 vo., 1,033 pages. Price: cloth, \$6.00; sheep, \$7.00. The Scudder Brothers Company, publishers, 1,009 Plum street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

This excellent work from the pen of one of the most eminent eclectic of the present time, shows a thoroughness and care of construction rarely found in medical publications of the present day. Doctor Thomas has devoted four years of his valuable time in the preparation of this work and while we may not be in full accord with all its features or be competent to judge it from the point of view necessary to make an unbiased criticism of the same we cannot feel otherwise than that medical literature has been enriched to a considerable extent by the publication of this volume. It is a work which will be found useful by all schools of practice.

The World's Anatomists, by G. W. H. Kemper, professor of the History of medicine in the Medical College of Indiana, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, 1905. Price, 50 cents.

Decidedly interesting; well printed; finely illustrated and should be in the possession of every student of anatomy, whether in college or already in active practice. M.

I. H. A. TO MEET AT ATLANTIC CITY IN SEPTEMBER.

Friends and members of the International Hahnemannian Association will please take notice that the time and place of the next meeting of the I. H. A. has been changed by a postal-card vote. Instead of meeting in Cleveland in June, selected at the last meeting in Chicago, it will meet at Atlantic City in September, so as to coincide sufficiently to allow those who desire to do so to attend the A. I. H. meeting and also the International Homeopathic Congress. The exact dates, hotels, etc., will appear later. J. B. S. KING, M. D., Secretary I. H. A.

INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS, SEPT. 10-15, 1906.

At a meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy held in Chicago, June, 1905, it was decided to hold the International Homeopathic Congress at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in the month of September, 1906.

The executive committee of the Institute, in conjunction with the special committee on International Congress, met at the Hotel Man-

Glycozone



Is daily making converts among physicians for its wonderful work in

INFLAMMATORY AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

It is the rational treatment in Gastric and Intestinal Disorders, such as Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastric Ulcer and all Contagious and Inflammatory Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

Full particulars with clinical reports on cases — in my book: "The Therapeutical Applications of Hydrozone and Glycozone"; Seventeenth Edition, 332 pages. Sent free to physicians on request.

Prepared only by.

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57-59 Prince Street, New York

...FOR...

FREE INFORMATION

concerning your

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

WRITE

**LIFE UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
COMPANY,**

512-519 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote)

A HYGROSCOPIC, ANTISEPTIC CATAPLASM, indicated in all superficial and deep-seated inflammatory and congestive conditions, composed of the finest Anhydrous and Levigated Argillaceous Mineral, Chemically Pure Glycerine, Compounds of Iodine, representing a small percentage of Elementary Iodine, minute quantities of Boric and Salicylic Acids and the Oils of Peppermint, Gaultheria and Eucalyptus.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. Co.

CHICAGO
DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK

LONDON
SYDNEY
MONTREAL

hattan, New York City, January 31st. At this meeting it was voted to hold the Congress in the week September 10th to 15th.

The Institute will open its business sessions at 3 o'clock Monday, September 10th. The Congress will open at 4:30 the same day. Daily sessions will be held throughout the week.

Monday evening will occur the usual public exercises and reception; Tuesday evening the memorial exercises; Wednesday and Thursday evening will be given up to scientific sessions of the various bureaus and societies. Friday evening is reserved for the local committee to provide entertainment.

There is prospect that a large delegation from England will attend the Congress.

W. E. GREEN, President.

CH. GATCHELL, Secretary.

**Proceedings of the New York Homeopathic Medical Society,
February 13-14, 1906.**

The Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York held its forty-fourth annual meeting in Albany, New York, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 13th and 14th.

The headquarters of the society were in the Hotel Ten Eyck and the sessions were held in the ballroom thereof. The meeting was one of the best attended in the history of the society. A particularly good program of thirty-four papers was presented. The discussion was general and profitable, although the length of the program precluded as full a discussion on some of the subjects as would have been desirable. This fact spoke eloquently for the proposed amendment giving the society a three days' session. This was, however, voted down for other reasons.

President Dewitt G. Wilcox of Buffalo occupied the chair during the sessions and treasurer Charles T. Haines of Utica and Secretary H. Worthington Paige of Oneonta filled their respective positions.

The meeting opened at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning with an invocation by the Rev. Charles S. Hager of Albany.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of about \$500 on hand. The necrologist, Dr. John Hutchinson, reported upon the deaths of Drs. Edwin H. Kellogg and E. S. Buell and a resolution of respect was tendered the Old School Society upon the death of Dr. George R. Fowler of Brooklyn. The committee on life insurance companies, Dr. George Parker Holden, chairman, presented an exhaustive report showing that in this state at least, the leading companies did not discriminate against Homeopathic school to the extent generally supposed. The report was rather incredulously received. Resolutions of approval and endorsement were passed relative to the Stevens State Senate Bill calling for the proper labeling and analysis of proprietary medicines containing alcohol or narcotic drugs, and of the Heyburn

Amendments were adopted improving the present cumbersome method of nomination and election of officers for the society. The amendment to do away with the semi-annual meeting and to hold the annual meeting in September was laid on the table.

The following were nominated to the Board of Regents as candidates from whom that board is to choose three to serve as state medical examiners: Drs. J. H. Lee, J. W. Candee, G. E. Gorham, F. V. Adriance, E. R. Fiske, H. S. Hathaway.

It was the sense of the society that the action of its executive committee in conference with the Old School, in taking the stand that the time was not ripe for the unification of the three examining boards, be endorsed.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, N. M. Collins; first vice president, T. D. Buchanan; second vice president, F. H. Seward, Jr.; third vice president, O. S. Ritch; secretary, H. Worthington Paige; treasurer, F. H. Dearborn; necrologist, J. L. Moffat; counsel, F. E. Wadhams; censors, W. L. Love, W. G. Crump, C. E. Lane, A. B. Van Loon, J. I. Dowling, J. H. Hallock, A. R. Grant R. B. Howland, G. H. Jenkins, S. M. Hurd, C. R. Sumner, Joseph Reiger.

Tuesday evening the annual banquet was held. About 300 were present. After an excellent dinner the president, Dr. Dewitt G. Wilcox, in a witty speech, introduced Dr. John E. Wilson as toastmaster. The following were the speakers and their subjects: "The Practitioner," H. Worthington Paige; "His Rulers," Lieutenant Governor Bruce; "His Responsibility to the State," Health Commissioner Eugene H. Porter; "His Duty to His Patient," Rev. George F. Whittemore.

Wednesday noon the retiring president read his address, filled with pertinent suggestions on living topics, an essay well worth perusal when and wherever published. It discussed amalgamation of the schools, patent medicines, certain forms of medical (?) advertising as to proprietary medicines, the school methods with children, etc., etc. The paper by Dr. R. L. Copeland of Ann Arbor, Michigan, upon "The Infinitesimal Dose," and that by Dr. F. C. Curtis of the State Department of Health upon the "Erythematous Exanthemata," and the one by Dr. Herbert D. Pease, director of the State Antitoxin Laboratory, upon "The Laboratory in Public Health Work," deserve special mention.

The scientific program by bureaux was as follows:

Materia Medica.—P. W. Shedd, Chairman.

"The Infinitesimal Dose," R. S. Copeland, Ann Arbor, Michigan (by invitation). "Scilla Maritima," W. B. Gifford; "Pyrogen," Rudolph F. Rabe; "Echinacea," W. H. Nielsen; "The Present Status of the Materia Medica," Charles S. Winters.

Clinical Medicine.—Burt J. Maycock, Chairman.

"Actinomycosis of the Skin," F. M. Dearborn; "Some Thoughts on the Tuberculosis Problem," W. H. Van Den Burg.

Neurology.—Clarence A. Potter, Chairman.

"The Influence of Heredity on Our Lives," C. Spencer Kinney, Easton, Pennsylvania (by invitation); "Manic-Depressive Insanity," Pure Food Bill, United States Senate No. 88.

with illustrated cases, Amos J. Givens, Stamford, Connecticut (by invitation); "A Case of Traumatic Neuritis Cured by the Static Spark," Charles L. Bailey; "Mercury in its Relation to Nervous Diseases," Clarence C. Howard; "The Relation of Climate to Diseases of the Nervous System," Frederick W. Seward, Jr.; "The Nature of Hysteria and its Mental Relationships," Robert C. Woodman.

Obstetrics.—C. R. Sumner, Chairman.

"The Toxæmia of Pregnancy," Frederick W. Hamlin (discussion opened by Edwin H. Wolcott); "A Few Obstetrical Abnormalities," Walter Gray Crump.

Gynæcology.—Arthur Rogers Grant, Chairman.

"Ventral Suspension and Ventral Fixation," Nathaniel W. Emerson, Boston, Massachusetts (by invitation—discussion opened by DeWitt G. Wilcox; "Carcinoma of the Breast," William Francis Honan (discussion opened by W. L. Hartman); "Posture—Its Value in the Management of the Diseases of Women," Arthur Rogers Grant (discussion opened by George E. Gorham).

Pædiatrics.—John E. Wilson, Chairman.

"Important Points Regarding the Eyes of Children Frequently Overlooked," A. B. Norton; "The Neglected Ear Conditions of Childhood," Herbert D. Schenck; "Phimosis, and Adherent Hood of the Clitoris—the Effects of the Condition on Children—the Method of Treatment," Sidney F. Wilcox; "Dietetic Methods in the Nutritional and Gastrointestinal Diseases of Infancy and Early Childhood," J. T. Simonson; "How May a Constitutional Predisposition to Tuberculosis in a Child be Best Overcome?" H. Worthington Paige.

Ophthalmology and Otology.—George A. Shepard, Chairman.

"The Spread of Infection in Mastoiditis," with specimens, Ralph I. Lloyd (discussion opened by Alton C. Warner); "Latent Weakness of the Ocular Muscles," George A. Shepard (discussion opened by George W. McDowell).

Laryngology and Rhinology.—Robert Mortimer Jones, Chairman.

"Some Clinical Reports of Tonsil Cases," L. W. Dean; "Tertiary Syphilis," Robert Mortimer Jones.

Public Health.—George E. Gorman, Chairman.

"The Erythematous Exanthemata," F. C. Curtis, M. D., State Department of Health; "The Laboratory in Public Health Work," Herbert D. Pease, M. D., director Antitoxin Laboratory, State Department of Health; "Some Thoughts, Observations and Cases, Illustrating What

Can be Done in Apparently Hopeless Conditions," M. O. Terry.

Surgery.—William H. Hodge, Chairman.

"Scopolamine for Anæsthesia—a Fallacy," J. W. Hassler; "A report of Some Clinical Cases," George T. Moseley; "Acute Suppurative Pancreatitis," George R. Critchlow.

H. WORTHINGTON PAIGE, Secretary.

Oneonta, New York.

THE BLOODLESS PHLEBOTOMIST.

The April issue of the Bloodless Phlebotomist contains a grist of interesting original matter which will appeal to medical men.

Among the leading articles are:

Proprietary Remedies from the Physician's Standpoint, by W. J. Robinson, Ph. G., M. D., of New York; The Lesson of the Yellow Fever Epidemic, by Daniel Lewis, M. D., LL. D., of New York; Delirium Tremens, by T. D. Crothers, M. D., of Hartford; The Alkaloidal Treatment of Pneumonia, by W. C. Abbott, M. D., of Chicago; Otitis Externa Circumscripta, by Prof. James A. Campbell, M. D., of St. Louis.

The Bloodless Phlebotomist occupies a unique position in journalism. It is original, liberal and exceptional. There is no other journal like it. It is not wedded to one idea, nor is it hidebound nor prejudiced. It says what it means and means what it says. The Bloodless Phlebotomist circulates 208,000 copies each issue, reaching practically every English-speaking physician on the globe. It is a journal worth cultivating.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

Dr. L. T. McDermott of Louisville, Kentucky, writing, says the best results from Sanmetto in his hands were obtained in sub-acute gonorrhea and gleet, in which the results in many cases were very marked, and for this exasperating ailment sufficiently rapid to encourage the patient to continue the treatment. He says that this in itself is no small measure of praise, for all physicians are aware of the fugitive nature of these patients, their lengthened chronicity, and the painstaking attention necessary to effect a cure. He says that he has seen excellent results from Sanmetto in many cases of nocturnal enuresis, cystic catarrh, and other functional diseases of the bladder, however, its general use by the profession speaks loudest of its efficiency in these cases.

SUPERIORITY OF FLUID MEDICATION.

Any practitioner who has been a close observer has noticed that liquid medicines are absorbed much quicker, and exercise their characteristic energies more rapidly than pills, granules or tablets, and often much valuable time vital to our patient can be saved. This has been

called an age of beautiful pharmacy. But I think we might call it an age of synthetic medicine. Many of the granules, pills and tablets we use are not what they are claimed to be. I have several times known these solid forms of medicine to pass from the bowels undissolved. . . . I believe one reason why country doctors are as a rule better all round practitioners than their city brothers is they have what is called a working knowledge of *materia medica*. They are in close touch with nature's great store house of *materia medica*, and at this time in the year especially it is a sort of inspiration to admire the trees, plants and flowers, and by earnest study we can acquire a better and more intimate knowledge of their medicinal properties.—A. Herring, M. D., Highland Station, Kansas, in *Medical Herald*, October, 1905.

MELLIN'S FOOD AND THE PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION.

Copy of Letter from Philip Mills Jones, M. D., Chairman Publication Committee of the Medical Society of the State of California, to Mellin's Food Company.

San Francisco, Cal., December 7, 1905.

Mellin's Food Company of North America,
Boston, Massachusetts:

Gentlemen—In view of the fact that your house deals to some extent with, and appeals for patronage to, the medical profession, and in view of the further fact that the Proprietary Association of America has organized a special bureau or committee to counteract the efforts of the medical profession to remedy the nostrum evil, and to attack its principal organization, the American Medical Association, it is with considerable surprise that we note your membership in the Proprietary Association of America as indicated in the *Journal American Medical Association* November 18, 1905.

We shall be pleased to receive from you some statement or explanation of your attitude toward the medical profession, so that we may present this matter fairly to the members of our society.

We do not wish to do you or any one the slightest injustice, but we think your position rather anomalous; appealing to the medical profession for patronage, while at the same time attacking us and our American Medical Association through an association in which you hold membership, the Proprietary Association of America.

Respectfully yours,

PHILIP MILLS JONES,

Chairman Publication Committee.

(Signed)

Copy of Letter from Mellin's Food Company to Philip Mills Jones, M. D.
Boston, Mass., December 29, 1905.

Philip Mills Jones, M. D.,

Chairman Pub. Comm., Medical Society of the State of California,
Room 1, Y. M. C. A. Building, San Francisco, Cal.:

Dear Doctor—We are in receipt of your letter of December 7, 1905, making inquiry about the connection of Mellin's Food Company with the Proprietary Association of America, and asking for a statement of our attitude toward the medical profession.

We thank you for writing us in the matter, and it gives us pleasure to reply to these questions as follows:

Many years ago we joined the Proprietary Association of America, because it was simply a trade organization made up of houses whose

products were sold through the same channels of trade as Mellin's Food; namely, the wholesale and retail druggists. For several years this organization continued to act as purely a trade organization, its objects being to establish such mutual co-operation as may be required in the various branches of trade; to facilitate and foster equitable principles in the purchase and sale of merchandise; to establish and maintain uniform commercial rates; and to acquire and preserve for the use of its members such business information as may prove of value to them.

Being in sympathy with these objects we continued our membership for several years, but during the past five years have not entered actively into the work of the Association.

In the present year the Association appointed a committee called the press committee, and the moment we learned of the plan of operations proposed by this committee we took steps to resign our membership in the Proprietary Association, and on November 2nd we mailed our resignation to the executive committee of the Association. Of course, the publishers of the Journal of the American Medical Association were not aware of this resignation when they published the list of the members of the Proprietary Association in the issue of November 18, 1905. Our resignation was accepted, and we are no longer members of the Proprietary Association.

You also say in your letter: "We shall be pleased to receive from you some statement or explanation of your attitude toward the medical profession."

In reply to this we can say only that our attitude toward the medical profession always has been and is now one of profound respect, and the sincerity of our attitude is demonstrated by the action which we voluntarily took in reference to the Proprietary Association.

We may also add that the members of the medical profession have always manifested great respect for our house, and have shown entire confidence in our product. We know of no reason why this relation of mutual respect and confidence should not always continue to exist.

You will thus see that your suggestion of our attacking physicians or the American Medical Association has no foundation in fact.

We trust that you will see your way clear to present these facts to your society in accordance with the offer which you make in your letter.

With the highest regard for the Medical Society of the State of California, we beg to remain,

Very respectfully and truly yours,

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

(Signed.)

THOMAS DOLIBER, President.

The Critique

VOL. XIII.

DENVER, COLO., May 1, 1906.

NO. 5

Entered at Denver postoffice as second-class matter.

PICRIC ACID.

By James Tyler Kent, Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

The weakness of body and mind is the first impression wrought upon the mind of the reader who goes carefully over this proving. It is progressive, passing from weariness to paralysis. The evidences of softening of brain and cord are strong. He soon becomes sensitive to heat and desires the cool air which ameliorates his head and bodily condition. Cold air and cold bathing are grateful to him. He is sensitive to wet weather. Numbness of many parts, trembling, lassitude, heaviness, must lie down, worse from least exertion are marked features. Loss of sleep, mental worry, mental labor, are the exciting causes of symptoms. Extreme indifference.

It is a typical brain-fag remedy with indifference and lack of will-power, aversion to talk, think, or perform any mental exertion. He is quickly prostrated from the least mental work, and it brings on many complaints, such as soreness and lameness, diarrhoea, burning along the spine, general weakness and heaviness of limbs and back. He loses all interest in things; becomes irritable from any mental exertion. In young school children we have a common use for this very valuable but neglected remedy. When the child begins to learn the alphabet, headaches come, and returns with every repeated effort, often with dilated pupils. After every examination at school comes these violent headaches. A young man at school with the following symptoms was cured promptly: Students' headache, vertigo when remaining standing, heaviness in the head, epistaxis, dilated pupils, congestion of conjunctiva, inability to bear artificial light, loss of appetite, bitter taste in mouth, vomiting,

jaundice. Vertigo from mental exertion, lameness from stooping, walking, ascending, from raising the head from the pillow, can not sit up, soon nausea comes from it. It is often associated with the head pains. For headaches of students, teachers, professional men, and overworked business men, it is a most useful remedy. For headaches with great nervous weakness from grief and depressing emotions, it has been often overlooked. It has violent pain in vertex, forehead and occiput, extending down the spine with much heat. Congestion headaches. The head must be cool, it is worse from warm room, and wrapping up the head or body, and better from rest of mind and body.

The headaches often begin and increase with the day, and are better by sleep at night. The patient is wholly incapacitated in the daytime, but comfortable from rest and sleep during the night. Extreme prostration often comes with these headaches. Extreme sexual excitement often comes with the headache as with many of its "complaints," but it is not an essential concomitant.

The eye symptoms are due to loss of tone in the eye muscles of such as are suffering from brain fag. Looking, reading fine print and exertion of vision will bring on the headaches and eye symptoms (*anosmodium*). Sensation of sand in the eyes, smarting, acrid tears, sparks, fog before the eyes, near sighted, dim vision, objects confused, pupils dilated, severe pain over eyes. Thick mucus in eyes. The symptoms from the eye are worse from artificial light.

Small boils and pustules in external auditory canal.

Eruclatations, abortive, sour. Nausea in the morning worse on rising and moving about.

There is evidence of liver trouble, and the patient is jaundiced.

Rumbling in the abdomen, diarrhœa from mental exertion. Yellow, watery or thin fecal, oily stool; smarting after stool; stool like yellow cornmeal gruel. Great weakness after stool, in debilitated persons.

Urine contains sugar and albumen. Urine of high specific gravity. Urine heavy with urates, uric acid, phosphate, and poor in sulphates. Dribbling after urination. Weakness of the

bladder. Great waste of phosphates.

In the proving it turns the normal sexual sphere into lust, and salarity with violent erections, especially during the night. It has many times caused these symptoms even when of long standing. Pain in occiput and spine, heaviness of limbs and sexual excitement. Where great restlessness of feet is present the *zincum picrium* act better. It cures impotency and spermatorrhœa when the mind is unable to control the lustful state.

Burning heat in the spine from mental or physical exertion. Weakness of the spine and heaviness of the limbs, especially the lower limbs. The back is so tired that he can not sit up erect, he must slide down in the chair or lie down. He is relieved while lying. It has been very useful in myelitis, with the weak limbs and a sensation as if body and limbs were bandaged or constricted; also with anæsthesia of legs and as if he had on elastic stockings. In locomotor ataxia where there are tormenting erections and emissions as soon as he falls asleep. Many cases of spinal weakness have been cured by this remedy.

Weakness of the lower limbs with trembling, numbness and construction. Formication and pricking as from needles. Marked coldness of the feet. Physical exertion greatly intensifies all these symptoms; after long rest he is ameliorated.

Tired after least exertion in limbs and whole body, *excessive lassitude*. Great muscular weakness. Sleepiness in daytime and sleepless at night, especially after mental labor.

* * * * *

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS.

By James Tyler Kent, Professor of Materia Medica in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

This buttercup gives off an acrid etherial vapor very poisonous to such as are sensitive to it, and has been many times mistaken for rhus poisoning. This common field buttercup is not used as often as it is indicated, and it must be that it is not as well known as many other remedies. It is a rheumatic remedy of great usefulness when the chest muscles are involved. Pain in the spinal nerves, plura and costal muscles always with extreme soreness. It is as sensitive to motion as *Bryonia*, and to the cold, damp weather as *Dulcamara*. It has sudden weakness even

to fainting, and it has cured epilepsy. It is extremely excitable, and resembles the much broken state of sensitive invalids; hence it has complaints from fright and vexation. Its complaints are worse in the evening and after any change in the weather, especially from warm to cold. The evening aggravations are quite marked; the headache, ear pain, the nasal symptoms, the fever, soreness in the short ribs, dyspnœa, oppression of chest and heart, tightness of chest, increased pulsation, trembling, chilliness, are all worse in the evening. He is extremely sensitive to cold and cold, open air. Cold air brings on headaches, rheumatism, neuralgia of chest, spine and ovaries, vertigo. Sudden exposure while overheated will bring on febrile symptoms, pleurisy or pneumonia. After exposure to cold air, his chest muscles are sore as if bruised. Draft of cold air causes sore pains in many parts. He is extremely sensitive to rainy and stormy weather. He is sore and bruised in many parts. *Stitching pains* in liver, ears, chest, abdomen, shoulder and other joints, spine, lumbar region to abdomen, between the shoulders in the back, stitching, burning pains radiating from the dorsal spine. *Burning pains* in cardiac orifice of stomach; in pit of stomach, neck of bladder, in cornea; in eruptions; in ulcers. *Pressing pain* in forehead; vertex; eyes; temples; root of nose; pit of stomach; shoulder; across the lower part of chest; middle of chest. It has creeping, crawling, tingling. Inflammation of the pleura with dropsy of adhesion. With plural effusion it is a very useful remedy when there is extreme soreness along the ribs, especially the lower ribs. It has cured lupus and epithelioma. Jaundiced.

It has great depression of spirits and desire to die. Fear of ghosts and very irritable, even quarrelsome. Confusion of mind.

Vertigo when going into the cold air. Sensation of enlargement of the head.

Cerebral hyperæmia with heat of the face. Headache with change of temperature, pressure headache forehead and vertex worse when changing temperature, either to cold or warm room. Violent pains over right eye, worse lying, and better when walk-

ing and standing. All other pains worse from motion. This is a notable exception.

Pressure and burning in the eyes. Great pains in the eye, especially the right. Soreness and burning in *right lower lids*. Burning and soreness in outer canthus of the right eye. Bluish-black herpetic vesicles over the eye. It has cured hemoralopia during pregnancy.

Stitching pains in the ears, especially the right, worse in the evening.

It has cured hay fever with burning in eyes and itching of the soft palate (like wyethia), worse in the evening, pressing in the root of the nose. The skin of the nose is red and much inflamed.

It has caused vesicular eruption on the face with great burning. It has caused epithelioma of the face. Prickling of the face, nose and chin. Twitching of the lips.

Burning and soreness and redness in the throat, smarting and itching of the soft palate.

There is much thirst in the afternoon. It has cured many times the weak and tottering condition of patients suffering from prolonged use of stimulants, such as whisky and brandy. It is a great remedy for delirium tremens when he is besotted, has hiccoughs and is more or less convulsive. Epileptiform convulsions from alcoholic liquors. The hiccough is violent and convulsive. Frequent eructations.

Burning in the stomach and especially in the region of the cardiac orifice. Stomach is very sensitive to touch. Paroxysms of neuralgia of the stomach.

Sore, bruised feeling in the short ribs, stitching pains in the liver, jaundiced. Soreness in liver on deep pressure; symptoms worse in the evening.

In the abdomen there is much flatulence, colic, burning and great soreness on pressure. Stitching pain in right side of abdomen under the ribs. The pains are much worse from motion, breathing and walking. Many stitching pains in abdomen. It has a watery diarrhoea and dysentery. It has herpes zona with violent pains.

Excoriating leucorrhoea and sharp pains in the ovaries every

cold change in the weather, from motion, and in the evening.

Heavy, short breathing with oppression of chest in the evening. Sighing breathing. Pressure and constriction of the chest. Pressing pains in the walls of the chest. Violent stitching pains in the chest walls. Stitching pains in the region of fifth and sixth ribs. Painful soreness on touch or pressure on the floating ribs. Rheumatic pains in the chest. Chronic costal rheumatism. Soreness describing the attachments of the diaphragm. Inflammation of the diaphragm and pleura. Hydrothorax pains in chest from adhesions of the pleura. Sensitive as if inner parts were adhered. Pain worst from motion, in cold air, from becoming cold, on inspiration. Sensation of a cold wet cloth on going into cold air. Stitching pains every change of the weather from warm to cold. Sore spots here and there on the ribs. Pain in the region of heart from motion and inspiration and lying on left side. Rheumatic swelling of pectoral muscles with extreme soreness to touch. Pleurodynia with most violent cutting pains from inspiration, pressure, turning the body and cold air. Pulse full, hard and rapid in the evening and slow in the morning.

Sore spots in the spine. Pain along the inner margin of the left scapula. Stitching pains in the spine between the scapulæ. Pains in lower and inner margin of scapulæ in shoemakers, needle workers and writers from sitting bent. One scapulæ often becomes adhered to the back and it is immovable, and later burning pain comes on. Weak spine and great lassitude. Vesicular eruptions form upon the back and chest with blue contents, with severe pain.

Rheumatic pains, paroxysmal in character in the upper limbs. Stitching pains along the nerves in arms and hands. Tearing pains in forearm and hand. The pains are worse from cold, and worse from motion. Bluish vesicles in the palms and fingers. Seed wart on the thumb.

Great weakness in lower limbs in forenoon. Stitching burning from the spine along the sciatic nerve in cold, wet weather and in stormy weather, worse from motion and in cold air. Drawing pain in the thighs. Rheumatic pain in knee, stinging and soreness in foot and toes. Corns very painful, sore

of touch, sting and burn. He suffers from complaints like chilblains.

He is late falling asleep. Sleepless from difficult breathing, from heat, and orgasms of blood.

Dark blue vesicles upon the skin. Horny scurf forms after the vesicles have opened. It has been used for vesicular eruptions for burns; for herpes zoster; for pemphigus, for eczema. Flat burning, stinging ulcers. Horn-like excrescences.

NOTE:—The two foregoing remedies were especially prepared by the author, Dr. James Tyler Kent, for this issue of *The Critique*, and are the most recent of this gentleman's writings.

TO ATLANTIC CITY IN SEPTEMBER.

It is hoped that every physician who can, will visit Atlantic City to attend the joint session of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the World's Congress of Homeopathic Physicians. The meeting commences Monday afternoon, September 10th, in Atlantic City, New Jersey, America's most famous watering place. A city of hotels and boarding houses, where the most fastidious can secure rooms, either single or en suite, with or without bath, or, where one can secure rooms and live either on the American or European plan. Special rates have been secured at the prominent hotels for members of the Institute and Congress and their families by the local committee of thirty-two, who are working night and day, shoulder to shoulder, for the success of this meeting.

They have made extensive arrangements for entertainment, meeting rooms, committee rooms, sectional rooms, exhibition rooms, press rooms, and meeting rooms for the ladies. Everything is being arranged by the various sections of the local committee, so that nothing will be left undone. There will be a public reception and hop on Monday evening on one of the five piers which has a seating capacity of 1,400 people. An Alumni Conclave will be held one evening, a smoker on one evening, and a banquet on Friday evening for everybody.

Opportunity for sailing, fishing, bathing and automobiling are excellent. Not the least of Atlantic City's attractions is the world-famous board-walk, built in 1896 at a cost of \$150,000, four miles long, forty feet wide, and recently widened to sixty feet for two miles of its length, giving ample opportunity for enjoying the ocean breezes. Should any member of the Institute wish any information, the press committee, consisting of five members of the local committee, will be glad to give any information they can.

Drs. M. S. Lyon, T. J. Beckwith, W. G. Gardiner, G. G. Jackson and A. W. Barns, Atlantic City.

HOMEOPATHY VS. ANTI-PATHY.

VIII. A PARODY OF THE PRODIGAL MIXER.*

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D., H. M., 55 State St., Chicago.

Once there lived and died in Paris, not a nobleman or heiress,
But a true and honest doctor, who did Nature's laws adore.
He had long since been convicted, and had publicly predicted,
And announced to the afflicted, that there was a law of cure.
"Tis a law of cure," he uttered. It was heard from shore to shore,
Only this and nothing more.

Though he did his work so sanely, promulgated truth so plainly,
Met his critics, won his battles; many victories did he score;
Yet many a friend became a traitor, traditional medicine became a
hater
Of this philosopher and debater, because he proved his case, and
more,
By proving drugs he proved the law that like cures like forevermore,
The law of similars forevermore.

The same to-day there are some traitors, some pessimistic, apa-
thetic waiters,
Dabbling in unhomeopathic, palliating practice more.
After Hartman, Gram and Hering, with Lippe, Wells and Dunham
stirring,
The art of healing to us transferring the mantle they so nobly wore,
Now disgraced by modern mixers, the mantle they so nobly wore,
Heaven forbid it—evermore.

This prodigal the worst offender either male or female gender,
Home or abroad this "up-to-dater" plies his deception o'er and o'er,
Away from home but may not know it, an allopath so smart to
show it,
If any good does not bestow it upon his patients sick and sore,
A wayward son or daughter, a Homeopath no more,
A prodigal mixer—nothing more.

Some in mutiny most disloyal look to friends like Kraft and Royal
To befriend and to defend them in false teachings o'er and o'er,
While "bastard" talk they keep repeating, true loyal work they are
defeating,
Our noble cause they are depleting, depleting now as ne'er before.
Yes, Halbert, Goodno, Price and Strycklin, with others like them
more and more,
Give much false teaching—o'er and o'er.

Students seek Homeopathic knowledge, matriculate in a Homeo
 College,
 Often to hear the truth distorted until their hearts grow sick and
 sore;
 It's the indorsement, not the teaching; the advice to practice, not
 the preaching
 Which makes the error so far-reaching—far-reaching from the class
 room door.
 Professors often indorse error—error within the class room door.
 Bad mixer practice—nothing more.

The science bug infects the student, who otherwise might be more
 prudent,
 Fills him full of modern makeshifts, which come and go as oft
 before.
 "Our teaching now is so prolific," "our laboratory tests so scien-
 tific,"
 "We verify all things morbid," which "rational medicine" will
 adore,
 The science bug infecting, the modern student's life to bore,
 Just for a short time—then nevermore.

Once or twice each generation, some "expert" springs old revelation,
 That potencies, above material doses, belong to old-time mystic lore.
 Modern mixers willingly perceive it, old-school doctors all believe it,
 Allopathic Homeo's, they receive it—accepted error long before,
 For the truth so often stated, demonstrated o'er and o'er,
 Just accepted error—nothing more.

Hypodermic, thing of evil, instrument of man or devil,
 Shooting, squirting poison products in the blood once red and pure,
 Regarding not the patient's sorrow, repeats the same thing on the
 morrow,
 Such allopathic means to borrow, respecting not the law of cure,
 Palliating mixers borrow; see them do it o'er and o'er,
 Palliation—nothing more.

Oh, he is a jolly mixer with hypodermic and elixir,
 With automobile, case of serum, the patient's pockets to explore;
 The ideal is to get dollars; horse-medicine his patient "swollers,"
 Pull his leg until he "hollers," hollers "I have got no more!"
 Then we have to do the curing, and take a pittance for our ore.
 This jolly mixer—nothing more.

A stately matron, tired and weary, came to a mixer with this query:

THE CRITIQUE.

"Must the functions of my sexhood repeat my sorrows o'er and o'er?"
Oh, no, madam, (sure we'll fex her, while she waits we'll just un-
sex her,

Then no more periods will perplex her, vex her as when babes she
bore).

You may fill all social functions, missing none, as heretofore.

A surgeon mixer—nothing more.

This modern mixer's name is legion, some have practiced in this
region;

In Cook county they're prescribing allopathic drugs galore,
With Epsom salts and Methylene blue, with iron, quinine, and
strychnia, too;

They calomel their patients through—through the morgue to the
other shore,

Ne'er to return to meet the mixer from that far-off other shore.

Good-by, mixer—evermore.

You have seen this artful mixer with compound tablets and elixir,
Fixing up a combination with some good men—we deplore—

With men like Copeland, Ward and Custis, they aim to circumvent
and bust us,

And make all the world distrust us, distrust the Hahnemannian
lore.

The Crusade steps in and says "No, sir! Your artful schemes we
now explore."

This artful mixer—nevermore.

When we became so much disgusted we touched off the bombshell
they had trusted, (

Then organized the true and loyal who are faithful as before.

R. H. M. stands for something better; we'll throw off the truth-
less fetter

And expose this money-getter, expose his shameful methods more;
An Allopath in mixer practice, a hypocrite, a constant bore,

A false doctor—nothing more.

Truth calls to-day for honest workers; stand back, ye mutinous,
mongrel shirkers!

Are not volunteers responding to the call from shore to shore?
Let's rally now "Lest We Forget" it, and deny some day we ever
met it.

Ashamed of truth? Oh, you'll regret it; regret the time, the day
deplore.

Stand firm, be honest men and women, then there'll be nothing to
deplore.

Clear conscience doctors—evermore.

*Read at the banquet given by the R. H. M. S., April 11, 1906, com-
memorating the 152nd birthday of Hahnemann.

EDITORIAL SIDE-LIGHTS TURNED ON THE CRUSADE.

The March installment of the crusade series which discussed this question, "Is It Apathy or Is It Mutiny?" has served the purpose of calling forth some editorial responses. That the readers of THE CRITIQUE may understand the temper and position of our editorial friends, a few choice extracts are given with comments, the latter being designated by brackets.

Squibs from the American Physician—Dr. Frank Kraft, Editor.

"The Chicago Crusading committee is taking on proportions which must needs commend respect."

[This is the first announcement that there is a "Chicago Crusading Committee." The editor of the *Physician* may have formed such a committee in his fertile imagination, but no one in Chicago had heard of it before, or has been able to find it since the announcement.]

"It will not do either to pooh-pooh it any longer or to ignore it."

[That it (the crusade) has been *intentionally pooh-poohed* and *ignored* for six months is hereby confessed and no doubt the same treatment would have continued indefinitely had not a center shot plumped the bullseye in the March "line up" installment which called attention to the principal cause of the continuation of "apathy" resulting from false teaching.]

"Thus far its findings—which have not been challenged or denied—make startling reading."

Thank you! A solemn promise was made in the introductory announcement of the series, an installment of which has appeared every month since, beginning September last, that "*Truth Is to Be Paramount.*"

"We believed, and are still prone to believe, that it was the bastard homeopathy, taught in so many of the alleged homeopathic colleges, which had produced the stagnation, the indifference, and the apathy."

We had, in our own person, heard so much utter rot advocated in the materia medica, therapeutic, and practice chairs; we had heard of similar teachings in other places, that we lost almost all faith in our colleges."

[Right you are. The principal cause of "stagnation" is the false teaching in the classroom. The perpetuation of this state of affairs tends towards annihilation. Better not try to "ride two horses while crossing the stream" (and they going

in the opposite direction), as it may plunge you into an unexpected bath.]

"How will the Chicago Crusaders remedy this evil—and an evil that is more prevalent *than* suspected: namely, the classes DEMANDING less Hahnemannian doctrine and more "liberal" "scientific" homeopathy?"

[Students must be credited, in their purposes and motives, with matriculating in homeopathic colleges because they desire homeopathy rather than the "liberal" and "scientific" teaching of other schools; otherwise students would be fools to not go at once where they would get allopathic teaching straight. No, doctor, students, as a rule, go to homeopathic colleges to get homeopathy, and are in a receptive mood to receive consistent teaching, but when they find four-fifths, if not nine-tenths of the teaching favors the mixer, eclectic and allopathic palliative practice, it being so easy, lucrative and "rational," then, and not till then, is it true that the classes become infected with the "science bug" and other passing fads, and are found "demanding" less Hahnemannian doctrine and more "liberal" and "scientific" homeopathy" (whatever that may be.) For this reason our remedy, which has been distinctly stated over and over again, is to purge the college classroom of this "bastard teaching," as you choose to term it, wherein it is *indorsed* and *substituted* for homeopathy, especially in the departments of practice, materia medica and clinical medicine. To be consistent, doctor, you ought to continue to help us.]

"Does even the most sanguine member of the Chicago Crusader's Committee imagine for a moment that its most recent bulletin, (March), will bring aught but direct harm to homeopathy itself? Are they not assured of the tacit, if not actual, assistance of every allopath the country over in this attempted destruction of confidence in the homeopathic profession? And, in saying this, we are not unmindful of our own editorial position in times most recently past, and on the subjects now under discussion.

We have, and we admit it frankly, written with most vitriolic purpose on the bastard homeopathy which has ruined so many of our colleges, and has invaded some of the seats of the mighty even in the great American Institute of Homeopathy.

But, even so, our purpose was not to destroy, but to correct and up-build. And we have sufficient evidence at hand, to attest the value of some of our drastic preachments."

[You ask two interesting questions and answer the same by referring to your past conduct wherein your "most vitriolic purpose" "invaded some of the seats of the mighty" with "sufficient evidence to attest *the value* of some of our most drastic preachments." If you were right then, are you wrong now? Loyal homeopaths think you were right then. Mixers and false teachers in the homeopathic profession may think you are "all right" now. This is why the call was made to "line up."]

"The last circular of the Chicago Crusaders belittles and demeans itself and its mission by referring to certain eminent and highly esteemed men, high in the councils of the American Institute and of the profession, in terms not only undignified, but ungentlemanly.

There has not been before the profession for years a more noble and upright gentleman, conscientious homeopath, teacher, and writer than George Royal, last president of the institute. Why drag him into the mire?

Copeland's chairmanship of the last Bureau of Homeopathy was a masterful presentation of the topic. Why fling any aspersions on him?

And this year the new chairman, that master homeopath of both seaboard, James M. Ward of San Francisco, has also fallen into contempt and contumely of the Chicago Crusaders!"

!Why! Kraft, your bi-focles must be in need of readjustment. Who has said a word about George Royal? Certainly the author of the crusade series has not. Had not thought of doing so. Because you put on the coat which may have fitted is no reason why others have appropriated one, too. "Contempt and contumely" has not fallen upon Dr. Ward, only as he may conform to the schemes of the Institute politicians who were rather under contempt in "the last circular," who fix things so that "months before the annual meetings every bureau where the loyal homeopaths might present or hear some grains of truth is so padded and manipulated that the mixer treatment and un-homeopathic teaching can easily prevail. Dr. Ward is a surgeon—specialist—and would no doubt handle a bureau in his line of practice without fault. Why should he be asked to displace Hahnemannians like Allen, Custis, Nash and dozens of others, who are able representatives of the purpose and spirit of the Bureau of Homeopathy. Said "last circular" states the case plainly—read it over again. As to Copeland and his made-

to-order program presented at the last Chicago meeting, let the criticism given in one of the papers read in the bureau while Chairman Copeland was on the platform, answer your criticism.]

Dr. Custis read from his paper as follows:

"Mr. Chairman—I was not a little surprised when reading the program of this meeting to find that to the Bureau of Homeopathy, which was originally designed to present papers on philosophy, or we might say, institutes peculiar to the School of Homeopathy, was given the last hours of what is practically the last day of the session. If the Bureau will in the future confine its labors to the study of homeopathics, or mark the scientific advancement, or emphasize the scientific verification of the truths of the law and corollaries of the laws found in the Organon, or even record the additions made to them by the solons of the school, I have no hesitation in affirming my belief that there are many practitioners who, although they never attended a meeting of the American Institute, would gladly travel hundreds of miles to hear papers on these subjects, and to listen to the discussion of them by such men as always appear as speakers and disputants on the program offered by this Bureau.

The subject assigned to me this year does not properly belong to this Bureau. In common with nearly all the subjects noted on the card, (Copeland's program) it belongs to the Interstate Committee, which, it is hoped, will become of more and more importance each succeeding year."—*Institute Transactions, 1905, page 127.*

[No one present, not even yourself or the chairman of the bureau, saw fit to make any excuse or defense of this inappropriate program as "fixed by the fixers" to fence out the study of fundamental truth. By the way, also read the closing paragraphs of this same paper by Dr. Custis, which reads like crusade literature to which Dr. Kraft now objects.]

Any effort to destroy the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago will be resented by the homeopathic profession of Illinois and the long queue of alumni scattered throughout the West."

'This is the second time the *American Physician* has made this unjust statement regarding the attitude of the crusade toward Hahnemann College. Some one will likely be forced to call ye editor a prevaricator, or words to that effect if it is done again. You practically admit, and no one denies, what we have charged against certain antipathic teachers in this and other institutions. The crusade series has exposed the teach-

ing of Dr. Halbert and his variety of professors who indorse and substitute anti-pathic methods for homeopathy. It will continue to do this with every institution, claiming to be homeopathic, whose management continues in departments involving the teaching and indorsement of therapeutics, professors of the type of Dr. Halbert in Chicago, Dr. Goodno in Philadelphia and Drs. Rankin and Vendenburg in New York, etc. The crusade is *antagonistic to the false teaching*, not the colleges. Where this "bastard" teaching, as Kraft calls it, predominates, it is next to impossible to graduate students who believe in or know how to practice homeopathy. Those who have tried to give true, conscientious instruction under such conditions, soon became discouraged and quit. Others who are still trying the foolish experiment will soon do likewise if the "bastard" teaching is to be continued. The crusade war is against the continuation of this type of teaching, not against any college which will make an honest effort to purge itself of the same and give homeopathy a fair chance.

The April installment plainly stated that "we will wait to know your decision and shall be delighted to declare to the world—a free advertisement—if the management in homeopathic colleges have the moral courage to do right."

Again you stumble awkwardly when you state that a "long queue of alumni" will resent our course. We happen to know some things, especially regarding graduated classes of recent years, which are just as well not stated at present. The editor of the *American Physician* is respectfully referred to the following comment:]

* * *

Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy—Dr. Hugo R. Arndt, Editor.

"Whether or not Chicago is justly entitled to consider itself the center of Homeopathy in the United States is probably an open question."

[It certainly is an "open question" and in answer to this friendly note, as well as a similar one from Dr. Moffat of New York, let this be said, that the friends of homeopathy in Chicago, who are especially active at the present time in their enthusiasm to preserve and promote homeopathy, would to a man be more than delighted if a dozen cities, or every state in the Union,

would promptly come forward with a claim that they are entitled to be known as the "center of homeopathy." The more centers the better. One great regret is that homeopaths everywhere have not been claiming enough; scarcely holding on to their "birthright," which the enemy think they are about to steal and confiscate. Good! The more different localities to claim they have a "center of homeopathy" the happier we shall be at our Chicago center.]

"So far as the organization of a "regular" homeopathic medical society in Chicago, or in any other place, is concerned, it is, the writer earnestly believes, a hopeful sign and a step in the right direction. The process of emasculating homeopathy has been going on after a fashion and at a rate which gives color to the fear that between the shrewd management of the dominant school and the lack of sense and moral backbone on part of many of our own people, between the eternal and often dishonest assertion of 'liberality' in medicine and the ignorance of homeopathic principles on part of a goodly number of those whose professional position would warrant the assumption that they are 'divining togats' in the homeopathic meeting house, that between all those homeopathy is really in great danger of being lost in the shuffle. Somebody must call a halt; and every honest man in the homeopathic organization will welcome this late expression of Chicago energy, Chicago pluck, and Chicago faith. It make absolutely no difference to the writer what men are responsible for the movement itself; the fact that somebody felt the time for organized resistance has come, and that some seventy-five homeopaths are bound to see the thing through, is one of the things for which we may well be profoundly grateful. Whether abundant success shall eventually crown the effort or whether it shall end in failure, is nothing to the point. The supreme satisfaction of it lies in the motive which brought the new organization into life; and not one word of disrespect should be tolerated from any source nor unfair criticism be made of the movement and its purpose."

[The spirit and editorial grasp displayed in the above extract is at once appreciated and highly commendable. Dr. Arndt's criticism in the same editorial of the "declaration of principles" of the R. H. M. S. is also fair and worthy of study. But one point needs correction and this refers only to an error made by the typewriter who prepared the carbon copies sent to the journals. The "appended note" should have read, "while such treatment (palliative measures) may seem justifiable and *may* (not *will*) be tolerated, it is nevertheless unhomeopathic and is not endorsed by this society."]

The Medical Counselor—Dr. Dale M. King, Editor.

"We wish to draw attention to two articles from *The Critique*, 'Homeo-Apathy vs. Anti-Pathy,' and 'Lest we Forget.' It is depressing to see disorder in any body which has as its object the welfare of mankind. No one attempts to disguise the fact that a great many—far too many—Homeopathic physicians do not conform to Homeopathic principles; that they use compound tablets, the hypodermic, etc., yet let us not call our brother a fool and traitor who does not heel and toe to our steps. We cannot be narrow and lead the best life. If Homeopathy is founded on a true law, as we all believe it to be, why fear destruction? "We hope the Homeopathic profession of Illinois will see its mistake, and unite in an effort to advance Homeopathic principles by demonstrating their virtue, rather than by 'calling names.'

[The above criticism, introducing more of the same kind, is also appreciated and regarded as sincere and friendly, but at the same time the crusading portion of the "homeopathic profession of Illinois" fully believe that the methods adopted and now being pushed are best suited to the present day conditions, and in harmony with the means employed in political and business circles to bring about needed reforms.

The past score of years or more the methods favored by the *Medical Counselor* have been the policy of the homeopathic profession. What is the result? Is homeopathy being preserved and promoted? Every loyal homeopath knows better. Mutiny, apathy and general confusion is the result. Nothing less than extraordinary means can stem the tide away from consistent homeopathic teaching and practice. The fashion of the day in all departments of life is "*to expose the false by publicity and uphold the truth in contrast.*" This method is working wonders in the business and political world, and it will do as well in the medical profession if pushed vigorously. In the newly organized "Regular Homeopathic Medical Society" the truth is presented in contrast with the so-called "scientific" and "rational" medicine. Thus far the crusade has not been mentioned. Think it over seriously and prayerfully, Mr. Counsellor, and continue the discussion. Thanks for publishing March crusade installment and society address.]

Want of space makes it impossible in this installment to quote and comment upon all editorial mention made in the April issue in the Homeopathic journals. A free and fair discussion cannot but result in great good to the cause of true Homeopathy, therefore, some space will be devoted frequently to "side lights" as in this article.

***SOME VERIFICATIONS OF NUX VOMICA.**

By D. E. S. Coleman, Ph. B., M. D., New York.

It is not my intention to impose upon you a lengthy paper, or to dwell upon cases other than those which seem to me impressive.

The first case I have to report came under my notice while I was serving as interne at the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York, and taught me the value of constitutional symptoms as compared with the simply local.

An employe of the hospital had been suffering from tertiary syphilitic ulcers of the knee, which, for over two years had defied all so-called treatment (antiseptics locally and some internal remedy for luck). There were about twelve to fifteen deep round ulcers with regular margins and perpendicular edges, presenting a greyish floor and secreting a sanious pus. Pain and itching were absent. These ulcers covered the patella and surrounding parts, varying in size from one-fourth to one-half of an inch in diameter and one-fourth of an inch or more in depth. There was not the slightest doubt about the diagnosis—a clear history of primary and secondary syphilis was obtained and the ulcers themselves were characteristic. The case was first seen by me while making rounds with my house surgeon. The man was not a patient at the hospital, he simply had his knee dressed in the ward. From the local symptoms we thought Kali bichromicum was the remedy, but it did no good. Later he applied for my personal treatment which gave time to take his case properly. The following were his principal symptoms: Hard drinking at least every pay day (once a month), the effects lasting several days; frequent inhibition of all kinds of drugs and mixtures; acne rosacea brought on by the abuse of alcohol; patient thin, quick, active. I concluded that Nux Vomica was his constitutional drug. This was given in the highest potency then obtainable at the Metropolitan Hospital drug store, the sixth decimal tablet trituration (it is not my intention to have it appear as though the higher potencies were never to be had. Some years ago through the efforts of the Hahnemannian sur-

*Read before meeting of I. H. A., Chicago, Ill., 1905.

geon a very complete set of 30ths were placed in the hospital, and later more potencies were added by others and myself. Some of these had run out and had to be replaced) repeating one tablet a half hour before meals and at bed time. It is hardly necessary to say that all external "treatment" was discontinued. In less than two weeks the ulcers had healed, and over two years later when I heard from him (through a brother physician to whom I had related the case) they had not reappeared. A small boil was produced on the knee by the provings of *Nux Vomica*, but no such conditions as described. The constitutional symptoms alone pointed to the proper medicine.

The second case which may interest, occurred in an elderly lady sixty-eight years of age. Some years ago she began to be troubled with periodical dimness of vision and flashes of light before the eyes. A diagnosis of incipient cataract was given by one of the leading allopathic oculists. Later she became converted to homeopathy and the diagnosis was confirmed by one of our best eye men. Last fall she became much worse and I advised that she revisit the oculist. His examination, made October 4th, reported: contracted field of vision, paleness of optic nerves and fundi, arteries and veins diminished in size. Vision in the right eye 10-200 and in the left 15-30. This visual test was made while wearing corrected glass. He advised that I study her case in its totality, mentioning the drugs which he had found most useful in this trouble. Her symptoms were these: she was dark, spare, irritable, over-sensitive, easily offended, thought people were slighting her, started at the least sound, was continually worrying and talking about her illness, her memory was defective. Sometimes headache all over head, or vertigo always worse on rising in the morning. Margins of lids were inflamed and itched; presbyopia; hurt and dazzled eyes to read or write; obscured vision worse from light during the day, growing better towards evening; flashes of light before the eyes; photophobia. Appetite poor, drowsy after luncheon, constipation sometimes present with ineffectual urging; painful blind hemorrhoids liable to appear with constipation. Pain as if tired in the right ankle. Aggravation in the morning; from using mind; sometimes after eating; from cold air. Amelioration in the evening; from being quiet,

from heat. On the fifth of last October I gave her *Nux Vomica* 30th to be repeated each night at bed time. This was continued until improvement was evident, then discontinued until improvement had ceased. On January 3rd she received a dose of the 200th, and on the 19th of February this was re-given. By March she did not complain of her eyes and I sent her to the oculist for a re-test. His report of March 28th was thus: field of vision, optic nerves, fundi and blood vessels normal. Vision in right eye 15-100 and in left 15-20. Atrophy of the optic nerve is mentioned in the clinical symptoms in Allen's "Hand Book," and while I do not wish to be on record as claiming that this almost hopeless condition was present, nevertheless we must admit that the symptoms were significant.

Examination June 15th: vision in right eye 15-100, left 15-15. Field of vision, optic nerves, fundi and blood vessels normal.

The power of *Nux Vomica* to produce labor pains has been very forcibly brought to my mind. My first experiences were at the Metropolitan Hospital, where two cases presented the following symptoms: mental irritability, but with a desire for pains; they were ineffectual. The desire for stool or urinations did not appear prominently. Both patients were dark and rather spare. I administered one of the lower decimal tablet triturations, the exact strength I do not remember, and in less than five minutes pains were produced and labor speedily and satisfactorily accomplished. With the advent of the pains the mental symptoms vanished. (reverse to *Chamomilla*).

At 2 a. m. one morning *Morpheus* was driven from my couch by a call from a brother practitioner who wished help. When I arrived he told me that the patient had been without pains for three hours and was growing very weak. He believed, notwithstanding that he is an excellent prescriber, that forceps delivery would be necessary. Patient was very irritable and had a strong desire for pains, which were most ineffective while they lasted. On examination it was found, although the head had not engaged and the os remained undilated, that the position was such to force one to conclude that delivery could be accomplished in a normal manner, if pains could be induced. Remembering past experiences, where similar symptoms led me to *Nux Vomica*,

I was determined that it should be given a fair trial. The doctor agreed and administered the 6th potency. Again, in less than five minutes, pains commenced, and in a very short time (a little over an hour) the child was born. I think three or four doses were given, including one during the third stage. The mental symptoms disappeared when the pains were produced, as in the other cases.

One afternoon, several months later, I received a telephone call from the same doctor, stating that he had a bad confinement case and asking me to remain handy should he need help. He said that pains had entirely ceased, and that her symptoms were similar to the former case. *Nux Vomica* had just been given. In about half an hour or less the patient's husband telephoned that I was not needed: that he was a "proud and handsome father."

Contrary to what is generally stated regarding the aggravation of the stomach symptoms immediately after eating, it has been my experience to find the aggravation a couple of hours later or just as stomach digestion is being completed. When the stomach is empty, relief comes (reverse to *Anacardium*). Eating also relieves, but the distress reappears again in one or two hours. The following symptom appears in ordinary type in Allen's "Encyclopedia:" "Pain in the stomach, as if beaten, shortly after eating, disappearing on eating." In Nash's "Leaders" this one or two hours after eating aggravation is given as the principal "key-note."

Nux vomica is considered more of a remedy for constipation, with the ineffectual desire for stool, of the passing of small quantities at each attempt, than for diarrhoea. While one must admit this to be absolutely true, nevertheless I should be sorry to be prohibited from using it in the second trouble. I recall one patient who saved the large bottle I had given him and claimed he could ever after cure himself without me. (I have used small bottles ever since.) This he did quite a few times, and tried it with like success upon several friends. Doubtless this seems strange, but it is perfectly true, and would lead us to imagine that this remedy is oftener called for in diarrhoea than is generally believed. The following symptoms appeal to me as "leaders:"

The pain and tenesmus pass off after a stool; the stool is very unsatisfactory. I give the 30th potency, one dose after each evacuation, and seldom have to repeat more than once or twice, if at all.

The fever symptoms of heat with chilliness on uncovering or on motion, I have verified with the 200th potency.

It has proven most useful to me, the characteristic symptoms being present, in lithoemia. Diet is also necessary to success in these cases. I believe that it is generally better not to diet until some effect from a remedy can be seen, otherwise, we are unable to tell if there is simply amelioration from the diet or a curative action from the drug.

A short time ago I had a most satisfactory result in a lithaemic case with the 200th potency led principally by the mental and physical sensitiveness; the roughness of the larynx with hawking of mucus from the fauces; the one or two hours after eating aggravation of the indigestion; the constipation with ineffectual urging; the aggravation from coffee. No change was made in diet. I always make a careful urinary examination to avoid mistakes, if possible, in diagnosis.

Many more pages could be written about this wonderful curative agent, for it abounds in leading symptoms, but the fear of becoming awfully tiresome is upon me.

Usually I give the 30th or 200th, often the 500th or 1000th potency; excepting in the cases cited above, but I would not hesitate to give any potency whether it be high or low. One case of indigestion did not react until I gave the 3d decimal trituration, which cured.

I am well aware of the fact that a low potency of this drug will often palliate without curing, when some other remedy is indicated, but nevertheless I believe that some persons will not react to other than the lower attenuations; this though does not often happen.

It has been stated that *Nux vomica* acts better in triturations than in an alcoholic solution, but I have been unable to demonstrate this.

Lastly, I know that this is a much abused and too frequently used remedy, and I in no way claim to have escaped this tendency, but I am of the belief that no drug is more generally and oftener found indicated.

WHAT CAUSES DISEASE?

"The lack of good air, water, food and proper exercise," is the correct answer to the question.

"It doesn't especially matter what is the name of the disease that carries a man off. The central fact is that he is dead. And the great truth always to keep in mind is that he would have lived though the plague raged round him, had he kept his body strong."

The fact that you have been to a high-priced and small-brained man, who has given you a Greek name for the microbe that is killing you does you no good. Proper diet, exercise and general good care of the body that nature gave you will do all that can be done for you unless you go to a man who is honest and capable enough to assist nature.

Drugs never cured anyone; they only assist nature; they are used in two distinct manners; first to relieve the human system of effete matter (as in cases where a physic or emetic is administered); secondly, in a chemical manner (as an antidote for poisons, etc).

Drugs are, mostly, poisons, and you can readily see, disease-producing; to aid nature they must be administered in the smallest dose that will affect the human system in a dynamic manner. Why dynamic? Because you can not act upon the human system primarily; you must act through the dynamic force of man. (By dynamic I mean that vital, unseen, immaterial agency called vital force.) In this manner you aid nature.

This last assertion of mine has startled many, but if you could act upon the human system primarily, you could physic a dead man as easily as a live man, his whole human organization is unchanged for a short time after, so-called, death.

If the Christian Scientists actually made cures as Christ did, they could and would raise the body when the vital force was absent. Christ did. Can they? No. Why? Because they can do no more than any advertising hypnotist, and by similar, if not the same methods. They must have "mortal mind" to act upon; and most of them by hypnotizing themselves in the belief that it is not hypnotic.

If they would use their powers to aid the physician, relieving the mind of mortal fear, as the most powerful of them can do, they certainly would be doing a goodly, if not Godly, work, instead of posing, as did those of long ago, "who were glad they were not as other men."

"ANON."

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.

230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.

16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION. NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THIS IS FOR YOU!

The following circular letter has been issued by President Dr. William E. Green of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and should meet with a generous response from the many homeopathic physicians of the country who are blessed with an abundance of good things:

My Dear Doctor:

I take this method of appealing to you for aid for our unfortunate members in California, many of whom have not only been rendered destitute and homeless, but their clientele has been swept away as well. It is proper for us to help them.

I have appointed Dr. James C. Wood of Cleveland, Ohio, to act for the American Institute, therefore request that all contributions be forwarded to him at once.

Any amount that you can give will be gratefully received.

It is your duty to contribute and to solicit aid from your neighbors.

WILLIAM E. GREEN, M. D.

The Critique trusts Dr. Green's promptness in this matter will meet with equally prompt and generous giving on the part of the profession in general.

M.

PURGE THE COLLEGES OF FALSE HOMEOPATHIC TEACHING.—Homeopathic colleges all over the country are having a pretty hard time trying to convince the world at large that they are not having a still harder time to exist, and have yet before them the most difficult task of all, as the time is fast approaching when it will come each one's turn to give an account of its homeopathic stewardship. Recent exposures of rotten methods high in the councils of the colleges and other institutions, convinces me that just one course remains for the college authorities in order to save the entire organization from the "doom" which was predicted recently by one of the elect, and that is that they purge the colleges of false homeopathic teaching, and that they do it now.

The world is full of students desirous of studying homeopathy who are both intelligent and discriminating, and these same, if started right, by the right sort of teachers, those who practice and preach homeopathy and homeopathic principles, will remain true to their first impressions and there will be no need five years hence, for any bewailment over the apathy within our ranks. The only reason our colleges have so much that is pleasant in retrospect and so little to lighten the gloom of anticipation is that all that has ever been done to promote homeopathy must be credited to the somewhat remote past when each individual instructor *taught, talked, and thought* homeopathy and had every reason to feel proud of their individual and collective records. Since separating from the ranks of the legitimate and entering the somewhat overcrowded councils of the "up-to-daters," "liberals," "moderns," "progrossives" and the Lord knows what all, none of whom either teach nor do they permit their students to *think* homeopathy, the so-called homeopathic colleges are getting just what some people are willing the devil should have, i. e., their just dues, but poor old homeopathy is the real sufferer in the long run, inasmuch as those who may hope to follow it's teachings, are classed with the Judas Iscariots of the faith.

Fortunately there still remains within the homeopathic profession a sufficient number of high-class men so that rescuing the so-called homeopathic colleges from the utter and complete destruction which is threatening them, as a result of their own

iniquitous irregularity in the quality of their instruction, would be but a matter of energetic action and combined effort, and it is up to the college authorities to place their respective institutions in the hands of such men.

With a man of James Tyler Kent's reputation and acknowledged ability, at the head of Hahnemann, of Chicago; Nash to steer the New York bark clear of breakers; Dewey could do a little purging from the Philadelphia Hahnemann and the other institutions to receive their invigorating influences from Kraft, Hinsdale, and a host of other good men and true, the cause of homeopathy would advance with such leaps and bounds that five years from now, at the very furthest, the institutions devoted to the teachings of *true homeopathy*, would be occupying positions of prominence and importance which they gave evidence of taking years ago before the "liberal" element had had time to squander all the noble inheritance the immortal Hahnemann had bequeathed them.

Don't permit the paramount idea to be pooh-poohed or pushed to one side by a discussion of the potency question or some other unimportant issue, but "let's" return to the original order of business and set the ball rolling for *purging our colleges of the false homeopathic teaching* which is to blame for the unenviable reputation our institutions have acquired.

Line up!

M.

PURE WATER AND CLEANLINESS—THEIR RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH.—While not in the political line, THE CRITIQUE has had some little experience in dealing with the water supply of the city of Denver, inasmuch as that some eight or nine years ago it caused to be made an investigation of this subject and as a result of that investigation has had a much higher opinion of the Water company ever since, regarding the relation its product bears to the general health of the city.

Prior to the experience to which I refer, at which time a thorough bacteriological test of city water was made, it was not at all uncommon for epidemics of typhoid fever and other enteric disorders to prevail hereabouts, all of which might have

been traced to the water supply, inasmuch as evidence in favor of communication of such conditions by means of drinking water is now and was at that time, not only extensive but extremely well founded, and while these disturbances did not cause any alarming outbreaks, nor did they increase our death rate very materially, members of the medical profession and the city health authorities saw a sufficient amount of seriousness in the frequency of the occurrences to cause unusual care to be taken by the users of city, artesian and other brands of water.

The source of supply at that time was from the Platte river and notwithstanding this drawback, very few of the cases of typhoid which had occurred just previous to the inquiry, were traceable to city water; in fact the old tank which at that period decorated if it did not ornament the court house yard, and which stored a prime article of "pure" artesian water much sought after, was found to harbor a sufficient amount of bacteriological decay, to have infected a city of much greater population.

The old tank was immediately torn down, praises be.

The conditions under which the water supply of the city is now secured are so much improved that to compare them even with a period so recent, and to which we refer, is hardly to be thought of. Since then the Denver Union Water Company has secured water rights in the mountains, constructed reservoirs and installed modern filtration and sedimentation plants, which makes it almost absolutely impossible for Denver to ever feel the effects of any very protracted or extensive invasion of diarrhœa, dysentery, ague, enteric fever (typhoid), or cholera, and these are the very conditions liable to prevail in many of the municipalities whose water supply is derived from sluggish, slow-running, low-land rivers, and whose rates, for a fine quality of liquid mud, are quoted as being so much less than those which Denver people pay for the purest quality of water, derived from mountain heights and containing no bacteriological infection whatever.

Denver water is potable, palatable and pure and were the people permitted to decide the matter, unaided by political prejudices or political papers, I am sure residents of this region would hesitate about accepting any alterations in the present

conditions even though water from any other source was offered them as a free gift.

There are other means of communicating disease which are rarely mentioned even by that class of cranks known as the bacteria fanatics, one of which is infection due to dirty and unsanitary street car equipment. I have heard many kicks concerning *crowded* cars on some of the lines at certain times of the day, but I have never noticed any complaints about *dirty* cars or *untidy employes* on any of the lines at any period. I have also noticed in the police court proceedings against violators of the anti-spitting ordinance, that more of the enforcement of this wise precaution comes from Tramway employes than from members of the city police force, in consequence of which, along with the care taken at the compressed air cleaning plant at the car barns while cars are "resting" and by employes while they are in service, although thousands of tubercular tourists and other undesirable travellers are transported over the numerous lines every day, there has never been a hint even that the white plague or any other contagious disease had been communicated through any neglect on the part of the corporation controlling this public utility, notwithstanding the fact that churches, theaters and other places of public assembly have come in for severe criticism in this respect.

M.

SHORT ON STATISTICS.—From the report of the committee on organization, registration and statistics of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which came to me quite recently, I am unable to extract any very great amount of satisfactory information regarding homeopathic institutions in Colorado, notwithstanding the fact that the committee has evidently exhausted every effort to secure the necessary data and in their report to place Colorado affairs upon an equal footing with organized bodies of the homeopathic persuasion in other parts of the country; the lack of effort to place such information in the hands of the committee, by local custodians of homeopathic interests, has the double effect of making it appear that either the A. I. H. committee has been very indifferent to its duties or else the conditions of Colorado homeopathy had fallen very low as

compared with the report of this committee in years past.

I have been looking over old files of THE CRITIQUE recently with a view of renewing old acquaintances and trying to revive recollections of homeopathy hereabouts, in times not so far remote, but what many will be able to join me in a survey of college, club and other interests when all such were upon the very top wave of popularity and prosperity, and in my search found so many evidences of enthusiastic and energetic efforts to promote the cause in the past by publicity and personal effort, that I had no difficulty in determining why conditions were so changed. Eight or ten years ago, instead of absolute indifference, everyone displayed such an exaggerated devotion to the cause that the college was known from one end of the country to the other; it was known also that Denver claimed a combination of homeopathic attractions which, although in the adolescent stage, gave every promise of attaining the highest state of perfection; and, furthermore, if any request was made upon the authorities for information concerning the institutions then in existence, such information was given in the fullest and freest manner to the end that college and allied interests were made to appear in the very best light possible, and not as if they were of so little importance as to require no particular mention in a document that would be read by every homeopath in the country, each one of whom would draw his or her own conclusion concerning an institution which was possessed of so little energy as to be unable to blow its own musical instrument. Here is what the report has to say for Colorado homeopathic institutions:

"Denver City and County Hospital, Homeopathic Department, Denver, Colo.—We have been unable to obtain any report from this hospital for the last two years and do not know what kind of work is being done there by the members of our school of practice. The executive officer two years ago was William Clark, Superintendent, and the delegate was David A. Strickler, M. D.

"Denver Homeopathic Hospital, Denver, Colo.—Opened for patients, 1894. We have been unsuccessful in obtaining a report from this hospital this year, so cannot give any statistics of it. The executive officer last year was Harper Leiper, 123 Logan avenue, Denver, Colo. The delegate was David A. Strickler, M. D.

"Tabernacle Free Dispensary, Denver, Colo.—We have been unable to obtain any report from this institution this year and do not

know whether it is still open and doing work or not. We hope to have some sort of a report from it next year.

'Denver Homeopathic College Dispensary, Denver, Colo.—We have made strenuous efforts to obtain a report from this institution this year, but all to no purpose. We hope to be more successful in our endeavors in that direction next year.'

Insofar as the county hospital is concerned, no one is to blame for the non-appearance of a report from that institution inasmuch as none is made by either school of practice having representatives on the staff; however, as the college announcements invariably "point with pride" to these other institutions as being connected with the Denver Homeopathic College, the only conclusion I can come to in the case of their not being used as an advertising medium in the report from which the foregoing was taken, is that the college has either lost its pointer or else its stock of pride is very much below par. M.

KRAFT AND THE CRUSADE.—The cautious flaccidity with which Brother Kraft approached the crusade question in the April issue of *American Physician* was hardly in keeping with that gentleman's usually direct method of dealing with important matters and reminded me of one who, for purely personal reasons, was undecided whether to remain on his own side of the fence, go to the opposite side with the rapidly gathering crowd or "straddle" the top rail and await developments.

The extremely cachectic complexion of the entire thirty-three paragraphs, whether taken individually or collectively, is so foreign to anything heretofore presented by Kraft that I would not give his article on "the Chicago Crusade" even the recognition usually accorded a poor relation if it was not for the fact that I would like very much to be enlightened somewhat as to where the special assailment of Royal, Copeland and Ward came in, as also the threatened paralleling of some of Kraft's editorial utterances? I know that Drs. Halbert and Goodno have not been overlooked, but insofar as THE CRITIQUE is concerned reference to any of the names which appear to be giving Brother Kraft so much concern has not been made in these pages excepting in the most courteous manner, and if there is a side show being conducted at the Chicago end which is at all

likely to detract from the interest of the main event, I am anxious to know it.

The day of vacuity in medical journalism is passing (not original as I merely added the word medical to an expression found in the editorial pages of *Collier's Weekly*), and if any of the homeopathic publications which have heretofore done most excellent work, desire to be mentioned in any other than the "has been" class, it behooves them to lay aside personal likes and dislikes and talk business without stuttering. M.

QUESTIONABLE METHODS.—The questionable methods of the advertising quack become still more so when the one indulging them happens to be shielded by membership in one or all of the many societies which supposedly shelter only those who live up to the code of ethics laid down by the profession. Among the homeopathic profession it is a pleasure for me to say the form of advertising wherein picture and personal mention is used under the mask of "news" matter in the secular press, is of rare occurrence, but so pernicious is the practice becoming among members of the regular school that in a great many of their societies, recently, very vigorous protests have been recorded against this form of professional enterprise. The March issue of *American Medical Journalist*, under the heading "Medical Tablets in the Halls of Lay Fame" contains a page of innocent appearing "telegrams" and such, along side of which the Peruna, lost-manhood and whirling-spray advertisements are pearls of great price. It only goes to prove that when one "needs-a de mon," he will resort to almost any method, just so that same method does not call for an outlay of cash, and some do not object to a slight cost just so they get their names before the public. M.

"SEE EUROPE IF YOU WILL, BUT SEE AMERICA FIRST."—The foregoing slogan, so we are told, was originated by Col. S. K. Hooper, dean of the railway passenger agents of this western country, and while we may be mistaken in attributing this thoroughly American sentiment to him, we know of no one more likely to coin so complete a compliment to his native

country, and, until convinced that the statement calls for a correction, will make no effort to change it.

The railroads penetrating and permeating Colorado have done more to keep this great state and its wealth of wonderful advantages before the world than all other influences combined, and the energetic efforts being put forth by the representatives of the different lines in arranging schedules, rates, etc., to conform to the convenience, comfort, and, incidentally, the pocket-books of the public, is convincing evidence to me that they do not intend to leave any legitimate means unemployed whereby the public will be made to see the side favorable to an American tour first. This spells success to Colorado interests for some time, inasmuch as that we have the scenery and other attractions while the railroads stand ready to furnish the most luxurious accommodations to all who may see fit to take advantage of their hospitality.

I would call attention especially of physicians in the East to the roads which have their announcements in this issue of THE CRITIQUE and assure all such that special efforts are made by all classes of employes of these lines to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of their patrons; ladies traveling alone and invalids invariably coming in for special and courteous attention.

M.

For the first time in the history of this country, a definition of the practice of medicine has been given from the bench. Judge Joseph I. Green, in the City Court (New York), has defined it as follows: "The practice of medicine is the exercise or performance of any act, by or through the use of any thing or matter, or by things done, given or applied, whether with or without the use of drugs or medicine, and whether with or without fee therefor, by a person holding himself or herself out as able to cure disease, with a view to relieve, heal or cure, and having for its object the prevention, healing, remedying, cure or alleviation of the disease." Another recent ruling upon the same subject has been made in Iowa as follows: "A person shall be held as practicing medicine who publicly professes to heal or cure disease or ailments of the human body if such profession be made under circumstances as to indicate that it is made with a view of undertaking to cure the afflicted."—Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter.

BOOK NOTICES.

A Manual of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacology.—With Clinical Index. By A. L. Blackwood, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. 592 pages. Flexible leather, gilt edges, round corners. \$3.50. Postage 6 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1906.

This little gem of a book deserves everything which may be said in its favor, and very little, if any, which may be otherwise. Students in homeopathic medicine will find the preface of the work a good initial lecture itself; in fact there is not a dull page in the whole book and the section devoted to "The Management of Cases of Poisoning" is of rare value. We do not wish to be understood that the worth of the book ends with this feature inasmuch as we consider that Dr. Blackwood has given the profession a work which, of its class, is the peer of all other publications. M.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

The forty-second annual session of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio will be held at Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 8th and 9th, 1906.

The opening session will be held on Tuesday at 1 p. m., thus enabling every physician in the state to attend with but two days absence from home.

In order to become a member of the American Institute it is now necessary to be a member of your state association and a member of the state society may become a member of the Institute without paying an initiation fee.

The way to advance Homeopathy in Ohio is to become an active member of the state society. Therefore BE PRESENT.

On Tuesday evening, at the Hartman hotel, the Columbus physicians will entertain the visitors with an elaborate banquet, to which you are cordially invited.

This hotel will be headquarters and its magnificent parlors used as the place of meeting. Rates \$1.50 per day up, European plan. Mid-day luncheon, 50 cents.

Programs will be sent to the members. For application blanks or further information address the secretary.

G. J. JONES, M. D., President.

C. E. SILBERNAGEL, M. D., Secretary.

PUNGENT POINTS AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature repealing the act calling for compulsory vaccination in the schools.

Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, managing man of The Critique, spent a day on his ranch the fore part of last month.

A very interesting letter from our friend Kraft of recent date advises us of his slow, but sure, return to health. Praises be.

The Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy disclaims any intention to cut down in size; trimming off the edge a trifle was all.

The April meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club was an open clinical meeting, according to the program issued by the society.

Kraft apologised to Progress in his last issue for saying something for which he was not a bit sorry; fact of the matter is, there wasn't anything to be sorry for.

Northwestern Medicine, Seattle, Washington, St. Louis Medical Review, Georgia Physician and J. A. M. A., all "holler" against the advertising quack. Good eye.

H. C. Allen's name still appears at the head of the editorial page of Medical Advance, notwithstanding we announced his retirement some time ago. Mistake.

The Kansas City Forum asks the question: "How large a foreign body can a two-year-old pass through the alimentary tract?" Base balls are not uncommon.

Dr. J. Copeland Stinson, former commissioner of health of the city of San Francisco, was among the number killed in the recent calamity which befell that city.

Professor William R. Welch, M.D., professor of gynecology in the Denver Homeopathic College, was married February 12, 1906, to Miss Effie Buckley of Cosad, Nebraska.

Dr. Blackwood's little manual of Materia Medica should be in the hands of every practicing physician and student in medicine throughout the country.

Dr. Burr was fortunate to have returned from his trip to California before the trouble in that territory took place. He took charge of the Denver Homeopathic the first of this month.

Henry B. Strickler, Bishop of the Mennonite Church, brother

Hydrozone

H₂O₂9%

Destroys Pus and any Morbid Element with which it comes in contact, leaving the tissues beneath in a healthy condition.

Indorsed and successfully used by leading Physicians in the treatment of



**Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Chest.—
Open Sores.—Skin Diseases.—Inflammatory and Purulent Dis-
eases of the Ear.—Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs.—
Inflammatory and Contagious Diseases of the Eyes, etc.**

In order to prove the efficiency of HYDROZONE, I will send a **25c. bottle free** to any Physician upon receipt of 10c. to pay forwarding charges.

*NOTE.—A copy of the 18th edition of my book of 340 pages, on the "Rational Treatment of Diseases Characterized by the Presence of Pathogenic Germs," containing reprints of 210 unsolicited clinical reports, by leading contributors to Medical Literature, will be sent free to Physicians mentioning this journal.

Prepared only by

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

57-59 Prince Street, NEW YORK.

...FOR...

FREE INFORMATION

concerning your

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

WRITE

**LIFE UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
COMPANY,**

512-519 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote)

A HYGROSCOPIC, ANTISEPTIC CATAPLASM, indicated in all superficial and deep-seated inflammatory and congestive conditions, composed of the finest Anhydrous and Levigated Argillaceous Mineral, Chemically Pure Glycerine, Compounds of Iodine, representing a small percentage of Elementary Iodine, minute quantities of Boric and Salicylic Acids and the Oils of Peppermint, Gaultheria and Eucalyptus.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. Co.

CHICAGO
DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK

LONDON
SYDNEY
MONTREAL

of Dr. David A. Strickler of this city, died at his home in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1906. Dr. Strickler attended the funeral.

The Homeopathic Hospital of the city of Washington, D. C., has recently dedicated a new building, modern and up-to-date in every respect, according to the "Washington Notes" in April Medical Century.

George J. Kindel, the champion of equitable freight rates for Denver, contends that pure mattresses are just as essential to the health and happiness of the community as pure food. Mr. K. makes mattresses.

Wonder why the name of Hampden Homeopathic Hospital at Springfield, Massachusetts, was changed to Wesson Memorial Hospital? The example of the hospital authorities at Denver seems contagious. —Medical Century.

Messrs. Boericke & Taefel are the agents for the United States for Dr. J. H. Clarke's Dictionary of Materia Medica, a three-volume work recently published in London. The price is \$16.00 in cloth; \$18.00 in half Morocco; expressage extra.

Dr. Ralph W. Avery thanks the Medical Examining Board of California, through columns of Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, for giving him a "square deal." Are the deals of this department ever considered otherwise? Evidently yes.

Gustave A. Mueller, Alleghany; C. S. Middleton, Philadelphia; H. M. Bunting, Norristown; these three homeopathic physicians have been appointed on the Board of Medical Examiners to represent the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

According to an item in March issue of Medical Counselor, there are over ten thousand epileptic patients confined in the various insane asylums and poor farms of Illinois who receive no skilled attention, many of whom can be cured.

A decidedly interesting paper that, "Retroflexion of the Uterus," read before the Southern California Medical Society at its last meeting by Dr. Willella Howe Waffle, and published in March issue of Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy.

The Critique regrets very much to announce that Dr. Orr, a prominent homeopathic physician of one of our suburbs, Barnum, has been very ill during the past six weeks. We are glad to say that he is improving slowly and will soon be able to resume his practice.

Editor of The Critique was called to Salina, Kansas, professionally, the latter part of last month. Inasmuch as it was right in the busy proof-reading and make-up period of this publication, any delay in issue may be traced to this source.

"The Chicago Crusading Committee is taking on proportions which must needs command respect." "It will not do to either pooh-poo it any longer, or to ignore it. "Thus far its findings—which have not been challenged or denied—make startling reading."—American Physician. A very good beginning, truly.

Mrs. Dr. C. N. Hart and daughter Francis, who have been sojourning in the immediate neighborhood of the recent outbreak of Mt. Vesuvius, are looking rather longingly in the direction of their own, their native land just about now. Miss Francis is quoted by a society writer in the Post with saying that she did not go abroad in search of trouble.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a town made famous by Kraft, Rockefeller and a few other notables, the Board of Health claim to have solved the problem of crowded street car abuse by permitting a car to carry as many passengers as it can seat plus half as many. It is that plus element which will "holler."

Commencement exercises of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College will take place the 10th of the present month. We have not learned the number of students to be graduated at this time, but suppose the number will be sufficient to make a most excellent showing for this institution.

Mr. Eber B. Woodruff, of Cleveland, Ohio, nephew of Doctor S. S. Smythe, has located on a piece of land near the doctor's ranch in Adams county and will raise a little of everything in the way of farm products this summer. Incidentally, also, he will endeavor to regain a little lost flesh and health.

If the American Medical Journalist is to be relied upon, we do not imagine one would be far wrong in saying that there will be a hellofa time at the forthcoming meeting of the A. M. A. which convenes in Boston this coming month of June. Wonder what comparison can be made between the two great national medical bodies?

Collier's National Weekly declines the honor of associating with Medical Talk in a crusade against vaccination, inasmuch as the latter has permitted its statements regarding the Jenner method to abound so completely in material which lacks a sufficient tone of moderation as to make them less reliable, if more readable.

Health Officer Luther Peck, of Plymouth, Michigan, brother of Dr.

Grant S. Peck of this city we believe, in his annual report to the health board of this city, advocates a by-law prohibiting milk venders from using a milk ticket more than once. Detachable tickets in book form is his suggestion, and a good one too.

Referring to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the caustic editor of Critic and Guide stands for the following: "Some think that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a consummate hypocrite. I don't think so. I am more charitable. I think John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a dam fool." Wonder if Mr. Rockefeller has heard about this?

After investigating the matter Governor McDonald of Colorado, has come to the conclusion that it would be cheaper and better to enlarge the present quarters of the Insane asylum at Pueblo, rather than build a new institution of this character somewhere in the northern part of the state. Say, governor, build a new building and allow homeopaths to conduct it.

Medical Forum of Kansas City, in its March issue, says that Kraft of American Physician fame had a fall recently which resulted in his lower limbs being paralyzed and, furthermore, that it is feared the injury will be permanent. Recent reports from the seat of war state that Dr. Kraft is gaining slowly but surely with every prospect of complete recovery in the near future.

On or before May 1st, Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe, Jr., will move his offices in New York City from room 614 Fuller building to 181 East Sixty-fourth street, and in order to be able to devote more time to his rapidly-increasing office patronage, his residence from Weehawken to 1128 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, New Jersey. The Critique hopes to have one of the doctor's stirring articles for publication in the very near future.

Doctors H. R. Arndt, E. R. Bryant and J. H. Romig occupied offices in the James Flood building, San Francisco, and as that structure is numbered among those totally destroyed by the recent earthquake, it is not at all probable these gentlemen escaped without an almost complete loss of much valuable property. The Critique extends its sincerest sympathy to members of the profession in this stricken city and trusts that the lives of all have been spared for further usefulness to the cause.

The Colorado & Southern Railway, with its customary enterprise, has decided upon the electrification of its lines between Denver and Boulder. This will give the citizens of a large territory additional transportation facilities, in keeping with the rapidly increasing demands of tourist and other travel, and will relieve the strain which pushes this popular line to the limit in the summer season.

Secretary Vinland is to be complimented over the very neat and attractive program which he issued for the last meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club, and the club is to be congratulated over the fact that it has so capable an official to look after its interests in this particular respect. Dr. Vinland has a way of doing everything in a thoroughly business-like manner which is refreshing to look upon occasionally.

A special course of lectures were given by Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College the first week of last month which were largely attended. A week of clinics added to the event and physicians from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri were benefited thereby. It was a free doin's.

"Whiskers" or "no whiskers" is the war cry of two different political cliques in Sioux City, Iowa. The health officer of the city has whiskers which the city physician claims carry bugs and things, and the health officer says "'tisn't so." The walking delegate of the barbers' union perhaps has "seen" the city physician.

The Critique has received during the past few weeks a number of letters and postal cards from members of the profession in different parts of the country expressing approval of the course taken by it in standing by Homeopathy regardless of so-called homeopathic institutions and men of our school and against the adverse influences that seem to take particular delight in circulating, in so far as their limited patronage will permit—nothing in particular, and lots of it.

The Hahnemann Periscope, San Francisco, in its most recent issue, prints pictures of the new Homeopathic hospital of that city, also of eleven of the men more directly responsible for the erection of the same. The whole "bunch" is beautiful to an alarming degree and we hope the recent affliction which overtook the Golden Gate city in no way affected either the hospital, college, or individual members of the faculty and their families, likewise the students.

According to the fifteenth paragraph of Kraft's comments upon "The Chicago Crusade" it is becoming the customary thing for students to dictate what shall and what shall not be taught in the colleges at the present time. The commercially-conducted affairs which Kraft has been hammering away at for the past ever so long, would no doubt, permit a matter of this kind to influence their conduct to the end that "any-oid-thing" might be incorporated into the curriculum—just so the sweet students were satisfied. All those running pill plants for pleasure, please raise your right hand.

The San Francisco County Homeopathic Medical Society now holds its meetings in the James Flood building, headquarters having been established there. To Dr. Arndt, president of the society—editor of Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy—is due most of the credit for this move and inasmuch as the location is a central one, easy of access, besides being provided with numerous accommodations, society stationery and all that sort of thing, it will, no doubt, be liberally patronized by members of the profession thereabouts.

Dr. Warren Twining, who will be remembered by the old students of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College in the days when that institution was the proud possessor of a whole "passel" of students, was a visitor in the city the latter part of March, whither he came to represent the city of Aspen in some litigation over several valuable water claims. He is mayor of that hustling city, successful physician and prominent citizen; what more could be desired? The Critique delights to tell about such people and we know his many friends will be pleased to read of his success.

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York has sent out a letter recently, which contains a lot of wholesome advice, according to an editorial comment in April Hannemannian. One very wise precaution suggested to those intending a trip to Colorado and other recognized resorts for the cure of consumption, is extremely practical and is as follows: "Unless they have at their disposal at least \$250 in addition to railroad fare" people should be prevented from being sent to other states for treatment." A whole lot of people without a penny in their pocket have pulled through all right, however, right here in Colorado.

Editor of The Critique acknowledges receipt of invitation to attend opening exercises of Hahnemann hospital, San Francisco, which took place in that city the 10th of last month. Extremely sorry that distance and other trifling drawbacks prevented our accepting the same, but we assure the profession of that hustling town, we mean the hustling profession of that town, that from the appearance of the structure, picture of which adorns the card of invitation, that they are deserving of many more nice things than we are capable of saying under the circumstances and the only reason we do not say more is that we could not say enough if we said everything there was to say. We hope no circumstances will occur wherein it will be found necessary for this institution to change its name and that homeopathy will be its drawing card indefinitely. Selah.

Persons, we mean members of the medical profession, contemplating attendance upon the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Atlantic City in September, will do well by themselves to write the editor of Medical Century, Ann Arbor, Michigan, or correspond with the business office of this reliable publication, regarding hotel accommodations and other information relative to this stirring event inasmuch as the editor in the April issue assures his readers that "our time, our energies, our facilities and our good will are yours to command." That means the publication in question will take care of you if you will just write and say what you want. The business address is No. 9 East Forty-second street, New York City. Dewey is at the Ann Arbor end of the line, AND HE IS ALL RIGHT.

"Phials," the student body edition of the University Homeopathic Observer, (Ann Arbor, Michigan, University), is before us and speaks in loudest praise of the quality of the students of this institution and bespeaks an augmentation to the homeopathic physicians of a decidedly clever lot of medical men, if the character of their work in this particular case is to be a criterion by which to measure their future efforts in life. The mechanical part of the venture is a tip toppler and the character of the contents completely "out of sight." The whole

effort shows the students are proud of their Alma Mater and each separate professor should heave a sigh of satisfaction at the thought of being in any way connected with such a wholesome lot of loyal boosters.

The extremely energetic manner in which editor T. Mitchell Burns, M. D., of the Colorado Medical Journal, expresses himself regarding the questionable methods employed by one John V. Shoemaker, M. D., convinces The Critique that there are breakers ahead for this class of contributors to "news" items in the secular press. By-the-way, Mr. Journal man, did you notice that cock-and-bull story in the Sunday edition of the Post, 15th ult.? A whole stone quarry found in a fellow's lungs. Wow:

The many friends and alumni of the Cleveland (O.) Homeopathic Medical College will be saddened to learn that the college buildings of this institution were almost completely destroyed by fire, Friday evening, March 9th. Dr. Kimmell, treasurer and custodian of the college, had the wreck so thoroughly cleared up by the second Monday following the fire that work was resumed in all the departments with only this one week's interruption. Some people plead as an excuse for slow actions, a thickness of the air in that country; evidently, however, the air has thinned out considerably in and about Cleveland, or else the college authorities of that burg are not susceptible to such influences. Success to them if for no other reasons than that they are hustlers.

An artist of note was lost to Denver when Mrs. William Hayden passed away on March 29th. Mrs. Hayden founded the Le Brun club and was a member of the Denver Art League, the Artists' Club, and the Friday Morning Club. Her loss is mourned by many friends.

Mrs. Hayden had lived in Denver since 1888. She was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, July 20th, 1840, and moved to Chicago at an early age with her parents. She was educated at the Dearborn Seminary, Chicago, and the Rockford Seminary, Rockford, Illinois, and early showed marked artistic abilities. This talent she cultivated and became an excellent artist, especially in the painting of flowers. Many Denver homes are adorned with specimens of her work.

Mrs. Hayden has done much for the cause of art in Denver. During the past few years Mrs. Hayden was a confirmed invalid, living in great seclusion.

Mrs. Hayden is survived by a brother, Charles E. Dickenson, of Denver, and two sisters, Miss Louise and Miss Jennie Dickenson of Chicago.—Denver Post, March 31st.

Mrs. Hayden was the mother of Mrs. Dr. Giles F. Roosevelt of this city, to whom The Critique extends most heartfelt sympathy.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

"Our observation of the medical literature indicates that Echinacea is being used for more than formerly."—J. A. M. A., April 8, 1905.

Echthol contains in each fluid drachm twenty-eight grains Echinacea and three grains thuja. It is put up in bottles holding twelve ounces, and any physician who has not used Echthol can get a twelve-ounce bottle for experimental purposes by sending 25 cents to Battle & Co. to prepay express charges.

The Critique

VOL. XIII.

DENVER, COLO., June 1, 1906.

No. 6

Entered at Denver postoffice as second-class matter.

AURUM MURIATICUM.

By James Tyler Kent, Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

This remedy exercises a profound action upon the mind and body. The patients suffering from latent syphilis are over-sensitive to it, and often require it in their complaints. It has many bone symptoms and pains and they are worse at night. Its catarrhal condition is very much like that found in old cases of syphilis, such as had long treatment with mercury and iodides. It is a rheumatic constitution also and is useful in acute and chronic rheumatism. It has cured rheumatic fever where the joints have been mostly affected but are now better and the heart is the principal seat of suffering. Many complaints are associated with cardiac disease. Dropsical states from heart disease, from liver affections, with albumen in the urine after scarlet fever or with intermittent fever. Where old syphilitics continue to lose flesh. The glands and parts inflamed become indurated. It has been useful in cancerous glands. Inflammation of the bone and periosteum; caries, exostosis after mercury in latent syphilis. Caries of the joints with nightly boring and gnawing pains. It has *burning pains in many parts*. The pains are tearing, drawing, pressing and stitching. Many symptoms come on during rest and some during motion. Cold, wet weather ameliorates. Warm air, warm bed, warm room, warm wraps, becoming warm even in open air, and warmth in general aggravates the general feeling. Exertion and walking increase many symptoms.

Note.—Original publication in THE CRITIQUE.

The palpitation, suffocation and great weakness comes from walking and exertion. While open air ameliorates he is even in the open air incapable of exertion. Fast walking is impossible. The nervous symptoms are very marked. Excitement, sensitive to noise, starting when spoken to, starting in sleep. When the above symptoms are concomitants of heart and liver diseases this remedy will most likely be useful. Fullness of the veins all over the body is a strong feature of this remedy. It is a most useful remedy in patients suffering from the chronic effects of gonorrhoea and syphilis, where fig warts and syphilitic ulceration are present together.

The mental symptoms are largely such as are found in aurum. It has the same suicidal disposition. His mind dwells upon his broken health until he becomes low-spirited and desires death. He loathes his life. Weeping and aversion to his occupation. *Indolence*. The melancholia of old syphilitics. Extremely anxious with palpitation.

Said to be "full of whims and notions." Extremely irritable. Nothing can be done to please him. Constant fretting. Extreme mental and physical restlessness. He walks the streets slowly, to be in the open air which ameliorates; he is much worse in the house, and in the warm room. Thinking about his complaint caused the heart to beat strong and fast. Symptoms worse after fright, vexation and mortification.

It cures violent syphilitic headaches with vertigo. Violent left-sided headaches. Intense ache in forehead. Burning in occiput. Cerebral congestion. Pulsating in the head. Pain ameliorated by cold application. His forehead is hot. Heat of the head and cold extremities. Great soreness of the periosteum and exostoses of the skull. Tearing pains in the skull. Worse nights.

It cures chronic eye troubles due to syphilis. The mucous membrane of the lids and ball are red, thickened and very vascular. The lids stick together in the morning. Dim vision in the evening by artificial light. Loss of vision after syphilis, and after scarlet fever. Very slow accommodation. Amaurosis, chronic inflammation of margin of lids. Burning pain in the eyes.

Buzzing, ringing and roaring in the ears followed by deaf-

ness. A sensation as if the ears were wide open. Music relieves the ear symptoms. Eczema behind the ears. Burning and itching behind the ears at night.

It is one of the most useful remedies for catarrh of the nose in patients who are sensitive to the warm room. It classes with *pulsatilla* and *kali sulphuricum*, as all of these are better in the open air. The discharges of this remedy are thin or thick like pus, very offensive and sometimes bloody, and there are many hard crusts in the nose. Bleeding of the nose on blowing out of the crusts. Yellow greenish discharge. It cures the most stubborn syphilitic catarrh. The nasal bones become sensitive to pressure. Caries of the bones of the nose. Red, swollen nose, Deep cracks about the rings of the nose. Lupus of the wings of the nose. Infants with inherited syphilis with snuffles and indented nose.

The circumscribed red face with pallor of face and neck in heart complaint, palpitation on slight exertion, pressure behind the sternum when walking, suffocates in a close room, wants cool air, ameliorated by gentle motion and we have a combination that this remedy often cures. The pale face with red spot on each cheek is not that which is found in consumption but in heart complaint. The infant's face looks old. Acne on the face. There is often a red, healthy look on the face of very sickly people. Red faced from venous stasis; it is a false plethora, like that described in aurum. Caries of the lower jaw like *phosphorus* and exostosis of right cheek bone. Burning and swelling of the lips. Indurated lips. Cancerous ulcer of the lips. Painful swelling of the submaxillary gland.

It has been useful in cancer of the tongue. Inflammation of the tongue followed by induration. Dry, red, excoriated tongue. Warts on the tongue. Metallic taste and salivation.

Pains in the throat and ulceration. Ulceration of the tonsils. Inflammation with dryness in throat.

The stomach is very weak and digesting is slow. Nausea, distension and diarrhoea after eating. Coffee, tea and wine disagrees. Eructations putrid. Nausea in the morning, better after breakfast. Vomiting of green fluid. Gastritis, cramps in stomach. Sharp pains in the stomach with burning, intense

thirst.

Enlargement of liver and spleen. Chronic inflammation of the liver. The liver is large and hard. Burning in the liver. Tight feeling in the region of the liver. Liver troubles associated with heart disease with albumen in the urine and dropsy of the limbs.

Abdominal dropsy. Drawing pains and distension from gases. Great tenderness of abdomen.

Frequent fluid stools, grayish white, bileless. Diarrhoea with liver affection, or with Bright's disease. Diarrhoea worse at night. Hemorrhoids with bleeding at stool. A heavy ring of warts around the anus with copious moisture. Marked excoriation around the anus. It has cured fistula in ano. Fig warts of the anus with ulceration.

Frequent urination day and night, but worse during the night. Urine dribbles. Increased flow of urine. Urine turbid, reddish sediment. Gonorrhoea in old syphilitic subjects where they have been badly treated. Chancre on the prepuce and scrotum. Fig warts on the penis, scrotum or anus. Bubo in left groin. Surceased sexual desire. Induration of testes.

Enlargement and great hardness of uterus. Indurated cervix. Chronic inflammation of uterus and ovaries. Menses frequent and profuse, flow excoriating. Leucorrhoea copious, yellow. Uterus prolapsed and heavy. Inflammation of vagina and labia. Gonorrhoea and swelling of glands in the groin. Heat, burning and itching of the vagina and labia.

Suffocation in a warm room, from the clothing, from ascending stairs and from walking fast. Dyspnoea at night. Dry paroxysmal cough at night. Heart cough. Loose cough with thick yellow expectoration. Most distressing pressure under the sternum as if it would burst on walking fast, ascending steps or on any exertion, with palpitation. Palpitation on exertion and from excitement. Palpitation if suddenly spoken to. Sharp pains in the chest, going from place to place. Pain in the heart. Drawing and cutting in the heart. Violent pressure in the region of the heart. Cardiac anguish. Angina pectoris Endo-carditis. Enlarged right side of the heart. The palpitation keeps her from sleeping. Rheumatic heart. Palpitation from mental exer-

tion. Pulse small, weak and fast. The heart is feeble. Pulsation strong in neck and temples. Violent, irregular heart.

Trembling of the hands in the morning. Shocks in the arms. Burning, shooting pains in the forearms. Drawing in the shoulders. Worse in the warm bed and during rest. Tearing pains in the shoulders. Stiffness of arms and fingers.

Dropsical swellings of the lower limbs. Exostoses on the tibia. Periostitis of the tibia. Extreme sensitiveness of the tibia. Pain in legs at night. Burning feet. Pain in feet worse from warmth and motion. Cutting in the toes when walking. Burning, redness and swelling of the toes. Limbs cold and covered with a cold sweat. Drawing, tearing in all the limbs. Venous engorgement of the lower limbs.

Sleeplessness from palpitation and from any excitement, wakes with a start. Violent dreams, tormenting dreams of sadness.

RHODODENDRON.

By James Tyler Kent, Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

This is a very useful remedy in gouty patients who suffer from rheumatic pains, sometimes wandering from joint to joint, aggravated during rest, aggravated before and during storms, aggravated in cold, wet weather and ameliorated from warm wrapping. These pains may be in the head or the limbs. It is a great palliative in old people who have suffered long from gout. Rheumatic swelling of joints. Pain in the aponeuroses at night, during rest. He can always foretell a thunderstorm. There are tearing, shooting pains. Sore bruised pains. Stiffness of joints, neck and back. Extremely sensitive to cold weather, and aggravated from becoming cold. Paralytic weakness during rest, yet he is weak from exertion. Continued motion is his only relief. Painfully sensitive to windy cold weather. Chorea before a storm. General amelioration from motion, even when the painful part is aggravated from moving the affected part.

Fear of thunder in nervous persons (*Phos.*), forgetful. While talking he forgets what he was talking about. Leaves out words in writing. Aversion to his business. Easily affected by wine.

Violent rheumatic headaches in morning in bed, ameliorated by moving about, by wrapping up the head; aggravated from drinking wine, aggravated in cold wet weather. Headaches come on before a storm. Pain in temples and forehead. The head feels sore as if bruised. External heat ameliorates the head pains.

Pain in the eyes before a storm, ameliorated by heat and motion. Weakness of the internal recti muscles with stitching pains before a storm.

Violent pain in ear, sometimes tearing, aggravated before a storm, ameliorated by heat. Roaring, ringing and buzzing in the ears.

Neuralgia of the face in gouty subjects, aggravated from motion, aggravated from cold wind; ameliorated by applied heat. The patient is generally aggravated during rest; comes in stormy weather. Pains ameliorated by eating, and warmth. Pain in the teeth before a storm. Pain in teeth with earache, ameliorated by heat; aggravated at night, from cold drinks.

Feels full after little food (*Lye.*). Empty eructations. Green bitter vomiting after drinking cold water. Sinking at the stomach. Pressure in the stomach after eating.

Pain as from flatulence high up in sides of abdomen. Stitching in spleen from walking fast. Rumbling in abdomen and fulness after eating.

Much straining to pass a soft stool. Undigested, thin, brownish stool. Diarrhoea after eating, after fruit; from cold, wet weather, before a thunderstorm. Dysentery before a thunder storm. Pulsating anus, drawing in anus extending to genitals.

Drawing pain in bladder with frequent urging to urinate.

Orchitis with much swelling in rheumatic patients from taking cold, from sitting on a cold stone, from suppressed gonorrhea; the right most affected. Drawing pain in spermatic cord, during rest, ameliorated by heat and motion. Great pain in testes, cord, and hips, ameliorated by motion and heat. It has cured hydrocele in boys. Much itching of the scrotum.

Menses frequent and profuse. Serous cysts in the vagina.

Rheumatic stitching pains in chest in stormy weather during

rest. Constriction of chest. Pain in heart.

Rheumatic pains and stiffness in neck and back. Pain in dorsal region extending to arms in cold, wet weather, aggravated during rest. Tearing pains in neck and back driving out of bed.

Rheumatic tearing pains in all the limbs in stormy weather, aggravated before a storm and during rest, aggravated at night; mostly in forearms and legs. Wandering pains in the limbs and joints. Pain in bone and periosteum. Pains drive him out of bed. Paralytic pains in limbs. Can not sleep unless legs are crossed. Sleepless after midnight. Pain in the shoulder joint so severe that the arm can not be moved—but the patient and the pain are ameliorated by walking about.

NOTE.—Original publication in *The Critique*.

The Colorado College of Dental Surgery, dental department of the University of Denver, graduated a class of thirteen the 17th of last month. Exercises were held at Trinity M. E. Church, this city. Among the number was a young man by the name of Pullen; this name will look very appropriate on a dentist's sign and should draw business.

Liquozone, consequent to the exposures made by Colliers' Weekly, has practically been placed on the retired list—we have lost interest in the "stuff." Perhaps the one who has suffered most, and only through a confusion of names, is Charles Marchand, manufacturer of Hydrozone and Glycozone. It seems a shame that the harm done by such a 'nostrum as Liquozone cannot be confined to its originators.—Medical Counselor.

You should investigate the plan of the Physicians' Defense Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for the successful prevention and defense of the mal-practice suit. The records of the company show that they have prevented all annoyance in over seventy-five per cent. of all the suits threatened against their contract holders. The company has an admirable history and has dealt fairly and honestly with the medical profession during the seven years of its existence. A postal addressed to the Physicians' Defense Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana, will bring full information.

The enterprise and courage of the members of the San Francisco drug trade were clearly exemplified during the recent disaster. Before the fire was extinguished they placed large orders with the manufacturing chemists. One house ordered 30,000 pounds of Antiphlogistine, and altogether over 100,000 pounds were shipped to the coast upon order within a week. On a steamer from New York, running up the California coast at the time of the earthquake, were 35,000 pounds of antiphlogistine, and upon orders from the home office, the emergency hospitals were liberally supplied free of charge.

MERC-SULPH.*

MERCURIUS-SULPHUR-CINNABARIS.

F. E. Gladwin, M. D., H. M., Philadelphia, Pa.

Who would suppose that Mr. Mercurius and Miss Sulphur would ever marry, and further, who would suppose they would ever marry each other?

Miss Sulphur is a philosophical woman, always studying out things, inventing things; it is true she is lazy—lazy and dirty—but then laziness is the mother of invention. Sometimes she is too lazy to study out things; then she is unhappy, weeps, and would like to die.

Mr. Mercurius is quite different from Miss Sulphur. He belongs to one of the old families and is one of the leaders of the social set in society. While Miss Sulphur, though she belongs to one of the oldest families in the Materia Medica world, wouldn't turn her hand over to be in society.

Mr. Mercurius is slow of intellect and couldn't invent anything to save his life. Miss Sulphur is too lazy to exert herself in any way, therefore she is dirty—the house is dirty. She is so used to dirt that it makes no impression upon her. You could write in the dust upon any article of furniture in her house, but she wouldn't see it. The way the dirt piles up behind her doors and under the bed would be shocking to any other housekeeper, but she doesn't know it is there; there seems to be no room for dirt in her mind; it is filled with philosophic speculations.

Mr. Mercurius hasn't a lazy bone in his body. He is never still a minute if he has strength to move. As would be expected in such a mismated pair, she scolds him because he won't sit still a little while, and he, dissatisfied with his surroundings, scolds back because she don't keep the house clean. When it comes to fault-finding Miss Sulphur usually comes out ahead, for Mr. Mercurius is a little cowardly at heart and really is afraid of her, so hasn't the courage to continue the quarrel, though sometimes he is bold enough.

To this unequally yoked pair two children were born, Cinnabaris, the first born, resembles his father. He grew up, en-

*Read before the Women's Homeopathic Club of Philadelphia.

tered society and became quite popular long years ago. Mercurius Sulphuricus, born many years later than Cinnabaris, is more like his mother, though he is so little known that he is scarcely recognized when met.

Cinnabaris has a clear mind and cheerful disposition, but he don't bother his brain over metaphysical subjects; he neglects things because he forgets to do them, but he wastes no time in anxiety over the neglect. He is irritable at times, like his mother. He wants to be alone at times, but he gets that from both parents.

Most men are pretty good-natured when their stomachs are full; not so with Merc-Sulph. He is irritable after a good dinner, but he has had a weak stomach from childhood up. He is low-spirited—did you ever see a man suffering from indigestion who didn't have the blues, and who wasn't irritable?

The mother and father had great trouble in bringing up their children. They discovered that it is one thing to bring children into the world and quite another to conduct them through it properly.

Just as should have been expected, Merc-Sulph. had a weak stomach all his life, couldn't keep anything down a minute, and with the food he vomited yellow bile. Merc.-Sulph.'s stomach is more like his father's. Mr. Mercurius often has trouble with his stomach after eating, but though he sometimes nearly loses consciousness from nausea, his stomach has not the exaggerated sensitiveness of his son's stomach. Merc.-Sulph.'s mother also had a weak stomach, but she vomits before as well as after meals. The older son, Cinnibaris, had trouble with his stomach occasionally, but could soon belch and feel relieved. One point in which the two brothers resemble each other is that both feel better after vomiting.

During his second summer little Merc.-Sulph. had cholera infantum. How could he help it with that stomach and a lazy mother? In his early infancy his mother had suffered from cracked nipples, which burned and smarted so severely after putting the baby to the breast that she weaned him. A lazy mother and a nursing bottle are a bad combination for a baby, but if an inherited weak stomach is added the little chap doesn't stand half a chance of getting through his second summer with-

out a serious bowel disturbance, and Merc.-Sulph. wasn't an exception to the rule. His trouble began, like his mother's, in the early mornings, the stools were profuse yellow or white water pouring out in a hot stream which burned the anus like hot water, leaving it sore.

Cinnabaris didn't have cholera infantum, but when he was older he had dysentery—the stools were green mucus, mixed with blood, and they stained the skin around the anus copper color. Like his father, he was worse at night, had tenesmus and protrusion of the anus during stool, but unlike his father the tenesmus did not continue after stool, nor did the rectum remain prolapsed, bleeding and painful.

Little Merc.-Sulph. had hydrothorax—inherited it from his mother; like her he suffered from great dyspnoea, so that he could not lie down, but his attacks were worse during the afternoon while his mother's attacks came on during the night. His dispnoea were relieved by a profuse watery stool. Cinnabaris, being like his father, escaped these attacks.

When the boys became older they naturally followed their father's example, joined a club, became "one of the boys," went out nights, etc., hence fell into trouble just as their father did before them. Merc.-Sulph.'s specific disease was attended with intense congestion, but it was easily suppressed. Cinnabaris succeeded in having his first attack of gonorrhoea suppressed, but he contracted the disease the second time and afterward added syphilis to his list; then there was trouble. He took mercury and Iod. of potassium without end, but could not wholly suppress his disease. The yellowish-green discharge continued a long time and he had syphilitic phymosis, in which the prepuse was terribly swollen, purplish and ulcerated. He also had scyotic excrescences, and when he finally succeeded in suppressing all this he had syphilitic ulcer in the larynx, gonorrhoecal rheumatism, syphilitic iritis and nodocities on the shin bone.

Merc.-Sulph. had ulcers on his ankles and gonorrhoeal rheumatism as the result of the suppression of his disease. Like his father he suffered worse at night with the pains and, like him, both boys were restless.

Merc.-Sulph. is much disturbed by burning. There is burning of the mouth and tongue, burning in the throat, burning in the larynx, burning in the chest, burning in the abdomen, burning in the anus, burning in the ear, face and feet.

Cinnabaris suffers some from burning, but not nearly so much as Merc.-Sulph. They both have a right to the burning sensation; they inherit it from both sides of the house.

If you would look into the mouth of Merc.-Sulph. you might think you were looking into his father's stomach; there is the same bluish color of the gums and there are the ulcers, but his mouth is more likely to be dry than his father's.

When the family go to bed at night trouble begins. The father's begins even earlier, for in the evening he notices an itching like flea bites all over his body, especially if overheated. He feels better as he gets into the cool sheets, but as soon as they become warm he wakens nearly crazy with the itching; if he scratches, the spot becomes inflamed; he feels a little more comfortable after scratching, but he must get out of bed again and let the sheets cool off. The mother gets nicely settled in bed when her itching begins; it is here, there, and everywhre—all over. She scratches in one place and then in another until it bleeds. The scratching is followed by stinging and burning, but she can endure either better than she can endure the itching. Cinnabaris itches in many places at night, but the more he scratches the more he itches. Merc.-Sulph. gets off easier than the rest. for he is not likely to itch anywhere excepting the scalp and nose, but while all the others are made restless at night by itching he is made restless by bad dreams. If the itching and dreams did not make the family restless at night the pains would, for it seems as though almost everything in the shape of pains comes to this family during the night.

Merc.-Sulph. once had the chills, his whole body felt cold externally—cold and clammy, and his hands were cold as ice and the nails were blue. His chills crept up the back to the neck and ended in a general shudder. With the chills there were yawning and nausea and despondency. The chill was followed by slight fever and burning in the face and ears, with thirst. Like his father he had profuse night sweats. The chills came

about noon, or late in the afternoon, every other day. Merc.-Sulph.'s father and mother each had chills sometime before Merc.-Sulph was born. Mr. Mercurius' chills made him feel as though cold water had poured on him; the warmth of the stove afforded him no relief: the chill alternated with the heat often, the heat was only of single parts; he wanted to remain covered during the heat; his profuse sweats did not ameliorate his sufferings, sometimes it aggravated them.

Merc.-Sulph.'s mother had a great deal of sympathy for her husband during his chill, for she, too, could sit by the stove during the chill and find no relief. Her chills began in feet, hands, fingers or toes, and crept up her back, and the nails became blue. She had had intermittent fever for a long time and had taken tremendous doses of quinine, but they did not seem to have much effect upon the chills. Her chills were more likely to come in the evening. Cinnabaris was cold and chilly in a warm room and feverish all night, and if he perspired at all it was mostly about noon.

Merc.-Sulph. had an enemy in his cousin, Hepar.-Sulph. It is strange that Hepar.-Sulph. should take every opportunity to annihilate the work of Merc.-Sulph. It would seem that the life-long friendship that Hepar.-Sulph. had shown to Merc.-Sulph.'s father would have extended to the son, but it was not to be. Perhaps Hepar.-Sulph. had become tired of always standing between Mercurius and his life-long enemy, Silicea, and thought he had better draw the line at the next generation, or perhaps the father had caused him so much trouble that he was glad of an opportunity to vent his spite upon the son. No one can tell, for it is utterly impossible to reasan anything out in the *Materia Medica* world where everyone is a law unto himself.

We remarked in a recent issue anent the change of name from the Denver Homeopathic Hospital to the Park Avenue Hospital, that the former meant more to us. We do not believe in lowering the name homeopathic in a single instance, especially at the present time. When our opponents will respect it we'll have less necessity to use it. We have heard it rumored that one of our oldest homeopathic colleges was to remove the name homeopathic therefrom, substituting the name of a benefactor, from whom some million dollars is expected. We do not consider it a wise move to do this. A man who believes enough in Homeopathy to give a million should not object to having homeopathic appear with his name.—Medical Century.

HOMEOPATHY VS. ANTI-PATHY.

IX. WHICH WAY ARE YOU FACING?

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D., H. M., 55 State St., Chicago, Ill.

THE PURPOSE OF THE CRUSADE SERIES.

Every doctor who prescribes drugs in the treatment of the sick does so for the purpose of cure or palliation. If he is honestly and conscientiously trying and hoping to cure permanently his patient he has his face toward homeopathy, although he may have made little progress. If his objects be to give temporary relief only, to meet present conditions or the results of disease—to palliate—then he is facing toward anti-path.

The purpose of this "crusade series," of which this is the ninth installment, was to draw the line so distinctly that every member of the profession, especially those claiming to be homeopaths, would take their position on one side or the other, "to line up."

The study of this whole question has been unusually interesting. All shades and grades of practitioners, from the closest followers of Hahnemann to the worst "drug slugger" belonging to the old traditional school of medicine, have been found in the homeopathic profession. Why and how this is possible, and what to do about it, is the practical question loyal homeopaths are "up against."

We began by giving exhibits of the antipathic practice in public institutions which showed plainly that the so-called "homeopathic staff" in Cook County hospital, Chicago, was substituting and indorsing a line of heroic palliative drugging, which is not only emphatically denounced by the average eclectic physician, but is far inferior to the best allopathic practices recorded in the same institution.

This can easily be demonstrated by a comparison of the records which the writer has made. This is to say, the so-called homeopathic treatment as exhibited by the "homeopathic staff" in Cook County hospital is not nearly as good as the best allopathic practice in like cases in the same hospital. Those who are guilty of such "bastard homeopathy," as Dr. Kraft calls it, as shown in these exhibits, as well as all others who by their teaching indorse or by their practice employ such methods, are not now fac-

ing toward homeopathy, if they ever were, but have turned their backs upon the Hahnemannian art, and are facing toward the antipathic wilderness, many of them having already arrived.

The closest observers of the present trend in the medical profession readily see that as these "irregular mixers" approach or enter the above mentioned wilderness, the best natives, and a good bunch of them, too, are "packing up" and getting out, indignantly refusing, as expressed recently by one of their number, "to associate with such spurious hermaphroditic mongrels."

This mention may be "another quake" to the Medical Century or Counselor, but it is our way of saying something when we assume to use valuable space in a medical magazine for the purpose of renouncing error and defending the truth. At this time there should be no doubt as to which way the crusade series is facing. We much prefer to be charged by the representative, or by the politicians, with "calling names" than to be open to the criticism of being "a straddler."

A CLOSE TALK WITH "DETAIL MEN."

The conscientious investigator searching for the truth, in its relation to homeopathy and medical progress, is recommended to do what the writer has been doing for the past year—to confidentially interview "detail men" (the latest name for traveling salesman) as to their observations among the doctors whom they are constantly visiting. Naturally these representatives of drug houses and food manufacturers are reticent and attend strictly to business, but a little tact will open a reservoir of information, at first startling, but in the end convincing. A few questions and answers resulting from such interviews will surely be of interest at this time as bearing upon the main topic for this article: "*Which Way Are You Facing?*"

First—Is the tendency toward the use of more, or less, crude drugs in the practice of medicine? "Doctor, I am compelled to answer that a great change has taken place in the recent months and years and is still in progress. The best men of all schools of practice are abandoning crude drugs in heroic doses. Smaller doses, less repetition, and one remedy at a time, is sure to be the rule in the near future."

Second—Whom do you find to be the worst druggers, using all sorts of preparations indiscriminately? (This to the detail man comes close to being a personal question, nevertheless, the answer will almost

invariably be the same if freely given.) "The worst drug sluggers in the profession to-day are the fellows calling themselves homeopaths, who claim to be able to practice 'both ways.' They will use anything and everything in all sorts of mixer fashion. We find them the 'softest marks' among our customers; especially some of those who have recently graduated from certain so-called homeopathic colleges, where they have been taught but little Homeopathy and a great mass of rubbish which the eclectics and even the best old-school men do not now consider worth teaching, much less recommending in practice."

Third—Are old-school men buying homeopathic remedies? "To be sure, many of them are, and they are using them, too, often with more skill and with better results, considering their own statements, than some recently graduated 'homeos'."

In this connection the following letter will be read with interest. It was received while this article was being prepared, and coming from one so well and favorably known will help to establish a few facts pertaining to the subject under discussion.

St. Joseph, Mich., May 15, 1906.

Dr. G. P. Waring, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Doctor—I have been intending for some time to write you and tell you that I am heartily in accord with your efforts to purify Homeopathy, especially where it is on trial in public institutions. If there is something to be gained by abandoning the method of prescribing as promulgated by Hahnemann we want to know, and if there is something to be lost we want to know it. The best method, irrespective of "pathy," is the desideratum sought by every honest physician.

I feel that you are attacking measures, not men, and when you do this you will appeal to the consideration of all physicians.

While on this subject it may interest you to learn that Homeopathy will be saved, if it needs saving, by investigating physicians of the old school. Quite a number purchase our remedies from me and I have no doubt but that those who have been on the road can give a much larger list of patrons than myself.

Trusting you will be successful in arousing our good men who represent us in public institutions to a full sense of their duty, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

WILSON A. SMITH.

(Dr. Smith, formerly Recording Secretary of the American Institute, is the field man of the new firm, The Delbridge-Smith Company, 69 Washington street, Chicago. He refers to personal observations in his visitations to doctors of all schools of practice.)

A well known publisher of homeopathic books recently said, "That very many on the other side of the therapeutic fence are liberal buyers of homeopathic books and are using them intelli-

gently and successfully in their practice."

Many other quotations and references in support of the third question might be given if necessary and space permitted.

A FRIEND'S FACE OR AN ENEMY'S BACK.

Considering this entire subject from the viewpoint of practical observation and indisputable facts, one continually confronts this question in some form.

Is not the old school man with his face toward homeopathy likely to be of more service in "saving homeopathy" than one-half the students recently graduated from the "progressive" and "rational" homeopathic colleges; students whose faces have been turned toward the antipathic practice on account of the un-homeopathic teaching in the class room?

Is it possible, if our colleges can not be purged of this un-homeopathic teaching that the enlistment of new recruits to preserve and promote homeopathy must largely come from other sources?

Is there no argument in the fact that Hering, Dunham, Pulte, Dudgeon, Skinner, Clark (of London), and scores of others like them, became leaders in the Hahnemannian cause, having never possessed a diploma from a homeopathic college, but rather after being educated in allopathic medicine and thoroughly testing that system? Is not one such man worth more in the defense of truth than twenty-five of the "up-to-daters," as they are being sent adrift with their backs turned toward homeopathy? There is a vast difference between a friend's face and an enemy's back. Among the best friends of homeopathy are the men who are willing to investigate conscientiously its principles and test the same by an honest application.

The greatest enemies to homeopathy are those who have known, or have had an opportunity to know, the truth, but have turned their backs upon the principles and practice and are facing the other way. When at least one-half of the teachers in institutions catalogued as homeopathic are of this type, is it not to be expected that at least a like proportion of the product—graduated doctors—will also leave their alma mater with their backs turned upon homeopathy to rank with its greatest enemies?

SHALL THE WHOLE TRUTH BE STATED?

Is it not time that a full survey of the condition and situa-

tion be made and the whole truth be stated? This is what was promised in the beginning of the crusade series and the foregoing pertinent questions are most vital and can not be omitted but must be discussed and answered.

Dr. Kraft and other pessimistic doubters may have another paroxysm of cold chills, but every honest and faithful devotee of the truth will welcome a complete statement of the facts. Tried and true crusaders are never pessimistic. Pessimism is not consistent with their nature or purpose.

Prospective students of homeopathy and their preceptors should know the location of every infidel camp labeled a homeopathic college. The host of good doctors who are hoping, working and praying for the triumph of homeopathy should know for a certainty who among the homeopaths are friends and who are enemies.

Every college officer and professor, every member of a public hospital medical staff, every medical society executive and bureau chairman, and every self-appointed politician, author and journal editor; all of the above whose influence and work is of a public character and subject to approval or criticism accordingly, must be required in the interest of truth to stand up and answer the main question raised in this article, "*Which Way Are You Facing?*"

MORE EDITORIAL SIDE LIGHTS.

Dr. W. A. Dewey, editor of the Medical Century, in a four column editorial in the May issue, has made such an "awkward straddle" that the temptation to use the "deadly parallel," just for the fun of it, cannot be resisted. The following quotations, one and all, were taken from said editorial which included "a resume of the diseases and the drugs employed in the treatment" in each of the fifteen cases taken from the records of the homeopathic wards of Cook County hospital, Chicago, the same having been originally published in THE CRITIQUE in December and February as part of the crusade series.

The Anti-pathic practice condemned and Homeopathy defended.

"No, siree, we do not stand for this treatment. It is not homeopathic; it is not even the best al-

Homeopaths condemned and anti-pathic doctors defended.

"Some of our homeopathic contemporaries of high esteem have been reproducing for several months, as occasion offered, speci-

lopathic, and any self-respecting eclectic would repudiate it. We can compare it with nothing we can think of in the medical line. It is not as good as the allopathy of Hahnemann's time, and we desire to enter our protest against such treatment, for it is not in any way connected with homeopathy. Fancy a student of medicine being initiated into clinical homeopathy with this mess of cases set before him. Would he not be nauseated and seek other pastures? No, gentlemen, let us have in our institutions, where we are working side by side with our allopathic confreres, something that is homeopathic, and the more ultra-homeopathic it is the greater the contrast. We would not be afraid to have a comparative test made. The results would prove that we had a solid bottom on which to stand."

* * *

"Quite naturally in this connection comes a discussion of the regular homeopathic medical society formed recently in Chicago. We say quite naturally because the secretary of the society and presumptively the active spirit in its organization and management is the author of the letters which have been quoted above."

* * *

"So long as we adhere to a belief in the truth of the law of the similars, just so long must we practice it. When we cease to practice it we tacitly acknowledge that our belief in it is no longer what it has been. The evidence of the Cook County Hospital records shows but little belief in the real principles of our law. It looks much as though there had been an altogether too great a tendency to seek false goods."

* * *

"We feel that the record of Cook County Hospital is not one representing homeopathy. It is necessary, absolutely so, that we disa-

mens of the prescribing done in Cook County Hospital, Chicago, on the homeopathic side. We will say at the onset that we do not approve of the manner in which these exhibits were presented, for to our mind the forcefulness of the intent was greatly diminished by the mention of the **names** of the prescribers, the attention being immediately called from the material presented to the **men**. We know that most, if not all, of them are good, loyal homeopathic physicians, who are able to make just as good prescriptions as the ones who criticise them. We shall mention no names. We respect those who made the prescriptions; we know they are good doctors, and our criticism is not directed to the personnel, but to the facts of the case.

* * *

"Then, too, it was unfortunate that, in publishing the records, so much stress was laid on the man. That shows a mind too easily biased and too prone to lose sight of the eternal fitness of things. That sort of a mind should be in the ranks serving as a private rather than trying to fill the shoes of a leader." (Not personal. Oh, no! Just a "loving cup.")

* * *

"Again, it is unfortunate that there might not have been found less drastic measures than the formation of a new society in order to bring about desired results. Men are susceptible to reason. No matter how obstinate he is, when a man is confronted with proof of his error, presented in the proper manner, he will acknowledge the proof. But you can't convert a man by calling him names. He does not like that sort of treatment."

* * *

"And, finally, we are optimistic enough to believe that the whole matter is a tempest in a teapot,

vow it, for unless we do, it will be pointed out by many that the homeopath practices one thing and preaches another; and again, that there is no marked difference between the practice of the old school and that of ours."

and that in after years, under the influence of mellowing age and loving cups and all that sort of thing, the present active participants in the affair will look back and smile at their inpetuosity and boyishness."

* * *

FROM THE READER'S VIEWPOINT.

Truth Defended.

Its Traducers Pardoncd.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gi'e us to see oursel's as others see us! It wad frae monie a blunder free us, and foolish notion."

Mixers' practice condemned.
False teaching roasted.
Sincere homeopaths criticised.
Wrongdoing excoriated.
The "facts" deplored.
Facing toward homeopathy.

"No, siree, we do not stand for this treatment."

Crusaders must not organize loyal societies, but their "leaders" should be rëlegated to "private ranks."

Mixers' "immunity bath."
The false teachers jollied.
Worst offenders complimented.
Wrongdoers whitewashed.
The "personnel" condoned.
Facing toward the enemy.
Yes, siree, we do stand up for the guilty offenders.

Let the mixer politicians organize everything "under the influence of mellowing age and loving cups."

We have tried to see only the funny side of the above acrobatic exhibition wherein a tallow dip was evidently mistaken for a much-needed vertebra. A careful reading of the above specimen of twins suggest that possibly two galleys "got mixed up" in the print shop. Our readers can furnish other additional comment readily suggested, but great caution should be exercised about "using names" or becoming "personal."

Progress, (Denver), in its March issue, gives a satisfactory explanation of a nasty piece of news which originated, as far as medical publications are concerned, with the Critique (Denver). It seems that through a misunderstanding between the management of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital and one of its creditors, a judgment against the association for current expenses was surreptitiously granted. Later, the account was adjusted and the party bringing the suit paid all costs and made a handsome donation to the hospital. The Critique used the first part of this episode as the basis of a statement to the effect that the Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital property were to be sold by the sheriff. Yellow journalism, to say the least.—Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter.

The Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter,
In butting in here where it "hadn't orter,"
Gives, to the few who read it, the "hunch"
That birds of a feather flock in a bunch.

A CASE OF PNEUMONIA COMPLICATED WITH ACUTE
MENINGITIS.

R. F. Rabe, M. D., Weehawken, N. J.

March 18, 1906, was called to see Alice R., age seven months. The mother stated that the infant had not seemed well for a week past and that she had been coughing for two or three days. Examination, with the infant naked, showed decided dullness of percussion over the left upper lobe of the lungs anteriorly and breathing bronchial in character. Had dry and evidently painful cough, as the infant would cry with each attack. There was well marked rigidity of the neck and with but slight pressure a decided tache cérébrale was easily produced by a stroke with the finger nail. The right foot was markedly flexed and the toes in a state of tonic contraction. The temperature per rectum was 103.4, pulse not counted. Vomiting was frequent and projectile in character. Diagnosis: Acute croupous pneumonia and meningitis. The skin was hot and dry; bowels had not moved; infant seemed best when undisturbed and in a cool place and when held firmly in the mother's arms; greedy thirst.

Byronia c. m., Skinner potency, in water, three doses at intervals of one hour was given.

This was at 8 o'clock at night.

March 19th, 9 a. m.; temperature 102.2, and infant comfortable.

Sae. lac. in water every three hours.

March 20th, 10 a. m., temperature 99, and infant decidedly better; cough less frequent and softer; neck no longer rigid and vomiting had ceased entirely.

Sae. lac.

March 21st. Continued improvement, infant drinking five to six ounces of milk eagerly.

Sae. lac.

March 22d. Infant continues to improve; will not stay covered; kicks off covers constantly; thirsty; urine seems to scald; vulva red and slightly inflamed.

Sulphur c. m., Skinner potency, in water, three doses only, at intervals of two hours.

This finished the case and the infant has been perfectly well since. The contraction of the foot and toes disappeared after the third day. The case is submitted for the sake of showing what the single homeopathic remedy, particularly in the high potency, can do in apparently serious cases. I say "apparently serious" because I admit that such cases may get well without any treatment at all. The percentage, however, is a small one. The pneumonia I believe to have preceded the meningeal inflammation in this case. Lastly, and this for the benefit of my diagnostic and pathological friends, to whom the label on a disease is of paramount importance and usually suggests the treatment, I respectfully submit that this case was treated on the totality of the symptoms solely, the little patient and not the subjugating disease being prescribed for. Homeopathy knows no other, if cures, not mere recoveries, are to be expected.

In looking over the program for the fortieth annual session of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, we notice, in the section devoted to pedology, that Dr. Walter Joel King of Golden, Colorado, is down for a paper on "Enuresis"; in the section of gynecology Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe will tell those present about the "Higher Potencies in the Treatment of the Diseases of Women." The program presents pictures of the officers of the association as well as chairmen of the different sections and is a very interesting document. We notice that homeopathics, with its customary modesty, comes in for less attention than any other subject.

Although no particular effort was made by the managers of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College to give even ordinary publicity to the fact that there were to be commencement exercises this year and that a class of five seniors was to be graduated, we notice that such an event did occur in this city the 10th of last month, and, furthermore, about the only announcement of the doin's was published in May issue of *The Critique*. According to the *Evening Post* of the 11th ult., "the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College initiated with great success a new method of bringing to an end the labors of the past year. Instead of having a hall filled with friends to witness the bestowal of degrees and to listen to lengthy treatises on subjects more or less well worn, they gave a banquet to the classes of the college and the friends of the institution, and, in place of words, gave all something to carry away that had a better flavor, though somewhat more likely to cause indigestion."

TWO CASES FROM PRACTICE.

By Minerva B. Cushman, M. D., Los Angeles, Calif.

CASE 1.—Mrs. W.; aet. 28; blonde; fleshy.

Husband called at office and gave the following history: Wife suffered three attacks of gall-stone colic within a year; these were always prolonged and agonizing; had never been relieved without repeated hypodermic injections and was invariably very sick in bed for many days following.

Another attack was coming on, had already suffered six hours; "pain increasing every hour as it always did." Being opposed to use of the "hypos" he asked if I used them? I replied in the negative and in answer to his query as to whether I could help his wife assured him that I could.

8 p. m.; found patient sitting up in bed, not daring to move in any direction because it *aggravated* the *burning pain* in right hypochondriac, extending to back:

Bed coverings must not touch her *side* which was very *sore* and *swollen*;

Face pale, *anxious expression*,

Before me was a picture of bryonia or, perhaps, chelidonium, but at that time I was not as familiar with chelidonium so gave bryonia on the "totality of symptoms" and its affinity for the hepatic region. A powder of bryonia, cc., was placed on tongue and placebo in water ordered every ten minutes—promised to return in an hour. Called in forty-five minutes, found patient lying down, very comfortable and still more grateful. Pain had ceased in a few minutes after *first dose of placebo*.

8 a. m.; patient slept fairly well, able to be about her room, ate light breakfast; no return of pain and *no nausea*, as after previous attacks; astonished at the results from tasteless powders.

CASE II.—February 10, 1906; Miss B.; aet. 30; blonde.

Called to patient who was "dying of heart trouble." Surely the heart was in trouble; pulse 120, small, sharp; no temperature.

Patient was in bed, emaciated, had had Eclectic treatment through several sieges within the year; had a tooth drawn three months previous to consulting me at which time cocaine was

administered; at this time she collapsed and was revived with great difficulty. This happened to be just before her menses and there had been no appearance of this function since. The Eclectic had prescribed "three kinds of medicine, twice a day" which she had taken faithfully, finally after two months of this dosing the doctor proposed to dilate the cervix in order to hasten the catamenial flow, but this operation failed to produce any results except to cause violent palpitation and extreme nervousness.

SYMPTOMS.—Fears some one will come in; starts if she hears the gate click; then heart flutters, has a "lump in the throat;" cannot breathe; lies bolstered up as she fears her heart will stop if she lies flat; talks excitedly.

Sleep.—Has not slept before midnight; heart flutters "then she seems to sink away."

Tongue.—Dark covered with heavy white coat; peels off in patches, then furs again; has been so since last summer's sickness, eight months ago.

Stomach.—Lately can retain but little food. vomits food and bile; desires cold drinks, but throws it up; belching of gas *after eating*.

Heart symptoms aggravated *after eating*; sore on pressure; soreness over liver.

Bowels.—No movement, without cathartic, for several months; no *desire* to stool.

Extremities cold and clammy—sweats on back.

Several remedies were suggested to my mind, but on account of the vast amount of "stuff" she had been consuming, I decided to give a powder of nux vomica, 1m., and left one of placebo to be given next day. "Is that all?" she said, "O, what a relief!" Ordered enema of hot water.

February 11th, had slight paroxysm of heart before midnight; feels generally better, however. Pulse 115. $\mathcal{R}$., placebo.

February 12th, improving; no "heart trouble;" less nervous; retains food; pulse 110. $\mathcal{R}$., placebo.

February 13th, looks bright and cheerful; relishes her food; tongue less dark and clearing off; pulse 110. $\mathcal{R}$., placebo.

February 18th, still improving; does not care if people do

come in; pulse 96. $\mathcal{R}$., placebo.

February 25th, feels decidedly stronger; no more palpitation; sleeps well and feels refreshed after sleep; pulse 85. $\mathcal{R}$., placebo.

March 2d, sitting up and enjoying calls from friends; no nervousness in consequence; soreness in gastric and hepatic region gone; bowels still inactive, uses enema every other day; some evidence of approaching menstrual period. $\mathcal{R}$., pulsatilla 1m., one powder.

March 13th, gaining flesh; tongue clean; walks and rides a little; no menses, bowels move without enema. $\mathcal{R}$., placebo.

April 5th, doing well; monthly flow established; feels so well and happy, profoundly grateful and promises to return never again to drugs.

The Rock Island System seems especially favored regarding its ability to choose representatives for the different departments having headquarters in this city, inasmuch as when occasion demands it invariably comes up smiling with something in the line of a local representative which is hard to beat. Speculation was unusually active for some while during the fore part of last month, when it was rumored that Mr. N. L. Drew, the rustler, had resigned his position as general agent for the passenger department of this popular route and many predictions were made as to his successor; it was only after the appointment of Mr. G. W. Martin that the many wise ones could see where their surmises had been much to the bad and that it was but a natural result of the policy adopted by the Rock Island in every city where both Rock Island and "Frisco" offices were maintained, to combine the one interest under a single management. Mr. Martin has represented the "Frisco" interests in this city for a number of years and is one of the most popular of the many popular men having headquarters in Denver in his line of business, where a man has to hustle if he "makes good." His long experience and large list of patrons and friends will add very materially to the business of the Rock Island, and while his promotion does away with the "Frisco" office in this city, there is no doubt but the patrons of the latter line will find all of the old familiar faces at the new stand, corner of Stout and Seventeenth streets. Mr. H. M. Brown still retains his position of city passenger agent of the Rock Island, so that patrons of this line will not miss his smiling countenance while transacting business at the old quarters. Mr. Martin will represent both freight and passenger departments of the Rock Island and The Critique wishes him abundant success.

THE HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY.*

By Louis Pinkerton Crutcher, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

The only excuse I offer for writing upon a subject made hoary by use and abuse, is an innate desire to battle for the right as I see the right. It is my purpose in this effort to deal with the abuse of the homeopathic remedy—since you and I are perhaps more familiar with this aspect of the subject.

The homeopathic remedy, like our delicately painted queensware, is not, I take it, for every day service, but for special occasions, for “grand stand performances,” as it were.

It is, if you please, to be used when the critical world looks on and the physician who becomes flippant in his familiarity with it inadvertantly joins the ranks of the sacreligious. If in this I speak the truth, then my crime and yours is one of commission rather than omission, and it is fitting that we grant to each other the full measure of pardon born of a sense of personal guilt.

Doubtless you and I have at times been tempted to use the remedy whose symptoms were homeopathic to the case, but remembering as we always do, that we should not neglect to pay due homage to the marvelous discoveries that come to us with the Sunday newspapers, we are altogether justified in our refusal to abuse by use that which is referred to in whispers in our colleges and societies, i. e., the sacred, similar remedy. You and I are familiar with the names of those in the profession who dare to work this principle overtime, using it almost always in the treatment of the sick, and are we not right when we show our earnest resentment in pronouncing them “high potency cranks,” “Hahnemannians,” etc.? How dare a homeopathic physician take it upon himself to file away by constant use the beautiful angles of our cherished theory? How dare him to waste precious time at the bedside in order that he may monopolize the beneficent influence that you and I reserve for our sweet day dreams and occasional cases.

It is against this abuse of our cherished phantasm that you and I protest. Who of you have not heard the saintly, conscientious homeopath read to us in convention assembled, how that

*Read before the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, April 24, 1906.

in his busy workaday life he has found it necessary after using "three or four homeopathic remedies" in a given case, to resort to electricity or something else, as described in the Chicago American, and he gives it us in an essay entitled "The relationship between the ultra violet ray and the angles of reflection from the Aurora Borealis and their effect upon a fibroid tumor located immediately southeast of the left ovary." "Three or four homeopathic remedies" indeed—and yet you and I find it so very difficult to locate semi-occasionally the single remedy, made single by the Law of Similars.

To be sure, he is a "homeopath," therefore, every remedy found in his hand-bag or manufactured by his combination tablet pharmacy, must of necessity be a *homeopathic* remedy, and any three or four of them given together or in alternation must be likewise, *homeopathic*.

The homeopathicity of a remedy rests with the dreamy-eyed philosopher whose prescription is based upon his notion of "what is best for the patient" rather than what is indicated by the symptoms of the patient, and yet so long as he does not wear out our scheme in favor of his "notion" we must not protest too vehemently. Altogether too much is said in our colleges, our journals and our societies about the homeopathic remedy—and too little about the really meritorious medicaments—and we—you and I—herewith enter our protest.

Think, will you, of a college of the homeopathic brand teaching anything of the homeopathic remedy outside the lonesome chair of materia medica—ridiculous! And yet I once knew a teacher who did it. Did you know him? If so, it wasn't for long—as a teacher.

His impudence was rewarded with dismissal and you and I can not refrain from applause. You and I are glad he was "churched," because he should have known, if he knew enough to teach, that the homeopathic remedy is too sacred to be dragged into the uncouth practical world of clinical medicine, or theory and practice, or if you please gynecology. While it is true that we have flirted with allopathy—and that allopathy has seduced us—and that all of the shame of it is ours—yet we must not mention our sacred shibboleth outside the sanctum and seldom in it.

With the "wholesale" abuse of our *dainty* theorem has come its weakening and do you wonder that now in it's wornout, frazzled state it finds need of "adjuvants," "temporary alleviants" and other bracers.

The way out is to give the homeopathic remedy a season of rest.

Let the American Institute, the Missouri Institute and the professionally and editorially astute, utter their solemn pronouncements against this flagrant abuse of the homeopathic remedy (which abuse is its use) and after the thing has experienced a period of rest from our excessive devotion, mayhap it will again possess the strength to bear us up in the hours of extremity.

Our colleges are to be commended for their wonderful foresight, for evidently they have long since realized that the less said about the homeopathic remedy the better, and the student who graduates with any familiarity with this theme, must get it for himself, and that is right.

It were deplorable enough that the careless practitioner must be guilty of this abuse, but when a crude, undeveloped student climbs into the saddle our tired pony is in danger of being ridden to death.

Be careful to teach them other things—bacteriology, electrotherapy, gynecology (the modern kind), obstetrics (any old kind), there being no suggestion of the homeopathic remedy in any of them—as you know—and then be sure to engage some pale-faced "theorist" to teach them the vagaries of the homeopathic remedy, being sure that said "theorist" will stand for ridicule whenever he or his teachings are mentioned by the student.

This will give the student to understand that he has no right to trespass, even for a little while, upon the sacred ground made sacred by the "standing room only" sign.

A writer in the homeopathic school has said that "when the homeopathic remedy fails to cure—it isn't the homeopathic remedy," but this is not at all true, because you and I, we homeopaths, have given remedies that did not cure, and we were taught at college, were we not, that any remedy we gave was homeopathic, through the fact that we gave it, and that if it failed to

act there was a loose screw somewhere in the old Dutchman's dream.

Another danger of our exquisite faithfulness to the principle we profess, is that it makes us less palatable to our friends who would swallow us up, and hence another reason for protest. That we should not do anything that would conduce to our perpetuation is evident to you and to me, and me must needs cry out against the tantalizing wear and tear on this our homeopathic remedy idea.

Let our practice and our essays be more in line with the newer theapeutics and then the circulars from the pharmaceutical houses, that come to my waste basket, and to yours, will present our names and our notions in bold black type, and meantime we will not be suspected of abusing our beloved principles.

It were well to do this also because a well rested homeopathic remedy is sure to act more energetically when we must eventually fall back upon it.

You and I should resolve here and now never to carry with us more than ten "homeopathic" remedies, thereby giving to the other hundred or more an opportunity to catch a full breath before being called upon for curative service.

Homeopathy has grown altogether too rapidly in recent years and the call must go out for volunteers to check its mad rush for supremacy lest it outgrow its usefulness—and you and I must contribute our best energies to this end.

Remember, then, that henceforth the homeopathic remedy must be safeguarded and let us see to it that those who are guilty of the abuses here outlined shall be made to realize the danger of their pernicious loyalty.

A Buffalo physician by the name of Blomer declares that each year there is a marked increase in the number of persons who become insane along about the time the strawberry season is well under way. We hope none of our truck gardeners will plow under their strawberry vines on this account; living in Buffalo and being able to get some fool paper to publish your "discoveries" appears to have a bad effect upon some people.

DISEASE FROM A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE STANDPOINT.

To The Critique:

The writer under the signature of "Anon" in your last issue, who discussed "What Causes Disease?" made some references to Christian Science that are misleading. In attempting to account for disease this writer thinks disease has a material cause, "lack of good air, water, food and proper exercise." Looking at the subject from a purely material basis he naturally concludes that the cure must be material, hence he classifies Christian Science with human thought and labels it hypnotism. His conception of man as dynamic force, the unseen immaterial agency called vital force is not the spiritual man which Christian Science emphasizes, but the mortal concept of man.

The distinction between this writer's conception of disease, its cause and cure, and what constitutes man, and what Christian Science teaches, is very great. Christian Science is the science of Christianity. In it God is the one Supreme Mind and nothing exists except this infinite spirit and its manifestations which are the likeness of this spirit. Since God creates nothing unlike Himself there is no place in His universe for the mortal, the material, the human.

True, material things seem real to our present sense, but as thought grasps the meaning of the allness of God, their appearance as reality becomes less and less marked. To the Christian Scientist the distinction between true and false things, between reality and illusion becomes more and more marked as he progresses. Christian Science classifies disease as unreal. It declares that in God's kingdom disease—lack of harmony—can not exist. Disease can not be created by a good God. That would be a manifest absurdity. What then causes disease? Disease has a mental origin, not material, as our friend would assert. In its ultimate analysis it is a lack of the knowledge of God. When man understands even to a limited degree the nature of God and His universe, sin, sickness, death, all of them mortal concepts, flee away, as darkness before the light, as discord before harmony.

Disease is mortal belief. It is a belief of life in matter, a be-

lief that life has a beginning and an end, whereas Christian Science teaches that man is spiritual, the image and likeness of God, that he has always existed and always will exist without death or decay. Christian Science further makes clear with the Bible that through material knowledge man can not see the true universe. It can only be gained, as Jesus taught, by humbly striving to know spiritual things as a little child and be willing to give up our great possessions, viz., our false beliefs of the reality of a material man and a material universe.

Viewed in this light it perhaps will be made clearer how Christian Science heals. A Christian Scientist in praying for the sick prays not in order that God would change, for God is unchanging, but that the patient's thought may be lifted to know the reality of divine love which is the real substance of the universe. The vital force, the dynamic force of our friend "Anon," has nothing to do with it. In fact to conceive of man as having inherent force of himself would defeat his healing in Christian Science, because that would deny the omnipotence of God.

Hypnotism is a belief that there is "an attraction between celestial bodies, the earth and animated things," to use Mesmer's phrase. This belief in its more general form, called animal magnetism, is sometimes confused with Christian Science, but in fact they are as widely separated as the East from the West.

Hypnotism does not lift a patient's thought. It does not improve his morals, or give him exalted views of God and man, and when persisted in leads to moral and physical death. It does not in reality heal the sick, and the patient, although perhaps apparently better, has merely changed one error for a stronger one, so that the last end of that man is worse than the first. A person can not lift himself over the fence by his bootstraps, neither can one mortal by suggestion of mortal thoughts no better than the patient's, lift him to health and holiness. Man's true healing comes from God, and man cannot equal the works of God. Jesus who knew more of the true nature of the universe than any man that ever lived, declared that He could of Himself do nothing, and "that all things were delivered unto Him of His Father."

Christian Scientists follow the Christ method. They know

that man's thoughts are a rope of sand and their power of control a deception. Before the vision of a universe of spirit the petty thoughts of men shrink away, and when man looks to God for his healing, his strength and inspiration, he sees the weakness and folly of hypnotism and kindred systems and discards them.

Because of the omnipotence of Spirit Christian Scientists use no other means of healing. God is all-sufficient. He needs no aid of drugs, no assistance of hypnotism or auto-suggestion. To attempt to heal by prayer and use drugs or will power at the same time would bring defeat. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" means more than mere prohibition of worshiping idols of wood or stone.

Pueblo, Colo., May 19, 1906.

EZRA W. PALMER.

The approach of the national holiday, July 4th, suggests to the surgeon the necessity of preparing to handle cases of cannon-cracker wounds and other injuries caused by the explosion of fireworks. Many of these, in the nature of things, will be infected with the bacillus of tetanus or its spores, and will require the most scientific treatment to save life. It is necessary only to review the files of this and other leading medical journals to gather a fair estimate of the enormous sacrifice of life that this country makes every year in the celebration of Independence Day, and it behooves every medical practitioner to be prepared to receive and treat each case that presents itself with the best means at his command.

Without repeating the statistical facts that have been cited again and again in support of the prophylactic use of Antitetanic Serum, it is only necessary to say that these facts conclusively prove the value of the serum as a preventive of tetanus. It is injected in a single dose of 10 Cc. immediately after receipt of the injury, and should be repeated ten days later. The wound is to be thoroughly cleansed, avoiding the use of strong solutions or agents that coagulate the albumins, and packed with gauze well charged with Antitetanic Dusting Powder. Antitetanic Dusting Powder is Antitetanic Serum dried and powdered and mixed with a suitable quantity of Chloretone. It is recommended by reliable and experienced medical practitioners as a dressing for the wound in all cases in which tetanic infection is suspected. It is practically odorless, and keeps well.

Antitetanic Serum and Antitetanic Dusting Powder are supplied by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., and may be obtained through all druggists.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.

230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.

16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED FOR DENVER HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE FACULTY.—At a recent meeting of the faculty Denver Homeopathic Medical College the following faculty officers were chosen: Dean, J. B. Kinley, M. D.; registrar, Walter S. Dake, M. D.; treasurer, Grant S. Peck, M. D.

M.

THE "MEISSEN" IN CALIFORNIA.—The "Meissen" an organization of the women in the families of members of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society and it's president, Eleanor F. Martin, have issued a personal letter to editors of homeopathic medical journals throughout the country asking that they make an immediate appeal to the public for contributions in aid of the suffering members of our school and their families, caused by the recent deplorable calamity in San Francisco. This is a most worthy and necessary cause and The Critique trusts will not want in generous responses by the profession of Colorado and the country at large.

M.

WIDE OPEN, BUT WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

"The new law requiring all who practice medicine to have a license received its first jolt yesterday when a jury returned a verdict

of 'not guilty' in the case of Philip Schuch, Jr. The case has features that make it of the greatest interest, not only to physicians, but also to those persons engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines in Colorado

"Schuch was arrested on complaint of Christopher Moran, whom he treated for what was supposed to be a cancer, and the constitutionality of the law was attacked in the trial. It was shown that, while Schuch advised Moran what to do and gave him the patent medicines that he manufactures, he made no charge for this advice and treatment, but simply sold Moran the medicines for the regular advertised price. As the law operates only against those who charge a fee for prescriptions, Schuch won the case."—Denver Evening Post, May 11, '06.

The foregoing article, if true, reveals a most deplorable state of affairs insofar as either our boasted state medical practice law is concerned or the interpretation placed thereon by the intelligent individuals chosen to act as jurors in the law courts of this great commonwealth. If the decision above referred to is to stand as a precedent for all cases involving the license feature of the practice of medicine in Colorado, all I have to say is that no matter how gigantic the fraud or how unethical the practice, this state is wide open for the accommodation of quacks of every kind and would, further, like to inquire: "what are you going to do about it?"

M.

SOME GOOD HOMEOPATHIC TEACHING GUARANTEED IN CHICAGO HAHNEMANN.—The authorities of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, have made an announcement to the students which indicates that there is to be a decided revival of homeopathic teaching at this institution inasmuch as Dr. James Tyler Kent has promised to lecture in the amphitheater *twice a week* to all four classes. Just which of the six days will be devoted to these talks are not given, but *materia medica* and *homeopathic philosophy* are the themes which will occupy Doctor Kent's time on these occasions, and those at all familiar with this gentleman's genius in the direction of either subject may readily measure the far-reaching benefits which it is possible for the students of "old Hahnemann" to derive during the four years which it takes to cover the entire course, and if there is any inclination thereafter on their part to follow after false gods or goddesses, one thing is sure it will

not be on account of lack of a firm foundation in the faith secured right from the fountain-head.

Doctor Kent will give one-third of the *materia medica* the first year; the second third the second year and the last third the third year, thus insuring a continuous three years course which it will be extremely difficult for any other college in the country to duplicate.

The Critique takes great pleasure in placing this bit of information before the public inasmuch as it insures pupils attending this college in the future, who may be desirous of securing a *thorough homeopathic training*, an opportunity of doing so and in such a manner as will obviate the necessity, that is to a very great extent, of homeopathic institutions, (this one in particular), issuing any special statements concerning the cause of a failure to keep their patronage up to the normal standard.

Let every one whoop for Hahnemann of Chicago, and the brand of homeopathic teaching bound to be found therein, so long as Doctor James Tyler Kent remains at the head of this department.

M.

NEITHER FOR NOR AGAINST—Any one who has witnessed the play of "Buster Brown" or who has watched the comic supplements which have pictured the doings of this young incorrigible and his pet pup partner, "Tige," will recall when the latter was forcibly substituted to participate in the questionable pleasure of kissing grandma that he backed up most of the way on his short journey to the objectionable osculatory ordeal.

I will admit a lack of magnetism in the person of the afore-said "grandma," such, at least as would be likely to create a desire on the part of a healthy young hoodlum to meet her ruby lips in even a respectful salute, yet "Buster's" filial devotion should have been sufficiently sturdy to have overcome any prejudice, no matter how pronounced, which her personal peculiarities might have inspired, so that what was evidently understood as being a punishment on the part of the pup, should have been, to all appearances at least, a most delightful duty to the boy.

I have read editor Dewey's article "A Teapot Tempest" which appeared in *Medical Century* for May, and the more I think of it the more his attitude towards homeopathy appears to

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote)

A HYGROSCOPIC, ANTISEPTIC CATAPLASM, indicated in all superficial and deep-seated inflammatory and congestive conditions, composed of the finest Anhydrous and Levigated Argillaceous Mineral, Chemically Pure Glycerine, Compounds of Iodine, representing a small percentage of Elementary Iodine, minute quantities of Boric and Salicylic Acids and the Oils of Peppermint, Gaultheria and Eucalyptus.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. Co.

CHICAGO
DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK

LONDON
SYDNEY
MONTREAL

Glycozone

($C_3H_8O_4 + C_3H_8O_3$)

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

Indorsed and Successfully used by leading Physicians in the treatment of

**DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, GASTRIC ULCER and
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES of the STOMACH and INTESTINES.**



In order to prove the efficiency of GLYCOZONE, I will send a **\$1.00 bottle free** to Physicians accompanying their request with 25c. to pay forwarding charges.

A copy of the 18th edition of my book of 340 pages, on the "Rational Treatment of Diseases Characterized by the Presence of Pathogenic Germs," containing reprints of 210 unsolicited clinical reports, by leading contributors to Medical Literature, will be mailed free of charge to Physicians mentioning this Journal.

Prepared only by

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57-59 Prince Street, NEW YORK.

... FOR ...

FREE INFORMATION

concerning your

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

WRITE

**LIFE UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
COMPANY,**

512-519 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

resemble Buster Brown's fealty to his female relative and the circuitous route covered in saying what he has to say regarding the crusade is so quite like the tortuous trip of poor "Tige" on his way to the fountain of bliss(?) that I find it extremely difficult to determine, most of the time, whether the usually direct Dewey is going ahead or backing up.

One thing is certain, however, our esteemed contemporary's foresight in forgetting the names of those "found to be in error according to the 'exhibit'" in no manner strengthens his statement that he knows "most, if not all of them, are good, loyal homeopathic physicians, who are able to make just as good prescriptions as the ones who criticise them." In one breath he declares the one responsible for the work are good doctors and in the one following it, or nearly so, replying to the question whether this is homeopathy as it is practiced in the year of our Lord 1906, says: "*No, siree; we do not stand for this treatment. It is not homeopathic, it is not even the best allopathic; and any self-respecting eclectic would repudiate it.*" (Italics ours.) Herein is harmony and logic combined in a manner likely to make these "good doctors" appear to be performing a heretofore unheard-of undertaking, namely, the going in opposite directions at one and the same time, but it does not augur well for his contention that all this crusade controversy will be made to appear like a poor joke badly told when the A. I. H. politicians and jolliers get busy with loving cups and other soothing influences, nor will retrospect reveal anything youthful in the crusade impetuosity compared with his own precipitate action in defending something which he acknowledges to be a poor quality of questionable practice. He should have been more cautious in this statement, as it was an awful hard hit at the "good, loyal homeopathic physicians" who are such capable prescribers.

I have a very high personal, professional and editorial regard for Dr. Dewey, and this same would have been strengthened very much had he written just what Dewey actually thought about the matter instead of trying to tickle the tender spots of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the loving cup coterie which predominates that combination to the exclusion of harmony and homeopathy.

M.

PUNGENT POINTS AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

A NOTEWORTHY NEWS ITEM.

Our underground service calls up at the last moment and informs us relating to the very latest intentions of the "machine." It is the intention of this octopus to make THE CLINIQUE, of Chicago, the official organ of the A. I. H. and of all state societies.

Query: If so, where will some of our contemporaries "get off at?"

Dr. Sherman T. Brown has moved to rooms 429-30 Commonwealth building.

Drs. Smythe and Anderson visited the ranch the 4th and 5th of last month.

Dr. G. E. E. Sparhawk, aged seventy-seven, died at his home in Burlington, Vermont, March 22, 1906.

Four hundred and thirteen thousand people die of pulmonary consumption in the United States every year.

Twenty-five new doctors were given commissions by the Denver and Gross College of Medicine May 18th, 1906.

Scooper is the name of the president of a medical institute in Chicago. That is enough to put anyone on the "hummer."

The Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College graduated a class of thirty-five the 18th of last month. No evidence of decay in that school, eh?

Regret non-appearance of Alumni Association circular, New York Homeopathic Medical College. Received too late for publication last month. Come again.

Dr. Charles S. Mack, La Porte, Indiana, in a monograph, inquires: "Are we to have a united profession?" Really, doctor, we cannot tell you.

A glance at this month's bunch of crusade matter will merely cause one to confine himself closely to the entire article before quitting the "glance."

According to a letter from E. S. Chapman to the Medical Advance, the building of the Hahnemann College of the Pacific Coast escaped both fire and earthquake at San Francisco and is intact. Good!

The editor of Critic and Guide calls the Regular Medical Visitor

a fake, its editor a fake "professor" and the place of its publication (St. Louis) a city of fakes. Rather broad statement, that.

In Indiana, so it is claimed, the state board of medical examiners have the "mitt" out; for \$100 cash in hand they furnish applicants with all the questions of a coming examination. How sweet of them!

Dr. Swan, the sweet singer from Brighton, is more melodious than ever; no wonder, as he is the daddy of a fine daughter who arrived the latter part of April. May she live long to be a comfort and joy to her proud parents.

The Rocky Mountain News has Dr. H. F. Biggar and John D. Rockefeller pictured in the issue of May 3rd. Dr. Biggar need not fear being brought before the American Institute for "advertising" or other unethical practices on this account, however.

Dr. Guy Stewart Vinyard and family, of Woodland Park, Colorado, started for Los Angeles, California, the latter part of April, whither they will visit a month or so, and The Critique hopes they may not be "shocked" during their stay.

In order to supply the demand for the last issue of this journal the forms had to be replaced upon the presses after the regular edition had been printed. This, with other unexpected drawbacks, was accountable for our delay last month. Sorry.

The Detroit Homeopathic Medical College held commencement exercises in the Detroit opera house Tuesday afternoon, May 8, 1906. We have no doubt but what the same were liberally patronized and that the class was a large and brilliant one.

The program of the Nebraska State Homeopathic Medical Society announced: "It is rumored that Dr. Woodward will deliver a presidential address written entirely by himself with one hand." Bets even that it was a good one!

Dr. Freeman operated Dr. C. E. Tennant at St. Joseph's Hospital in this city the 3rd of last month, for appendicitis. At this writing, May 9th, we are pleased to hear, the doctor is doing nicely with every prospect of complete and rapid recovery.

We had the pleasure of a few moments' chat with Dr. Walter Joel King of Golden, one of the rainy days the fore part of last month. The doctor looked prosperous and clinched the matter Missouri fashion by paying for The Critique. King is all right in any man's country.

Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky,

Maryland, Georgia and South Carolina, will issue licenses to practice medicine upon presentation of diploma issued by a reputable medical college, provided certificate was issued prior to January 1, 1899.

Dr. Wade Anthony Jones, a graduate of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College and one of the most prominent of the colored physicians of this city, was a candidate for school director at the election held in Denver the 7th of last month. Dr. P. V. Carlin was his successful opponent.

Dr. Abbie G. Hinckley is one of the most recent additions to the homeopathic ranks of this city. She is a graduate of the Women's College of New York City and will confine her practice to diseases of the stomach. She has taken offices in the Temple Court building with Dr. Ella Griffith.

According to the Associated Press dispatches, the homeopaths of Illinois propose establishing a tent colony at Ottawa for the treatment of tuberculosis, for which an appropriation of \$50,000 has been made. It is planned to give each patient special attention and to follow the most improved German methods. Why not follow homeopathy?

SYRUP TRIFOLIUM COMPOUND WITH CASCARA.

An Effective Combination of an Alterative With a Laxative.

The superiority of Syrup Trifolium Compound with Cascara must be apparent when its composition is noted. Each fluid ounce contains the active constituents of Red Clover Blossoms 32 grains; Lappa 16 grains; Berberis Aquifolium 16 grains; Xanthoxylum 4 grains; Stillingia 16 grains; Phytolacca Root 16 grains; Cascara Amarga 16 grains; Potassium Iodide 8 grains, and Cascara Sagrada 40 grains.

The dose is from one to two teaspoonfuls, three times a day.

While it is particularly indicated in the treatment of secondary syphilis, with or without mercury, Syrup Trifolium Compound with Cascara commends itself as a general alterative. In skin diseases it evidently stimulates the action of the emunctories, adjusts the balance of waste and repair, and produces marked improvement. Many eruptive diseases are aggravated by constipation induced by sedentary habits, and in such cases Syrup Trifolium Compound with Cascara, P. D. & Co., may be regarded almost as a specific. While regulating the bowels and restoring natural peristalsis, it continues to exercise its alterative effect, which is enhanced by the elimination of waste products. In psoriasis and eczema it may be found effective when other measures produce indifferent results.

In strumous cases its favorable effect may be supplemented by combinations of iodide of arsenic, bichloride of mercury, sulphide of calcium, or iron. As it is easily borne by the stomach and pleasant to the taste, it may be taken by children for a long time without giving rise to derangement of the stomach or producing nausea.

It also proves useful as a vehicle for calcium iodide in the acne of adolescents; iodide of mercury in specific ulceration of the fauces, and for the administration of large doses of iodide of potassium in tertiary syphilis. In anæmia, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, etc., the most favorable results are produced by alternating it with some iron preparation.

A TONIC DURING CONVALESCENCE FROM ACUTE LUNG AND BRONCHIAL DISEASES.

The large number of cases of pneumonia, bronchitis and other acute diseases of the air passages prevalent during the winter and early spring that will confront physicians, put them on the quivive for agents of a remedial nature that will assist them in their winter's work. Opinion as to the proper treatment of a pneumonia differs widely, one man adhering to a certain mode of procedure and another employing another method of treatment. Owing to the very nature of the disease, there could scarcely be any uniformity of treatment. The point at issue is to keep the inflammation under subjection as well as possible, guiding the patient with the same cool and steady hand a mariner uses in steering his craft through a treacherous channel.

But even with defervescence of the disease established, the trouble is not yet over; there are still some rocks and shoals, and possibly not charted. It is at this time when the need for a tonic constructive is clearly shown. The patient should now be put upon Hagee's cordial of cod liver oil. This is one of the best known of the cod liver oil preparations, and its palatability adds very much to its efficacy as a remedy. Hagee's cordial will prove acceptable to stomachs that are intolerant of ordinary cod liver oil. Its therapeutic value is much enhanced by the addition of the hypophosphites of calcium and sodium.—*The Medical Mirror.*

HYDROZONE AND GLYCOZONE.

In the *Lancet* (Nov. 19, 1904), we note the report of an important lecture on abdominal surgery, by Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin, of New York, in which marked notice is taken of two preparations employed by him for treating the wounds, viz., hydrozone and glycozone.

We have since become convinced, from our own investigations, that these two agents are not only remarkable allies of the surgeon, but products which can be made of the highest possible value in domestic medicine. Though the uses of both are very wide, we will confine our remarks here mainly to hydrozone. This is an exceptionally strong solution of hydrogen peroxide (30 vols.), free from barium salts and superfluous acids. This latter feature is very important; for, it is the presence of these salts, combined with excessive acidity and limited strength, that has diminished the value of the peroxides hitherto commercially produced.

The powerful oxidizing effect of peroxide of hydrogen upon organic substance is recognized by medical authorities throughout the world; but, to test for ourselves the claims of hydrozone as an antiseptic, we made a series of germicidal experiments.

The organism, known as *bacillus coli communis*, was employed as being one of widespread occurrence, and one which is always present in sewage. A vigorous culture of this was grown in broth, and equal volumes of it were exposed to the action of (1) phenol solution (1 in 80); (2) undiluted hydrozone; (3) equal volumes of hydrozone and water; (4) one part hydrozone mixed with three of water. The action was allowed to continue for two minutes, when a sub-culture was made from each mixture. At the expiration of five minutes, another sub-culture was made; and a third was made at the expiration of ten

minutes. These sub-cultures were then incubated at 20° C. (68° F.), and were examined at the end of forty-eight hours. Those cases in which the organism showed signs of growth are marked by an * in the following table; those in which no growth was observed are indicated by a †.

No. of Solution.	After 2 Mins.	After 5 Mins.	After 10 Mins.
(1)	*	*	†
	(very slight growth)		
(2)	†	†	†
(3)	†	†	†
(4)	*	*	†
	(very slight growth)		

It is obvious from the foregoing table that hydrozone is a great deal more powerful in its action on the organism employed than is 1 in 80 carbolic: It was also shown that glycozone (undiluted) is about equal to 1 in 80 carbolic.

These experiments fully confirm the claims made for hydrozone and, also, indicate one of the causes that render it so effective a cure for a wide range of maladies. It is not only an antiseptic, but it is an entirely innocuous one; for, while it is capable of destroying pathogenic germs, it is quite harmless to healthy tissue. This, of course, cannot be said of carbolic.

The healing action of hydrozone is obvious to the unaided eye, for when it is applied to a diseased surface it may be seen stimulating healthy granulations and gradually building up the tissues. We have seen its effect on a large number of lesions which cannot be enumerated here. It acts as ozone does; and, like nascent oxygen itself, when applied to a wound it increases the circulation and acts as a stimulant. Immediately the liquid is applied to an open wound an effervescence commences and the wounded tissue can actually be seen uniting by a process of granulation, the healthy tissue proliferation being extremely rapid. The cessation of the effervescence indicates the destroyal of the pus.

This, however, is only one of its uses, for the internal administration of hydrozone has long been recommended. In infectious diseases and in diphtheria there can be few things to equal it, owing to the property it possesses, as shown by our experiments, of destroying low organisms. The range of diseases for which it is recommended is wide. It covers diseases of the nose, throat and chest; diseases of the genito-urinary organs; inflammatory and contagious diseases of the alimentary canal; skin diseases; diseases of the ear and the eye; and many dental conditions.

Glycozone may be regarded as an adjunct to hydrozone. Its effect is slower; but, as a dressing, after hydrozone has been applied, it acts most efficiently, continuing the work commenced by hydrozone. Sometimes hydrozone, taken internally, causes slight nausea, then it is well to commence with the milder glycozone.

We have watched the effect of these remedies, particularly in open sores, diseases of the nose and throat, and ulceration of the stomach; and, from the remarkable results we have seen achieved, we are satisfied that the general claims advanced—vouched for as they are, by the widest medical authority—are not by any means excessive. To Professor Marchand we award the Science Siftings' Certificate of Merit.—Abstract of Editorial from Science Siftings, London, England, April 8, 1905.

The Critique

VOL. XIII.

DENVER, COLO., July 1, 1906.

No. 7

Entered at Denver postoffice as second-class matter.

SULPHURIC ACID.

By James Tyler Kent, Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

The sensation of quivering all over the body and in the limbs without visible trembling is a very strong symptom of sulphuric acid, and especially if it is associated with weakness that has been of long standing. The exhaustion, excitability and hurried feeling are constant factors. The hemorrhagic disposition with many complaints. Black fluid blood from all the orifices of the body. Small red spots enlarging rapidly to resemble purpura hemorrhagica. Blue-black spots on the skin from slight injury. Blood-red spots on the skin like those on a brook trout sometimes after injuries. Chafing easily followed by ulceration. Boils and bedsores. It has many of the complaints found in old people. The morning aggravation of symptoms is also a strong feature. Sensitive to cold and emaciation. The pains are bruised, burning, tearing, stitching, shooting and jerking. The pain comes on slowly and departs suddenly. The discharges are dark, thin blood or blood-streaked; or thin, yellow and bloody. The discharges are excoriating. General sweat after eating. The symptoms predominate on the right side. It is often indicated in sour smelling babies like *Hepar*, and it is as sensitive to touch and nearly as sensitive to cold. When it has cured the sensitiveness to cold the patient often becomes worse and requires *pulsatilla*, which is the complement and antidote.

Prostration of mind and body, with extreme sadness, weeps continuously. Nothing can be done to please him. Fretful and

irritable over the slightest cause. He can not eat and work fast enough. No one does anything to please him; in such a hurry if doing anything or going anywhere. All things must be done at once. Unwilling to answer. Irresolution.

Vertigo in close room. Better walking in the open air. Better lying. Sometimes compelling him to keep his bed.

Tension in the forehead with coryza.

The brain seems loose and seems to fall to side lain on, better sitting perfectly still, worse walking. The blood flows strongly to the head and the feet become cold. Electric shocks in forehead and temples in forenoon and again in evening. Sensation as though a plug were being driven into the skull by strong blows. The pains in the head come on slowly and cease suddenly. Violent headaches in debilitated people. Extreme soreness in the periosteum such as is found in syphilis. The hair falls out or turns gray. Ulceration of the scalp. Extremely sensitive eruptions. Lachrymation when reading. Chronic inflammation of the eye with enlarged veins and ulceration. Sensation of foreign body in right outer canthus. Soreness in the eyes with coryza.

Severe ear pains that increase gradually and cease suddenly. Gradual loss of hearing. Bloody discharge from ear. Buzzing in the ear.

Slowly oozing, dark, thin blood from the nose in the evening. It cures acrid, bloody discharge from nose in feeble patients when the generals are covered by it. The coryza is dry or fluid with loss of smell and taste.

The face of a sulphuric acid patient is a most sickly one. Pale, sickly and sometimes jaundiced. The expression of long suffering is marked. The deep lines of pain, depletion and emaciation. Tension of the face or a sensation as though white of egg had dried on it. Violent neuralgia pains of the face coming on gradually and ceasing suddenly, ameliorated by warmth and lying on the painful side. Small red spots or specks on the face gradually increasing in size. Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

The teeth decay early. Violent neuralgia of the teeth, coming on slowly and ceasing suddenly. Worse from cold and bet-

ter from heat, worse in the evening in bed. The teeth are on edge. Loss of taste during coryza. The sore mouth is one of its most important features. It is our most frequently indicated remedy for *nursing sore mouth*. The *apthous mouth of infant or mother* with yellowish or whitish ulcers. Bloody saliva from mouth; vesicles in the mouth. Breath very offensive. Bleeding from the mucous surfaces of mouth and gums with or without purpura hemorrhagica. Rapidly spreading ulcers in the mouth.

Inflammation of the throat that is apthous or follicular. Denuded mucous membrane. Diphtheretic exudate *yellowish* or white with apthous surroundings and bleeding from nose, gums or other parts. Diphtheria with more than ordinary exhaustion and fetor. The uvula is œdematous. The throat is full of spreading ulcers. Painful sore throat with painful, difficult swallowing. During the throat troubles fluids drank run out of nose. Salivation, glands of throat swollen and there is great swelling of the tonsils, soft palate and throat in general. Dark fluid blood from throat and mouth.

He craves brandy and fruit. Loss of appetite and progressive weakness are strong features. Aversion to the smell of coffee. He can not drink cold water as it feels so cold in the stomach and makes him chilly. Violent, spasmodic hiccoughs, such as occurs in drunkards. *Chronic heart burn*. *Sour belching*. *Sour vomiting*. The teeth are always on edge from sour eructations. Sour vomiting during pregnancy. Vomiting of drunkards in the morning. (Compare arsenicum.) Sour and very foul. Nausea and shivering. Coughing and belching sour fluids. The stomach seems to *hang down as if relaxed*. Vomiting after drinking cold water. Violent, spasmodic pains in the stomach. The pains come gradually and cease suddenly. The sour vomiting is worse, like *Robina*.

She does not vomit food, but can not eat, as it causes pain in stomach and she vomits mucus.

After intermittent fever had existed some time the spleen enlarges, and is painful on coughing and sore to touch. *Stitching* pains in spleen and liver. It has many times overcome the poison of lead and lead colic. Sinking, weak feeling in abdomen

after stool. Weak feeling in abdomen as though menses would come on. Labor like pains in abdomen extending to hips and back.

Diarrhœa with great general weakness and sensation of trembling. With weak, *sinking sensation in the abdomen after stool*. Chronic diarrhœa with much suffering. Excoriating stools, burning in rectum during stool. Diarrhœa brought on from the least indiscretion in eating, after fruit, especially if unripe, after oysters. Stool watery, orange, yellow, stringy, mucus, mixed with blood, watery, greenish, black, undigested, smelling like spoiled eggs. Hemorrhoids very sore, itching, painful during stool, in drunkards. In constipation the stool is in small balls.

Pain in the bladder if the desire to pass urine is postponed. It has cured diabetes. Scanty urine. Bloody urine. Cuticle on the urine.

The menses are too frequent and copious and the flow is dark and thin. Many symptoms come before the menses. Nightmare before menses. Has nightmare at the close of the menses. The vagina is prolapsed and gangrenous. Leucorrhœa bloody, acrid, milky or albuminous, yellow. The woman at the climacteric period has many symptoms peculiar to sulphuric acid. The flashes of heat, weakness, sensation of trembling, a nervous hurry in all her actions and feelings, bleeding from uterus and other parts of blood that does not coagulate, and constipation with small, hard balls like sheep's dung are symptoms common to the critical period. It often causes the vomiting of pregnancy. *Vomiting preceded by cough*.

It has cured sterility when it was supposed to depend upon the copious and frequent menstrual flow. Violent itching of the vulva.

Pain and soreness in the larynx. Pain in the larynx on swallowing. Hoarseness with a dry feeling and sensation of roughness in the larynx.

Weak chest and great dyspnœa. Rapid movement of the wings of nose like *Lycopodium*. Rapid moving up and down of the larynx during the dyspnœa. Short of breath.

Except in the morning the cough is dry and hacking. Some-

times in two coughs. He coughs in the open air, either walking or riding, worse from cold drinks and from the odor of coffee. Cough followed by itching and vomiting. The irritation is felt in the chest. The expectoration is in the morning of dark, thin blood, or of thin, yellowish, blood-streaked mucus tasting sour.

Weakness in the chest with burning and stitching pain. Pressure on left side of chest. Profuse hemorrhage from the lungs of dark fluid blood, after pneumonia, and during the climacteric period. Ulceration of lungs (compare Kali-carb) Oppression of the chest and suffocation unless he let the legs hang down. It has been a very useful remedy in the first steps of phthisis with profuse sweat and great weakness, but where given in the last stage it has appeared to bring on hemorrhage and increase of the inflammatory condition in the lungs. Stitching pains in the heart, palpitation. It has been useful in pleuritic exudation.

Great weakness in the spine, felt mostly when standing and sitting. Pain in the lumbar regions. Soreness between shoulder blades when coughing. Stiffening of the back in the morning on rising. Large abscess on the right side of the neck.

Black and blue spots on the limbs. Stitching pain in the shoulder joint on lifting the arm. Stitches in finger joints. Chafing of thighs after rising. Marked weakness in knees and ankles. Swollen veins of feet. Chilblains of frostbitten parts. Twitching of fingers during sleep.

Late falling asleep and wakens too early. Nightmare before menses.

It has chilliness, flashes of heat with sweat. Copious sweat mostly on upper part of body, from motion, sour, cold, after eating warm food. Morning sweats. Night sweats. Typhoid fever with great prostration. Bleeding from capillaries. Dark, thin blood.

Hemorrhage of dark, thin blood from the bowels. Putrid forms of continued fever. Cadaveric countenance.

Echymoses, purpura hemorrhagica. Old cicatrices turn red and become painful. Itching and prickling with eruptions. Pimplings. Red itching blotches on the skin. Livid spots. Contusions, bedsores. Boils and abscesses. Nodular urticaries.

It cures old indolent ulcers that bleed easily a dark blood. Sensation painful spreading ulcers. Stinging burning pain in ulcers. It has cured putrid ulcers on legs. It is useful in ulcers of drunkards, in ulcers following a low form of fever. Thin yellow or bloody discharge.

★ ★ ★ ★

SELENIUM.

By James Tyler Kent, Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Marked mental and physical weakness following prolonged fevers, after sexual excesses, from secret vice, from exposure to the heat of the sun in summer. Great fatigue from which he seems unable to recuperate from rest. Slight exertion brings great fatigue and weakness and especially in hot weather. Sudden weakness in hot weather. Great weakness in the back, almost paralytic after typhoid fever or other temporary diseases. Extremely sensitive to a draft of air cool, warm or damp. Marked general emaciation also special emaciation of face, thighs and hands. The diseased limb withers. The hair falls out all over the body, head, eyebrows, whiskers and genitals. All his nervous symptoms are aggravated after coition. Pulsation in all the limbs and in the abdomen after eating. *Extreme sadness.* Some complaints are worse from wine, tea and lemonade. It is of great value in drunkards. Irresistable desires for alcoholic stimulants. Symptoms worse after sleep, especially on a hot day. Irritable after emissions. He is indifferent to his surroundings and his mind is dull and in confusion. He is very forgetful during his waking hours, but in sleep he dreams what he has forgotten. Makes mistakes in syllables and mispronounces words. Stammering speech. Often fails to understand what he hears or reads. He has become unfit for his business. He is excitable and talkative in the evening. Mental exertion is exhaustive and he dreads company. His mind dwells on lascivious thoughts, yet he is sometimes impotent. All the mental symptoms are worse after coition.

Vertigo on rising from bed or seat, on moving about, with nausea, vomiting and faintness, worse after breakfast and dinner.

Headaches from strong odors, after wine, tea, lemonade and alcoholic stimulants, violent stinging over left eye when walk-

ing in the heat of the sun. Increased flow of urine in headaches. Headaches in old drunkards.

The hair falls out from the whole head leaving the scalp smooth and hairless, also the hair falls from the eyebrows and face, giving a strange appearance. In syphilitics it often checks the falling of the hair. It has cured eczema, tingling and itching of the scalp. The scalp feels as though tightly drawn over the bones of the skull.

Itching vesicles on the edges of the eyelids and spasmodic twitching of left eyeball.

The ear is stopped and ear wax becomes hard, from which he has hardness of hearing.

Dark clotted blood from nose. Nose full of thick, yellow, jelly-like mucous. Itching of nose and he bores into his nose with the fingers. Chronic obstruction of nose. Coryza followed by watery diarrhoea.

The face is sickly, looking greasy and shiny. Great emaciation of the face. Twitching of the muscles of the face.

Toothache from drinking tea.

Aversion to food much salted. White tongue and he does not relish his breakfast. Irresistible longing for strong drink. After eating pulsation all over the body, especially in the abdomen. Symptoms are worse from sugar, salt food, tea and lemonade.

Soreness in liver from pressure and inspiration, with a rash over the right hypochondrium. Searching pain in right hypochondrium, worse on deep breathing. The liver is enlarged. Stitching pains in liver from motion and pressure.

Constipation with inactivity of the rectum. *Most difficult stool, even impaction. Stool large, hard and very dry,* requires mechanical aid. Soft, pasty stool. Watery diarrhoea.

Involuntary urination while walking, after urination and after stool. Twinge of pain outward along the urethra with a sensation as though drops were pouring out. Sensation as if biting drop was forcing itself out. The urine is dark, scanty, red in evening. Sediment coarse, red and sandy. It has caused inflammation of the prostate glands. In chronic gonorrhoea it is a very useful remedy.

Extreme weakness of the male genitalia. Though the desire is strong there are no erections, or the act of coition is unsatisfactory and incomplete. Frequent emissions and constant flow of prastatic fluid. Erections in the morning without sexual desire, but on attempting coition the penis becomes relaxed. Itching and formication of genitalia.

Menses copious and dark. Pulsating in the abdomen during pregnancy, worse after eating.

The weakness and failure of the voice is in keeping with the general weakness? Hoarseness on beginning to use the voice. Hoarseness from weakness after over-use of the voice for a long time. Much clear, starchy mucus scraped from the larynx. Must frequently clear the larynx. It is a very useful remedy in tubercular laryngitis; glands of neck large and hard.

Dry, hacking cough in the morning, weak feeling in the chest. Expectoration of lumps of bloody mucus. Difficult breathing from any exertion and from mucus in the chest and air passages. Pain in right side of chest under lowest ribs extending to kidneys which are tender of pressure.

Weak back and spine as if he would be paralyzed after typhoid fever, and other lingering diseases. Stiffening neck on turning head; lameness in back in the morning.

It has cured syphilitic psoriasis of the palms. Itching palms. Hands withered. Tearing pains in hands at night.

Emaciation of the legs. Great weakness of lower limbs. Itching of the ankle in the evening, blisters on the toes. Flat ulcers on the legs and about the ankles. Cramps in calves and soles.

He is sleepless until midnight. Sleeps in short naps. Awakens early and *always at same hour*. Symptoms worse after sleep.

Chill alternates with heat. Burning heat in spots. Sweat, profuse on chest, armpits and genitals staining yellow. Sweat from least exertion.

Moist itching spots here and there on the skin and tingling after eruptions have been treated locally. Flat ulcers. Itching about finger joints and between fingers.

It is said to be incompatible with china. It is much like sulphur in general action, and phos-acid in its action upon the nervous system and genitals. The chest symptoms and expectoration are like argentum-met. stannum. Its constipation is much like alumen and alumina. It should be carefully compared with these remedies.

TUBERCULINUM.*

By W. A. Yingling, M. D., Emporia, Kans.

It is a well established fact often observed by careful physicians that the suppression of cutaneous eruptions of skin diseases causes serious reflex conditions, and may be fatal. It is supposed by some that the curative action of a homeopathic remedy will not have this result, especially if given in high potency and infrequently repeated, but such is not the case as seen from the action of Tuberculinum in this first reported case. In this prescription Koch's lymph was used. While there is undoubtedly great similarity in the pathogenetic sphere of the various Tuberculinums, yet, in my humble opinion, I feel confident there is a difference and that it would amply repay a most careful and complete research. In the more brilliant results obtained in any of our remedies the finer distinctions are the basis upon which remedial selection must be made. In a rough way, I find Bacillinum better suited to acute manifestations of lung troubles, while the Tuberculinum Kochii is better suited to the chronic results of pneumonic troubles. In Pneumonia the first remedy I think of is Bacillinum, unless there is plain indications for another, and in many cases even where aconite, byronia, belladonna, or some other remedy leads in the acute turmoil, I find bacillinum soon comes in to rapidly finish the attack in very many cases. Since I have adopted this plan it is seldom a case goes beyond the first stages when called in time, the cough loosens up, the pain subsides, and the lungs are very rapidly freed from the accumulation and inflammation. In old people it acts like a charm. Most cases are convalescent in less than a week. Of course I do not mean bacillinum is a specific remedy for every case, but in those cases where the indications are not well marked and as a finisher of the case it is useful. The bovine form of this remedy has promptly relieved the incipient stages of hipjoint disease. That of the fowl is often curative of the results, especially where the lungs are involved, or poorly treated cases of grippe or influenza. Tuberculinum Kochii I think of more often in tubercular conditions of the skin.

*I. H. A., Chicago, Ill., 1905.

In general consumptive conditions I have had good results quite satisfactory with all the forms of tuberculinum, but usually select bacillinum as preferable, possibly from the good results previously obtained. I have used testicular tuberculinum in but one case on the suggestion of Burnett, but without result—the usual result of a guess prescription.

There would be no more danger of a careful proving of the various forms of tuberculinum on non-consumptive persons than that of any other remedy. I am fully persuaded such a proving would be largely remunerative of grand results.

From the results in these cases reported there is evidently a very friendly and complementary relation between tuberculinum and calcarea carb. In one case calcarea removes the ill results of tuberculinum, while in other tuberculinum completes the cure in which calcarea was not sufficient. In both cases psorinum was used in the first prescription as a starter to arouse the vital energies. I frequently make use of psorinum in this way, but only in cases where a remedy is not clearly indicated. The indicated remedy must always be given when known with any degree of certainty, but where there is uncertainty or doubt I find psorinum the best initial remedy unless the history of the case clearly points to some other nosode. As a general rule the nosodes are the best for nondescript and obscure cases. They will generally clear the case of cobwebs, lead to the curative remedy and very often be the curative remedy in the chronic form of disease.

In some cases the nosode will act curatively where the really indicated remedy fails. A case of sciatic rheumatism of nine years' standing, after trying many doctors of all schools, electricity, massage, etc., presented the picture of ammonia mur. almost in the exact words of the Guiding Symptoms of Hering, but did no more good than water on a duck's back. After much questioning she finally remembered that twenty years before, about ten years before the sciatica began, she had a severe attack of the old fashioned itch. Psorinum promptly cured her. Within half an hour of the first powder she said she felt a decided relief. It was the only medicine that ever did make an impression on her sick condition.

Another feature is the repetition of the dose of tuberculinum. In this my experience coincides with that of Dr. H. C. Allen. It is necessary to repeat more often than with some of the antipsoric remedies. My plan, adopted after long experience in its use in chronic cases, is to select a medium potency from the 6m to 10m, give two, three or four doses twelve hours apart and repeat in single doses as the progress of the case seems to indicate in from seven to twenty-eight days, more often every one or two weeks. Waiting on the action of the remedy is not merely that there be some action, but a "strikingly increased amelioration," as Hahnemann expresses it. He says waiting from forty to an hundred days "is rarely the case," showing it to be the exception rather than the rule. He further declares the best results may require repetition in intervals of fourteen, ten, eight, seven days, or even less, in chronic diseases. The size or bulk of the dose of high potency cuts no figure, when within reason, but the potency is a very important question often difficult to decide. The small mustard-seed dose of Hahnemann was one of the very few errors he unwittingly committed, for when he placed the tiny pellet in a powder of sugar or milk, the whole powder was soon medicated and became the size of the dose rather than the tiny pellet. The impulse to the vital force is the same whether a larger or smaller dose be given, and this accounts for the impunity with which small children can devour the whole bottle of medicated pellets prescribed for some one else. Had the child taken the same pellets at intervals the result would have been quite different. Hence, in the use of tuberculinum, as well as other nosodes, experience has led me to repeat more frequently than some excellent members of this society, but, as I have before intimated, the resultant action of the previous dose must be carefully considered and no repetition should be made as long as there is a "strikingly increasing amelioration" of the case.

September 15, 1902. Helen H., aged past ten. Rather a large child, fair, and inclined to be fleshy. Had eczema since she was four years old. The skin became rough and hard, minute scales form and fall off. Patches become raw from very small vesicles. On various parts of the body and extremities,

new places lately about the neck and under the chin and a new place in left groin and on left hip, itching worse from handling it; burning and smarting. Always worse in fall and winter. Skin becomes rough, scaly, and hard to keep clean, must be kept oiled. Brownish discoloration of the skin over the scrobiculum, only in the winter. Skin becomes soft and pliable in the summer. Seems healthy otherwise. Can not secure the family history. Psorinum 14m (Y.), four doses twelve hours apart.

September 26. Generally much better, eruption nearly all gone.

October 7. Itching and eruption worse again. The small vesicles break open and discharge. Averse to sweets, dislikes the blank pellets.

October 18. Eruption remains the same. Itching worse when heated. Skin and face rough as usual in the fall. Somewhat full under the eyes. Burns after scratching. Small blisters which exude water. Averse to fats, greasy foods, sweets.

October 29. Eruption spreading. In groin parts stick together when leaning forward. Not quite so much itching. Vaccinated when a small child; again two years ago, took well. Malandrium 3m (G).

November 11. Some better. Place in groin is soft and well in center with rough places at edges. There are now some places of chest below clavicle, but not so angry.

November 22. No change at all. Itching worse at night, scratches till it bleeds. Tuberc. Kochii 6m (G), four powders twelve hours apart.

December 4. Very much better in every way. Scarcely any eruption left except where she scratched herself. Slight itching only. Skin looks smooth all over.

December 16. Very much better, only very little roughness in a small spot under the chin. No itching. Tuberc. Koch. 6m. one dose.

December 30. Continues to improve. No itching and no eruption except small place under chin which is now worse. Tuberc. Koch. 6m, one dose.

January 8, 1903. For the past two weeks jerking and twitching of left hand, leg and left side of face and mouth so

that saliva drools out, almost a paretic condition. Choreic movements noticed in reaching for something, lets things drop, can not handle left hand easily and so favors it. In walking throws out left foot and leg. All seems to be on left side. Slight numbness in calf of left leg and under left shoulder. Jerking principally in left arm, hand and shoulder and left leg below knee. Wants to change position, very difficult to sit quiet even at the table. Always has been quiet and composed. Jerking same in the early morning. Worse when trying to use the hand. No medicine.

January 19. Eruption better right along, about gone entirely. Chorea same or worse. Lips twitch, eyes twitch more. Worse from fatigue and school work. Better on Sunday and Monday. Choreic movements same during sleep. Mygale las. 9m (F.), six powders, twelve hours apart.

January 28. Chorea is worse. Chokes on swallowing. Generally worse. Eruption remains well. Calc. carb. 40m (F.), four powders twelve hours apart.

February 9. Chorea some better, less in face and legs. Arm is better at times and has more control over it. Is worse in the morning. Slight roughness of the skin on the left side of face and a small spot on neck.

February 21. About same, no worse. Drags left foot some and wears out that shoe more. Eruption less distinct. Calc. carb. 52m (Des.), one dose.

March 6. Some better. Drags foot less. More control over left arm. Eruption all gone. Slightly worse in morning on arising.

March 28. Entirely over the chorea. Left arm and leg not so strong as right. No eruption but skin not so smooth. Tuberc. Koch. 6m (G.), two powders twelve hours apart.

September 15. Eruption all well except in bends of elbows, where there are vesicles that weep when rubbed. Some itching. The watery part is like it was when she was a baby and different from late years. Father had same on chest when a boy. No indication of the chorea. Tuberc. Koch, cm (G.), two powders twelve hours apart.

October 13. Old places all gone, but some new ones have

appeared, not so bad. General health excellent. Tuberc. Koch. 2cm (G.), same.

December 9. Has been improving right along. Still several places on body, but no new ones. Old places growing smaller, but are again itchy. Tuberc. Koch. 3cm (G.), one dose.

August 4, 1904. Has seemed perfectly well. Is now aged twelve last April. Chorea came back about a month ago. Left forearm was numb before it began. Now mostly muscular jerking of the thumb. Menses came in April, missed May, then just a showing. Slight eruptions inside of right elbow. Calc. carb. 52m. (Des.), two powders twelve hours apart.

August 16. Better in some ways except in morning when first rising she is very nervous. Any noise or loud talking affects her. Passes off towards noon and is better the rest of the day. Combing her hair made her so nervous that it had to be cut short. Eruption all gone. Calc. carb. 52m (Des.), one dose.

September 13. Some better, but very slow. Calc. carb. 52m (Des.), two powders twelve hours apart.

September 27. Is better and attending school and no worse from it. Arms about the same. Nervousness is less and she can sit quietly and study. Calc. carb. 52m (Des.), one dose.

October 11. Improving slowly.

November 2. There was a little eruption came on arms, but is better again. Menses regular. Is better in every way.

November 19. Not much change. Following raking in yard was very nervous, shook all over, but it only lasted one day. Calc. carb. 5cm (F.), one dose.

December 3. Not so well. Scrapes her foot when walking, catches and falls. Calc. carb. 9m (F.) , four powders twelve hours apart.

December 25. Is a good deal better in every way. Menses regular and profuse. Skin perfectly clear. A number of reports the same, without nervousness or eruption. Attending school and doing hard work. No aggravation up to this date, May, 1905.

Here the lower potency, 9m, accomplished what the higher failed to do, but I am inclined to think a greater impression on the vital force by the administration of four powders would

have accomplished the same work as did the 9m in four powders. This repetition is a very hard nut to crack, and I am inclined to believe we often fail to get the desired results because we try to live to the ideal of one dose.

In the above case calcarea was required to complete the work of tuberculinum, while in the following case, which we will condense to save space, bacillinum was needed to complete the work of calcarea. This action shows the relation of the two remedies and that they are complementary to each other.

November 11, 1906. Agnes M., aged 11, has had for some time chorea and is growing worse. Muscular twitchings and jerkings, movements of the fingers, hands and arms, worse at school, worse in left hand. Can be controlled by the will. Neuralgic pains above left eye, mostly at night; better from rubbing, from vomiting. Laughs and cries easily, very talkative; goes all to pieces very easily. Suddenly turns from sad to gay. Eczema behind left ear, rather dry and somewhat cracked; used to discharge, but since the use of cuticura soap there has been very little or no discharge. The sores get dry. Does not sleep well. Noise seems so big some days. Had rheumatism when she lived in Denver, worse in the heels. Consumption on the mother's side. Father and grandfather had eczema on the left leg or on chest or arms. Feels that she must grasp or grip something with the left hand. Memory poor. Pain often in the back. Tired, wornout feeling, wants to lie in bed in the morning. Easily fatigued. Despondency, cries easily. Wishes she had not been born. Moans and groans from sudden thought of headache or other troubles, easily appeased. Easily frightened. Apprehensive, fears some impending trouble. Awkward, strikes herself against things. Fear and dread of being buried alive.

Psorinum 42m (F), three powders at night, brought back the discharge behind the ear. Calc. carb. 40m (F) about every two weeks or at longer intervals as needed made great change for the better in every way. She went from February to July apparently well, at which time she had a return of the ear trouble and chorea. In October she reported that she had been doing well, but the ear trouble was again worse, but the chorea remained well. Bacillinum 6m (G), three powders at night soon gave relief and carried her over till the following June, when there was a slight return of the ear condition. Bacillinum 10m (G) was administered, four powders twenty-four hours apart, with entire relief. This was the end of the trouble, and as the mother has not reported any relapse I feel sure she remains well.

THE TEST DRUG-PROVING OF THE O. O. AND L. SOCIETY.

For the information of any who may not be acquainted with the nature and scope of this work it will be stated that it is a re-proving of belladonna under scientific conditions and by laboratory methods, which has been carried out under the auspices of the American Homeopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, with the endorsement and co-operation of the American Institute of Homeopathy and various state and local societies, and by the aid of proving boards of twelve or more physicians each, mostly specialists, which are organized for this purpose in eleven of our largest cities.

Table of Contents:

Introduction.

Chapter I—The History of the Test Proving.

Chapter II—The Examiner's Forms Employed in the Proving.

Chapter III—Narratives and Synopsis of the Provings.

Chapter IV—The Results in a New Schematic Form.

(Physiological or Systematic.)

Chapter V—The Results in the Old Schematic Form.

(Anatomical.)

Chapter VI—The Results Summarized in General Terms.

Chapter VII—Effects Produced Upon Animal Organs and Tissues.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It has been my privilege to examine carefully the completed MSS. of the "Test Drug-Proving of the O. O. and L. Society," as prepared for publication by Prof. Howard P. Bellows, and it is with unaffected pleasure I heartily commend the work to the favorable consideration of my professional colleagues. Not only are the day-books of the fifty-three persons who co-operated in the provings, with the special examiner's and director's comments, presented unabridged, with special comparisons and groupings of symptoms, and modalities, but the volume contains minute and painstaking analyses of the provings made upon quite new and original lines by the editor, which show profound thought and elaborate study, and which open up in the realms of drug pathogenesis paths heretofore untrod. The book will prove of practical value to the student of pure drug pathogenesis, to the general practitioner, to the specialist, and may well serve as a model to those workers whose field of investigations includes the proving of drugs.

JOHN P. SUTHERLAND, M. D.

Boston, Massachusetts.

After carefully examining the completed MSS. of the "Test Drug-Proving" of the O. O. and L. Society, I most heartily recommend it to

all homeopaths, whether students, practitioners or teachers. The symptoms are carefully compared and wisely grouped. Better still, they are also presented in narrative form as recorded by the provers, so that one may see the order of their development and judge of their reliability. Best of all, the arrangement of the symptoms makes their therapeutic application comprehensive and easy. Prof. Howard P. Bellows, the director and editor of this work, has placed us all under an obligation which we can only partly repay by subscribing for the book.

GEORGE ROYAL, M. D.

Des Moines, Iowa.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(The work being done along the line of drug proving will, without doubt, meet the hearty approval and receive the most generous support from the homeopathic medical profession of the whole world. The manuscript for the book, which when issued, will make a large octave volume of about seven hundred pages, similar in size to one of the volumes of Hering's "Guiding Symptoms," is now ready for the printer, and as the number of volumes issued will depend upon the number of subscriptions received it is to be hoped this number will be sufficiently large to bring the cost down to a reasonable figure. It is designed to furnish the book to each subscriber at cost price, as nearly as possible at least, but should any profit accrue from the sale of the work *the same will be devoted to the cause of drug proving.*

While we have no idea of the work, inasmuch as the advance proofs promised us had not arrived up to the time of our going to press, we have no hesitancy in saying that the work should be in the hands of every honest, conscientious homeopathic physician in the country, if for no other purpose than that of comparison with the provings of the Hahnemann times; we do not imagine that very much of an improvement upon the fundamental features of the faith will be found to exist in the new book.

We publish herewith two letters from two very capable homeopaths, both ex-presidents of the A. I. H., and we believe the rank and file of the profession will follow the flag of homeopathy with sufficient fervor to make the success of this first venture in re-proving a decided success. Subscribe for the work and help along a good cause.—Editor.)

HOMEOPATHY VS. ANTI-PATHY.

A RESUME OF THE FIRST CRUSADE SERIES.

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D., H. M., Evanston, Ill.

THE CRITIQUE, in the September number, 1905, began publishing the Crusade Series, which was, at the time, editorially announced as "THE CRITIQUE'S crusade against anything and everything un-homeopathic."

The homeopathic profession presenting such a conglomeration practice, characterized as it was by nearly all the subterfuges in "modern medicine," and inspired to a large extent by a money-getting craze in commercial life, seemed to demand nothing less than a crusade as the indicated remedy to preserve and promote homeopathy.

THE ORIGINAL OUTLINE AND PURPOSE.

As outlined in the first installment, the "point and purpose will be three-fold."

First—"To draw the line, as established by truth, so that every doctor can see for himself, and know regarding others, who is for and who is against homeopathy."

Second—"To determine who alone can and must represent homeopathy in its teaching and practice."

Third—"How to promote and more firmly establish homeopathy."

"Throughout the discussion truth is to be the sword, in fact, the entire armament in the conflict to be waged. Ambition, reputation, policy and personal interests, of the good, bad, or indifferent, will be secondary. Truth is to be paramount. Not experience, not the opinions of men, but the truth as embodied in the principles and laws promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann in the establishment of homeopathy."

There has been no disposition or attempt to claim that Hahnemann discovered or promulgated *all of the truth* regarding the practice of medicine, or even of the homeopathic system; however, the position has been taken and again asserted that the basic truths and fundamental principles of homeopathy are to be found in the teachings and writings of Dr. Hahnemann. Consequently, "to draw the line as established by truth," it has not been necessary to adopt any other standard.

CHARGES SUSTAINED, METHODS ONLY CRITICISED.

It is especially gratifying to the author, as well as to all who are in sympathy with the crusade work, thus far developed, that there has been no attempt to deny or prove false a single statement among the many general and specific accusations made against the sham and duplicity perpetrated by certain so-called leaders in the homeopathic profession.

The only criticism worth mentioning came because of the methods used, and referred to as "drastic measures" of a "personal character;" at the same time everyone observed that no attention was given to the crusade by those who should be outspoken on one side or the other, until specific charges were made "giving the time, place and name—when, where and who—definitely locating the responsibility for at least some of the sham, duplicity and dishonesty in the so-called homeopathic practice." In this day and age of the world nothing short of specific charges can arouse public indignation against flagrant wrongs, or dislodge the guilty from their self-constituted entrenchments in society, business and politics.

What would the crusade series have accomplished, given to the world by Ida Tarbell exposing "Standard Oil," or Tom Lawson in "Frenzied Finance," or Samuel Hopkins Adams on "The Great American Fraud," or David Graham Phillips in his "Treason of the Senate," or Upton Sinclair in "The Jungle," if each and all had failed to present specific charges? Because they did openly and fearlessly present specific charges, the greatest reform in recent years, in the interest of all the people, is sweeping over the whole country—a reform which required "drastic measures" and "personal exposures" to give pith, point and purpose to the publicity of the facts.

No, gentlemen, these authors just mentioned were successful in aiding a much-needed reform in proportion to the *specific charges presented, based upon the facts*. Your criticism is illogical unless you can produce some evidence to prove that a member of the medical profession is immune, or should be exempt from direct charges, and not be called to account, as the guilty are in other departments of public life, when he is guilty of teaching and practicing duplicity.

It is quite easy to guess that the few who bewail the direct charges in crusade work are either afraid of the searchlight themselves, or else have bosom friends with whom they do not wish to part company because of personal friendship or "political pull."

Another criticism, that an organized crusade means division and consequent weakening of the homeopathic forces, is the old, old, politicians' cry, when logic and argument can not be found to sustain a wrong position. No thinking, unbiased mind will deny that every great and lasting reform in the history of the world has been characterized by division and new organizations. A reform which does not accomplish this will likely not be worthy of historical mention, as it brings no lasting results.

THE RESULTS MOST GRATIFYING.

The most sanguine supporters of the crusade for clean homeopathy did not anticipate that in a few months so great an interest could be aroused. Scores of enthusiastic letters of commendation have been received, and, to state the exact number, only three have been received which protested or seriously criticised the crusade plan, or disapproved of the method employed.

The homeopathic journals, although rather slow to recognize the agitation, have now quite liberally quoted from the series and joined in the discussion, some to criticise, more to commend, and still more to take a position on the fence to watch the trend of events, really desiring to support the effort to defend the truth, but at the same time keeping in mind that the policy politicians, with whom they wish to continue allegiance, will attempt to lead the majority farther and farther away from homeopathy.

One natural result is the organization of the Regular Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, which in four months secured an active membership nearly equal to one-fourth of the paid-up membership of the Illinois State Homeopathic Medical Association, organized over fifty years ago. Next year some surprises will be in store for the "pessimistic waiters."

As stated in March installment, "This is not so much an outcome of the crusade as that both the crusade and this new organization are the spontaneous outgrowth of a necessity de-

manded on the part of the *regular* homeopaths to claim their own by right and inheritance. * * * This crusade of publicity will sort out the tares, while the regular homeopathic medical societies will garner in the wheat. The *regular homeopaths* will stand firm and be loyal to the *truth to preserve and promote homeopathy*. The irregulars, who are abandoning homeopathy—the so-called ‘liberal,’ ‘scientific’ and ‘progressive’ aggregation, will be left by themselves to preserve and promote ‘rational medicine.’ ”

CLOSING OF THE FIRST CRUSADE SERIES.

Although a series of ten installments has been completed, yet all that has been said and done is only an introduction to the work in hand. The second series will be opened in September with new enthusiasm, and a new supply of ammunition. In the meantime enlistments for the warfare will continue, and data will be accumulated which may be more “drastic and startling” than anything yet published.

THE CRITIQUE, the author, and also the large following already supporting our work to preserve and promote homeopathy, join in expressing our appreciation of the friendly treatment thus far received.

Thus endeth the first crusade series.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.—(Discussion of the New York Homeopathic Materia Medica Society.) As in *apis* a key note of apocynum is edema. The edema is usually general, while in *apis* it may be local.

The patients requiring it are apt to have abdominal dropsy with diarrhea. They may have albumin in the urine, but when the kidneys are affected, *apis* is more apt to be the useful drug. The kidney cases requiring apocynum are more apt to be secondary than idiopathic. It acts on the gastric mucous membrane, giving rise to thirst and vomiting. It has proved palliative in heart cases accompanied with thirst, vomiting and irritability of the stomach. It differs from *apis* in that there is thirst, chilliness and desire for warmth. In kidney conditions with edema, the group of symptoms indicating apocynum are: gastric irritability and vomiting; thirst; chilliness with desire for heat.

In most of the reports, the tincture was used, but results were also obtained from the one thousandth.—*Hahnemannian Monthly*.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AS "ANON" SEES IT.

TO THE CRITIQUE:

Mr. Ezra W. Palmer of Pueblo, in his article, published by you June 1st, takes exception to my conception of man and the causes of disease. He says, "Material things seem real to our present sense; disease has a mental origin, not material, as our friend would assert. Disease is mortal belief. A Christian Scientist, in praying for the sick, prays not in order that God would change, for God is unchanging; but that the patient's thoughts may be lifted to know the reality of divine love, which is the real substance of the universe, etc." Why do they pray for man's mortal mind to be "lifted to know" when they claim that there is no such thing as mortal mind, that it is not a reality, that it is a myth?

I spent some four months once in Boston, seeking honestly from the most noted of scientists in that city of knowledge for truth in this matter.

The fundamental principles are not new to thinking minds; that we are all imitations of the divine spirit; that God created all things good and in His own likeness, most thinking men accept as a fact. But the good book says "there is a body terrestrial and there is a body celestial;" and it also says, "render unto Cæsar those things that are Cæsar's and unto the Lord those things that are the Lord's." I have vainly sought the truth in this matter; if the truth is as Mr. Palmer states. The whole "Science" seems contradictory to me when they deny mortal mind and deny disease and yet recognize disease by praying the omnipotent "that the patient's thoughts may be lifted." Why this, if thoughts are not real? I can really make nothing out of it except that they are deceived and are acting upon the human mind in a hypnotic manner.

If they do work as Jesus did, why are they not as capable of raising the dead? Any science (and they claim they are scientists) will work exactly in one period of time as in another. Euclid's problem can be solved by a student of to-day as well as centuries ago.

If they do not need the mortal mind to act upon when they treat a patient, why can not the dead be raised? God's power

to raise the dead I firmly believe to be as great to-day as when our Savior was upon earth and their principle of cure, if it is as they assert, should be capable of producing the same results as it did in the times of the Savior and Elijah.

I sincerely wish that I could understand this subject; I do not scoff at it. When one says: "I believe or I disbelieve," they utter a prejudice, unless they have studied the subject. I have studied it and can not accept the cures made as being from divine source any more than those made by any inspired physician. Mr. Schlatter made a far greater percentage of cures than any of the faith cult have before or since. I always supposed they were in a great manner hypnotic manifestations.

The effect of mind over matter has been known for centuries. The *London Medical Times* says: "We question if we, as a profession, sufficiently study the art of inspiring confidence of recovery. We know that inert substances, under a confident expectation of their producing certain effects, will often act as purgatives, narcotics or sedatives."

In Christian Science the cures most arrest the attention of the careless, they are but the outward signs of an inward system of metaphysics, which, while professionally based upon the Bible, gives such an artificial and special force to the words it quotes as to entirely alter their meaning. This, in default of a dictionary, makes its teaching a little difficult to follow. Christian Scientists argue from the fact of God being all-good and all-present, that there can be nothing evil, as there is no room for it in God's universe; sin, disease and death being special creations of a distorted mind. Hence, when one has grasped this spiritual truth (?), the supposed disease is clearly seen to be a delusion, equally with the body itself, where it was falsely supposed to occur. The system, in short, is a mystic Theism, the ordinary tenets of Christianity, as distinct from this, being not exactly denied, but explained in a way that robs them of all their accepted meaning.

"Disease has a mental origin, not material, as our friend would assert." To quote again from Mr. Palmer's article of reply. My dear friend, let us suppose a child of a year of age be bitten by a dog which to mortal mind has the rabies and the lit-

tle one horribly lacerated. Is that laceration "a mental origin, not material?" Would you, having such a case in your family, pay no attention to the wound other than to treat it "in the Science?" Not cauterize it or dress the laceration? I would do both the latter, and I would tell the family that the severity of the mental and nervous symptoms were aggravated by mental worry or mental fear. That fear was the most contagious of all conditions and not to worry, for the means I had taken were such as to kill the virus.

I know that for many generations fear has been taught, and I know that it aggravates such cases as hydrophobia. I am sorry that it is so. We grow old from fear, whereas, if we were thoroughly imbued with the text, "sufficient the day is the evil thereof," we would live longer and be happier.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am still

ANON.

INTERNAL VACCINATION AND DRIED DIPHTHERIA SERUM.—Two years ago Martin resorted to the local use of dried diphtheria serum to kill the diphtheria bacilli lurking in the nose and throat after an attack of diphtheria. Doptor has employed the treatment in seventy-two cases, and finds that the bacilli disappear by at least the sixth day. If diphtheria serum taken internally can influence diphtheria, possibly it may be argued that vaccine taken internally can render a patient immune from smallpox. Our brethren in Iowa have taught and practiced this method for some time, and as they seem to be upheld by the courts, "internal" vaccination will have opportunity to be thoroughly tested.—*North American Journal of Homoeopathy.*

The University of Giessen completes, in 1907, the three hundredth year of its existence, says a contemporary. The University of Leipsic is arranging a celebration for 1909 of its five hundredth anniversary. We learn that the University of Leipsic was founded by secession of several thousand students, December 14, 1409, from the flourishing university at Prague.—*The Medical Age.*

PRAYER OF A PHYSICIAN PROMINENT IN ALEXANDRIA, IN
EGYPT, IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY.*

(The following interesting prayer was read by Prof. Leonard Weber at the annual dinner of the Faculty of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.)

O Lord, Thou hast most wisely fashioned man's body, thousands upon thousands of organs hast Thou joined in it to work incessantly in order to build up and preserve the beautiful whole, the dwelling of the immortal. In perfect order and union they will perform their functions, but when their harmonious action is interrupted by the fragility of the constructive material or the perversity of the passions, the forces will antagonize each other and the body may perish. And Thou sendest the warning messengers, diseases, to man, to show the threatening danger and stir him to try and avert it.

Thy earth, Thy rivers, Thy mountains are full of healing substances which have the power to mitigate suffering and to prevent the destruction of Thy creatures. And to man Thou hast given wisdom to study the body and understand the organs in their order as well as disorder; also to seek and find those remedies and prove and prepare them according to the indications, for disease.

By Thy grace I have been called to watch over sickness and health of men, and I make ready now to start in the professional work of the day. Be my strength, good Lord, in this great undertaking, and bless my work that it may be good.

Let me be filled with love of man and my art, and do not let desire for gain or position or fame interfere with my duties.

Preserve the strength of body and mind that I may always and equally serve the poor and the rich, the good and the bad, the friend and the enemy, for all of them are Thy creatures.

Let my reason be steady and sound, that I may well observe what is before me and truly surmise what is hidden. Let my mind not be confused and overlook what is present, or go beyond that which can be actually seen and proved into the territory of the speculative, the invisible. For, fine and scarcely traceable are the border-lines of the great art in caring for the health and life of man.

Let me be always myself and my attention fully concentrated, at the bedside nothing foreign must disturb it, so that all the experience and insight I may have will be at my command in the case before me.

Fill my patients with confidence in myself and my art, and with obedience to my advice.

Keep away, O Lord, from the sick chamber every quack and the whole army of advisory relatives and the over-wise nurse, they constitute a cruel set of people, who, in their vanity, may spoil the best work of medical art, and not infrequently assist the disease in destroying the patient.

When wiser counsellors than myself are ready to correct and improve my knowledge, let me gratefully receive their counsel, for art is broad and wide, and no one man can know all.

But should the vain and unwise find fault with my skill, then make me firm as steel to stick to the truth and right of my position, and maintain the same against the greater fame and age of others.

Give me patience and humility in dealing with such of my professional brethren as, being proud of their long years of practice, may try to push me aside and belittle my knowledge. I will profit from the wisdom which they may have to offer, but will also try and bear with their haughtiness; for they are old in years, and old age does not always control the passions—and I also hope to grow old in walking before Thee, O Lord.

Whatever I have or may possess will suffice me, but not as to science and art. Let never the thought arise in me: "I have of knowledge enough," but extend to me the power, the leisure, the burning desire to correct and adjust my accomplishments and add to them steadily. Great is our art, but the power and extent of the human mind is also vast and its limitation unknowable. Further and further we advance, but in the science of yesterday we find errors to-day, and that of to-day will be questioned to-morrow.

Give me Thy gracious help and protection, O Lord, in the work to which I will go now, that it may prove a blessing to those who will be entrusted to my care.

*NOTE—This beautiful and noble composition appeared first in the German Museum Magazine, 1785; a reprint of the same was published in the Deutsche Med. Woch. some years ago, and has been translated for the Post-Graduate Medical Journal by Dr. Leonard Weber, M. D.—Post-Graduate Medical Journal.

ANOTHER "OLD-SCHOOL" DISCOVERY?

To the Editor of THE CRITIQUE:

The *British Medical Journal*, January 13, 1906, has made the following discovery (?):

A Rapid Cure for Lumbago.—G. H. Kenyon has employed for many years the local application of tartar emetic, using the B. P. ointment twice a day until the pustules characteristic of antimony make their appearance. By this time the pain is greatly relieved if not quite gone, and the patient is practically well. Along with this local treatment it is advisable to administer a saline aperient mixture containing sodium salicylate. The number of applications of the ointment required depends greatly on the thoroughness with which it is rubbed in. If this is well done, one or two applications are usually sufficient. It is prudent to warn the patient not to continue having the ointment rubbed in longer than necessary to relieve the pain, or after a fair crop of pustules have come out, as this makes the skin unnecessarily sore and ulcerated.

The following symptoms from Hering under Antimonium Tartaricum would probably be a much safer, pleasanter and quicker way of curing lumbago: "Sharp stitches in region of kidneys on moving the arms."

"Violent pain in sacro-lumber region; the slightest effort to move causes retching and cold, clammy sweat."

I have used this remedy many times for lumbago when indicated as above and can verify the curativeness of the symptomatology.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES NELSON HART.

LOS ANGELES ITEMS.

A meeting of the recently organized Los Angeles County Homeopathic Medical Society was held in Blanchard hall, in the city of Los Angeles, Monday evening, June 11th.

This society was organized three months ago with a membership of between fifty and sixty, with every prospect of a successful mission. The officers for the first year are: W. J. Hawkes, M. D., president; F. D. Bishop, M. D., Long Beach, vice president; R. A. Campbell, M. D., secretary-treasurer. Meetings will be held on the second Monday of each month.

Dr. E. C. Buell has "taken to the woods" of Washington for a vacation instead of taking a trip to Japan, as he had planned, because of being caught in the San Francisco horror and losing his trunk and fine clothes—and his nerve. *

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.

230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.

16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION. NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

WHO IS HULBURT, PROFESSOR?—A writer in May issue of the *Medical Counselor*, who declares a great devotion to both Drs. Goodno and Hulburt, and who places a professor's placard to his signature to make his alleged "answer" to Homeopathy vs. Anti-pathology a trifle more impressive, winds up his article with the following modest request: "May I as an admirer of Dr. Goodno and Dr. Hulburt, whose books I highly prize, protest against the article against them which you have quoted from THE CRITIQUE?" Sure, professor, but who is this man Hulburt, or Hulbert, you are talking about. The Critique has never mentioned any one of that name. M.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ANOTHER "TEAPOT TEMPEST."—I can not recall the time when so much fuss has been made over such a small affair as was caused by the parting paragraph of my editorial in last issue of THE CRITIQUE upon the subject of "Some Good Homeopathic Teaching Guaranteed in Chicago Hahnemann." No less than a score of letters have been received from different sources, the animus of all being what is termed a wanton and willful disregard for the truth on my part in placing Dr. James

Tyler Kent at the head of the Materia Medica department of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, whereas that honorable position is held by Dr. Cowperthwaite. Before going any further I wish to declare that the mistake is and was of my own invention, but for the life of me I can not see where there is any cause for so much fuss, inasmuch as the important and reliable fact still remains undisputed that Dr. Kent intends teaching homeopathic materia medica and homeopathic philosophy at this institution, which guarantees something good in that line for the students and spells success for all such who participate in this instruction. I am awfully sorry that my "rushing into print" in defense of this institution has caused so much commiseration in certain circles, but the fact of the matter is I was neither "lauding" Dr. Kent nor Hahnemann College, simply trying to give poor old homeopathy a boost. Is not that what we are all working for, gentlemen? M.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE EXTENSION OF UNIONISM INTO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—If certain secular sources are reliable, there remains but a little while ere the medical profession will be "unionized" all over the country and the thrilling spectacle of one physician giving another the pie-card and other distress signals will be of common occurrence. According to an article in the *Denver Post*, one of the early days of last month, "the latest topic in medical circles is the proposed formation of a physicians' and surgeons' union to extend over the United States. The first step by the new movement will be to increase fees for medical attention, consultation, house visits, etc."

Thank God! But would it not be a wise idea, first, to contrive some means whereby the present somewhat inadequate scale might be made effective to the end that the large army who prefer "owing physicians bills rather than cheating them out of it" might be transformed to the one class of criminals who simply cheat, and who might be reached by the usual recourse to criminal procedure?

I don't believe there will be a wild scramble among members of the medical profession of Denver to get in as "charter members" of this proposed union, should it succeed in organ-

izing, but if they were real sure that a "union" or anything else would create a certainty that present rates would meet with prompt payment immediately the services were rendered, and that the only way to bring about this delightful state of affairs would be through unionization, there is no question but what the extent of the membership would be limited only by the number of doctors in the town.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

WHO WILL IT BE?—In last issue of THE CRITIQUE appeared a paragraph which I am inclined to think was a trifle opposite to tardy, wherein was stated that "our underground service had informed us that a movement was on foot to make the *Clinique* the 'official organ' of the A. I. H." Since that item appeared in print the executive committee of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association has made the publication in question the authentic mouhtpiece of that organization, and a committee was appointed, also, to visit the state meetings of the homeopathic physicians of Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana with a view of inducing them to co-operate in the publication. While this would indicate that something more than a mere local influence was being sought after by the *Clinique*, and that this was a business move which any publication might make with all due propriety, we hardly imagine there is enough impetus back of the scheme to carry it to that high elevation necessary of accomplishing such a gigantic undertaking. It is a well-known fact that the American Institute has a standing committee at the present time whose duty it will be at the forthcoming meeting to report upon the question of the Institute publishing a journal similar to the one which has caused much woe and sorrow in certain circles of the dominant school; the gentlemen composing this committee are Royal, McClelland, Bailey, Kahlke, Copeland, Strickler and Gatchell. Just what action will be taken is a question, but inasmuch as a new secretary will also be chosen in the place of Dr. Gatchell, who has been obliged to relinquish the work owing to other and more pressing business, should the Institute members conclude to venture into the publishing business, the position of secretary of the society and editor of the journal would no doubt be combined under one head and the

question naturally arises, "Who will it be?" From underground, overhead and other sources comes the startling information that Dr. B. F. Bailey of Green Gables and ex-president of the A. I. H., is a seeker after the honor, and, incidentally, the salary connected therewith. Just how true this statement is remains for Dr. Bailey or time to tell, and THE CRITIQUE rests easy under the knowledge that either one is amply able to bring the truth to the surface in due and deliberate season. Dr. Bailey is not of that class calculated to interpose any obstruction to the illumination should a guiding ray be necessary to lead the homeopathic hosts in his direction and time rarely, if ever, fails to fulfill all requirements made upon it. Dr. J. Richey Horner is at present acting secretary and would make a very capable permanent successor in his temporary situation, and in case of the other duties being added, would bring to the position several years of successful editorial experience to aid in making the journal a howling success from the start. Kraft would make a rattling good secretary and a still better editor, and there are, no doubt, others. Who will it be? M.

NEW JAG CURE.—Prof. H. Hyslop of Columbia College has announced that he is able to sober drunkards simply by hypnotic suggestion. Tuneful, tearful, festive, suspicious, haughty, pugnacious, friendly, scornful, roaring, argumentative, generous, sleepy, active and garrulous jags all look alike to him. All you have to do is to smile at your wild-eyed bearer of alcoholic stimulants, hold him with your glittering eye and pat him soothingly on the shoulder.—*Medical Counselor.*

THE FUMES OF NITRIC ACID, INHALED, may be fatal at the end of twenty-four hours, although no ill effects appear during the first three hours. The convulsions are reflex from irritation, by the nitrous vapor, of the motor nerve endings in the respiratory organs; the heart, lungs and diaphragm are convulsed. Chloroform prevents or diminishes this. In the event of anyone inhaling nitrous vapors he should swallow every ten minutes three to five drops of chloroform in a glass of water.—*Homeopathic E. E. and T. Journal.*

PUNGENT POINTS AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Critique is published on the first of every month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of The Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the Homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Money-getting is said to be a disease. Don't worry; it is not contagious.

The graduating class of the Detroit Medical College consisted of fifteen members. Pretty good showing, that!

Mr. F. S. Stimson, representing Angier Chemical Company, Boston, was a pleasant caller latter part of last month.

Dr. C. E. Tennant attended the meeting of the American Medical Association at Boston the fore part of last month.

The next place of meeting of the Ohio State Homeopathic Society will be Cincinnati. Were you ever in Zinzinnatté?

Dr. Harry Woods Bates, the dentist, made a flying trip to California the latter part of May. Had a good time, of course.

Hahnemann Hospital was badly damaged by the quake in San Francisco but will, in time, be repaired and put to its intended use.

The forty-seventh annual statement of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1906-1907, has been received.

At a meeting of the Illinois Medical Association The Clinique, Chicago, was made the official publication of that organization.

Dr. George H. Ewing, who has been located at Littleton for the past year, has opened offices in this city, 227 Commonwealth Building.

Mrs. William Eastwood was elected president of the Rochester (N.Y.) Homeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses at a recent meeting.

According to a statement made recently, the Park Avenue Hospital, this city, paid off \$2,984.55 of its old indebtedness during the past year.

The editor of Critic and Guide says: "I believe in absolute freedom of the spoken and written word." Evidently, and more especially so the latter.

A Frenchman has discovered that chloroform will stop whooping-cough. Why, frogs, it will "stop" anything if given in sufficiently large quantities.

Dr. C. W. Eaton, Des Moines, Iowa, succeeds the late Dr. Gilchrist in the faculty, University of Iowa Homeopathic College. A good selection.

The Homeopathic Recorder suggests: "If a journal persistently steals from its neighbors, post it!" While you are at it, give 'em both barrels.

Dr. W. C. Baine, who has had offices in the Steele Block for many years, has moved to the Commonwealth Building, corner of Stout and Fifteenth streets.

Someone tells of an M. D. who was so flush with the milk of human kindness that it gave him a pang to brace suffering humanity for a fee. No, not in Denver!

The Deimel Linen Mesh detail man was in the city the latter part of May looking after the interests of this excellent product. Doctors prefer it to all others.

A Homeopathic journal has been started at Bogota, United States of Colombia. Evidently an unoccupied field if there ever was one. Success to it, however.

Medical Brief declares: "If it were not for the independent medical journals the doctor would soon find his hands tied." Hands all perfectly free hereabouts!

Medical Century wishes the American Medical Union success in opposition to the "autocratic tendencies of the American Medical Association." How about the A. I. H.?

The Kansas City Homeopaths resolutely favorably commending the present city physician, Dr. St. Elmo Sanders, for his fairness to homeopaths holding clinics in the city hospital.

Dr. Kent lectures two hours each week, during the terms, to all four classes of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, upon *Materia Medica* and Homeopathic Philosophy.

Mr. Harper Leiper is the new head of the Park Avenue Hospital, formerly Denver Homeopathic, having been elected president at the first regular meeting for 1906.

Five hundred and sixty-seven dollars were donated to the current expense fund of the Rochester (N.Y.) Homeopathic Hospital for the month of April, 1906.

Dr. Barrows, aged ninety-six years, residing in Marion, Kansas, one of the oldest homeopathic practitioners in the United States, has been confined to his bed for some time.

Dr. W. L. Bywater, Iowa City, was elected president of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa at a recent meeting held at Des Moines.

Several Oregon medical societies have "resolved" not to make life insurance examinations for less than the old fee of five plunks. That's the sugar!

A beautiful green cover adorned the May issue of Medical Sentinel, Portland, Oregon, which made one think of the "ould counthry." It was a beauty.

We understand that Dr. Arthur L. Peters, a graduate of the Denver Homeopathic, was one of the sufferers from the fire and tornado in San Francisco.

Medical Century, June, contained letters from two prominent members of the homeopathic profession in San Francisco, which were intensely interesting.

Miss Jessie K. Ashton, graduate of the Denver Homeopathic Training School for Nurses, was married at Clifton, Arizona, recently, and is now Mrs. I. N. Stevens.

Miss Catherine Mastin, niece of the editor, was married to Dr. Frank L. Miller at the home of her father, in Oak Park, Illinois, Saturday, June 23rd. Joy, etc.

Dr. John Bingham Hunt, who died recently at Westville, Ohio, left four sons to mourn his death, all practicing physicians. He was loved by everyone who knew him.

Business is so much on the bum in certain life insurance circles that the fee for examination on policies of \$3,000 and less has been cut to \$3. Princely? I guess!

The Medical Century, June, reports the deaths of four alumni of Hahnemann, Philadelphia; three Cleveland College; one each Hering, Chicago, and New York Homeopathic.

Dr. Giles F. Roosevelt, Denver, Colorado, has invented a new anasmodic clamp which it is claimed will do the work of two. J. A. M. A., March, 1906, for complete description.

Homeopathic physicians of the city of Washington, D. C., showed their hearts were in the right location by donating nearly three hundred dollars to their San Francisco brethren.

Dr. J. Richey Horner, Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed secretary of the A. I. H., to take the place of Dr. Charles Gatchell, who was obliged to relinquish the same temporarily.

Dr. James W. Ward, the efficient president of the San Francisco Board of Health, a staunch homeopath, is receiving many merited compliments for good work in trying times.

Talk about rustlers! Lectures were resumed in the Hahnemann Medical College, San Francisco, May 7th. Who was it pipe-dreamed that Denver would get all that bunch?

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote)

APPLY HOT
AND
THICK



Entero-Colitis, Cholera Infantum, Peritonitis.

In acute inflammatory conditions of the intestinal tract Antiphlogistine will be found of great value. It will not take the place of proper diet and internal medication, but by relieving the local congestion and soothing the nervous system, it will be found to be an inestimable adjuvant.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. Co.

CHICAGO
DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK

LONDON
SYDNEY
MONTREAL

Hydrozone

H₂O 99%

Destroys Pus and any Morbid Element with which it comes in contact, leaving the tissues beneath in a healthy condition.

Indorsed and successfully used by leading Physicians in the treatment of



**Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Chest.—
Open Sores.—Skin Diseases.—Inflammatory and Purulent Dis-
eases of the Ear.—Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs.—
Inflammatory and Contagious Diseases of the Eyes, etc.**

In order to prove the efficiency of HYDROZONE, I will send a

25c. bottle free

to any Physician upon receipt of 10c. to pay forwarding charges.

*NOTE.—A copy of the 18th edition of my book of 340 pages, on the "Rational Treatment of Diseases Characterized by the Presence of Pathogenic Germs," containing reprints of 210 unsolicited clinical reports, by leading contributors to Medical Literature, will be sent free to Physicians mentioning this journal.

Prepared only by

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

57-59 Prince Street, NEW YORK.

...FOR...

FREE INFORMATION

concerning your

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

WRITE

**LIFE UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
COMPANY,**

512-519 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Co'o.

Minnesota has over two hundred homeopathic physicians, over one-half of whom are active members of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute. Good for Minnesota.

Any physician knowing of sick children who might be benefited by a trip to the mountains this hot weather should communicate with Dr. Lilburn Merrill. Address, care Court House.

Louise Lee Harding, a Denver authority—still unmarried, by the way—told a Chicago audience recently that marriage was but an “incident” in the life of a man. Did you not mean “accident,” Louise?

It would not be amiss if Collier's Weekly were to publish the deadly parallel printed in a recent issue of the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal regarding “Pipe Dreams versus Facts.”

“Wanted—Homeopathy Newly Defined” was the subject for Kraft's most recent sermon, and possessed much of the old-time vigor which abounded in this gentleman's editorials of the past. Keep it up!

Horror and more horror! The Clinique, in speaking of the only J. Richey Horner, so Kraft says, spelled his name Horer. The Clinique has a bad spell all round as it does not exchange with The Critique any more. Will someone please say why?

Homeopathic Recorder and Kraft engaged in hair-curling and uncurling episodes recently. Inasmuch as Kraft told his story last, we are inclined to think he has a trifle the best of the bargain. It occurs that way sometimes.

According to American Physician, the meeting of Ohio Homeopaths at Columbus was one of the recent events which outshone all others in this line in the past. Several prominent people from Cleveland, Ohio, were present.

The care taken to guard the proceedings of the American Medical Association from publication in the secular press, leads us to think that there was “something doing” at the recent meeting held in Boston. Perhaps the American Medical Journalist will tell all about it.

Dr. William C. Baine attended the meeting of the American L. R. & O. Society held in Kansas City, Missouri, the 11th, 12th and 13th of last month. Besides enjoying the trip and meeting very much the doctor was honored by his associates to a marked degree, being elected one of the vice presidents of the association for the coming year.

Mr. Frank Anderson of Sioux City, Iowa, was a visitor in this city the fore part of last month, during which time he put in most of his time as a guest of St. Joseph's Hospital. Dr. J. Wylie, brother, business manager of The Critique, operated upon him during his stay and we are pleased to say the results of the same were very satisfactory.

“The cure of pulmonary phthisis is no longer a question of medical science. It is a question of dollars and cents. The prognosis may

be expressed in this wise: In the wealthy classes—favorable prognosis; in those of moderate means—doubtful prognosis; in the indigent poor—unfavorable prognosis.”—Charles Gatchell, M.D., in the Clinique.

Send a yearly subscription to the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy. Address the business manager, Dr. Charles L. Tisdale, Alameda, California.

According to report of the treasurer of Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association showed a cash balance of \$1,232.05 on hand May 1, 1906. Say, that looks good to us.

The American Institute of Homeopathy will hold next meeting at Atlantic City, New Jersey, some time in September. The Colorado state meeting is also scheduled for some time that same month. Attend both, if possible, Mr. Homeopath.

We have been warned not to say anything about the fine eight-pound girl which appeared at the home of Dr. and Mrs. R. D. P. Brown the 13th of last month. Inasmuch as all concerned are doing well and that the doctor is able to sit up and take notice, we have concluded to keep the matter as quiet as possible.

Chicago doctors propose starting a circulating medical library for the benefit of the doctors of San Francisco, and it is proposed that each member of Hahnemann faculty give one or more up-to-date, usable books for this purpose. After fulfilling their mission as a circulating proposition, the books are to become the property of the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific. That sounds good.

Dr. Erastus Hoyt, Portland, Maine, proposes, in a recent newspaper miscarriage, that people who labor shall toil not neither shall they spin, after reaching the advanced age of twenty-five years, and suggests that professional men take the “lie-by” at forty. ‘Rastus evidently does not intend that there shall be a repetition of the “Every-body Works But Father” offense in the near future.

Dr. Charles Gatchell, in a recent article in the Clinique, makes the somewhat remarkable statement that “it is a remarkable fact that pulmonary tuberculosis is the most curable of all chronic diseases.” “In fact, there is never a death from pulmonary tuberculosis.” If this statement is true there are a whole lot of death certificates issued in Colorado which need correcteing.

If one-half the rumors concerning the secretaryship of the American Institute of Homeopathy are correct, there will be a hot time in Atlantic City this coming September. If the board-walk that one hears so much about, does not ignite from close proximity to the main conflagration, damage from spontaneous combustion is quite likely to take place. Will it be Bailey, Kraft, Horner or——?

Mr. H. B. Kooser, for a long time general agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad in this city, has been promoted to the position of general agent for the road in the Southwest, headquarters Dallas, Texas. Mr. Kooser was very highly esteemed by his associates and the peo-

ple of Denver, all of whom, along with The Critique, wish him much deserved and long continued success.

The program of a church entertainment to be given in a certain Denver church recently, fell into our hands. The first item on the program was an invocation by an osteopath. If it has come to the pass where a religious society is so shy on advocates that it must needs employ a bonesetter to bombard the throne of grace, we are compelled to amend Hamlet and say: "The time (as well as the church) is out of joint."—Colorado Medicine.

While it is by no means an uncommon thing for articles in The Critique to stir up the animals, no one notice has had a more agitating effect in certain circles than our editorial in June issue: "Some Good Homeopathic Teaching Guaranteed in Chicago Hahnemann." We made an error, however, in the same, wherein we placed Dr. Kent at the head of the Department of Materia Medica in this institution. Dr. Cowperthwaite is the senior professor in this department. We "crawfish."

The California State Homeopathic Medical Society held its annual meeting May 16th in San Francisco amid smoking ruins.

Though the Pacific Coast Journal was rendered destitute of everything it possessed and had been maintained by private subscription, it was unanimously decided to continue its publication. A committee was appointed (Drs. Pliny R. Watts of Sacramento, George H. Martin of Oakland, Dr. Alice Goss of San Francisco), whose duty it shall be to systematically solicit subscriptions in all the Pacific coast states, and the editor of the Pacific Coast Journal was directed to appeal to each member of the profession in the East, for at least one year's subscription to the Pacific Coast Journal.

It is in obedience to this instruction that the undersigned earnestly asks of you, for the sake of homeopathy on the Pacific coast, and all that it represents to the profession at large, to give us at least one year's subscription. A reasonable response on the part of our brothers in the East, who have already remembered us so generously, will enable us to carry on our work and to hereafter once more bear our own burdens. At this time we are unable to meet all the emergencies which have so unexpectedly and with such crushing force come upon us.

If our appeal touches you, kindly send your subscription to the business manager of the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, Dr. Charles L. Tisdale, Alameda, California.

By the direction of the "Committee on Subscriptions to the Journal."

DR. H. R. ARNDT,

N. W. cor. Hayes and Fillmore Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

—The Clinique.

NOTICE.

A special train will be run from Chicago for the accommodation of the doctors who wish to attend the International Congress of Homeopathy at Atlantic City next September. Address Dr. Gilbert Fitz-Patrick, 100 State street, or the Clinique, 70 State street, Chicago, for particulars and reservations.

BOOK NOTICES.

Lectures on Homœopathic Materia Medica.—By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago.

This is a work that is bound to be popular with the profession. Each remedy is taken up separately and discussed in narrative form, the language used being simple and colloquial in style. The author admits that he has done this against his own inclination to satisfy the strong appeals of his students. The decision is likely to prove a wise one, as physicians are but students of a larger growth and the style adopted will certainly appeal to them. Professor Kent's work should prove a valued addition to every homœopathic library.—Medical Visitor.

The American Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.—Eighth edition; 549 pages. Cloth, \$2.50; half morocco, \$3.50; postage 25 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1906.

The seventh edition, published in 1904, contained thirty-two new remedies; to this edition, the eighth, have been added twenty-four new remedies, thus bringing the book right up to date. It is a work of wonderful vitality and the secret of this is simply the fact that it gives the preparation of the drugs as the men who proved them gave them. To depart from this rule would be a pharmaceutical error and hurtful to the physician who depends on his Materia Medica for guidance.—Homœopathic Recorder.

Chemistry of Food and Dietetics.—By J. B. S. King, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Hering Medical College, former Professor of Chemistry Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill.; secretary International Hahnemannian Association; member American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society; member American Institute of Homœopathy, etc., etc. The Blakely Printing Company, Chicago, Ill. 1906.

This is a most delightful book of 140 pages and possesses the peculiarity of covering the subject announced in the title page in a most thorough and interesting manner. Dr. King is an able writer and this little book will be found of inestimable value to physicians, nurses and others interested in the subject of dietetics.

"THE SCENIC LIMITED."

The fast train between Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Leaves Denver every morning at 8 o'clock via the Rio Grande and is made up entirely of Pullman equipment—dining car, observation car and sleepers.

SANMETTO IN PREGNANCY.

For years I have been a warm admirer of Sanmetto in all cases of pregnancy. I find that it carries away from the system pretty well all of the albumen and strengthens the abdominal muscles. Try it, some of you brethren, and report it. I prescribe it in the last month of pregnancy.

JOSEPH J. PARKER, M. D.

Warfield, Tex.

**SANMETTO IN IRRITABLE CONDITIONS OF URINARY TRACT,
ALSO IN GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.**

Some months ago I gave Sanmetto a trial, since which time I have been a very warm admirer of it, as I find it exactly what it is claimed to be. It acts finely in irritable conditions of the urinary tract and also in gonorrhœa and gleet. I do honestly wish physicians not acquainted with Sanmetto would give it a fair trial.

Memphis, Tenn.

H. L. HELMS, M. D.

SANMETTO VS. SUBSTITUTES WITH THE "SAME FORMULÆ."

I have used Sanmetto in cases of catarrh of the bladder and enlargement of the prostate gland with great success. In fact, I never saw anything so near a specific. Henceforth I will not be without Sanmetto. Sam-palmetto substitutes with the "same formulæ" do not act nearly so well. I therefore with pleasure recommend Sanmetto to the medical profession.

J. L. SAMMONS, M. D.

Calis, W. Va.

A CURE FOR HAY FEVER.

That there is such a thing as a positive cure for hay fever has been demonstrated by the use of the Carence Nasal Shield. A company of capitalists has been formed in Kansas City for the purpose of promoting this device and persons troubled with this disease will find the shield a veritable boon during the period fast approaching. Send your name and address to the Nasal Shield Company, 404 Fidelity-Trust building, Kansas City, Missouri, and receive literature by return mail which will, if you purchase a Carence Shield, make you happy the remainder of your life.

SANMETTO VS. IMITATIONS.

I have used Sanmetto extensively for the last five or six years in both old and young, male and female, in all forms of irritation of the urinary organs, from nocturnal enuresis in the young to cystitis in the aged, and have been disappointed in but few cases in obtaining good results. Have tried imitations (owing to their cheapness); the results were unsatisfactory. Have returned to the use of Sanmetto as a sheet

anchor in both acute and chronic conditions of the urinary tract. I obtain speedier and more satisfactory results when given four times a day in drachm doses in hot water. T. B. GULLEFER, M. D.

Greenburg, Ind.

From treating a great many patients with diabetes mellitus with papine I have the experience that I have yet to see a patient that could not stop taking the papine at any time I so directed him. It does not seem to cause the least desire for its continuance or to create the least disposition to the formation of a drug habit. This has proven itself to me on several occasions when I have had occasion to administer the drug for six or more consecutive months and the patient to be able to stop at the end of that time with no bad effects or symptoms, which would surly have occurred had I prescribed opium or any of its preparations commonly in use to-day. With that reputation at its back, I use it more and more promiscuously to-day than ever before, and am always pleased with its results.—Extract from an article on "Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus," by Dr. J. W. Pearce of North Carolina, in Medical Brief.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN VIBRATORY APPLIANCES.

A vibrator which will work equally well on either direct or 60-cycle alternating current is a big step in the production of mechanical vibrators. This is brought out in connection with the already remarkably ingenious and efficient vibrator, "The Physician's Vibragenitant." The makers accomplish this by interposing in the circuit in the case of a direct current a special contrivance which adapts the current to the mechanism of the Vibragenitant. This not only renders it possible for the physician to secure the equal of two machines at the cost of one, but obviates the use of platinum points in the vibrator itself, thus eliminating a part which is always subject to deterioration in any mechanism. The physician is now able to have a portable vibrator, which will operate in his office on one current and at the house of the patient on another. To our knowledge this is the only instance we know of in the history of vibrators where the same machine can be used on two currents with equal facility.—Denver Medical Times, April, 1906.

The Physician's Vibragenitant and other vibratory appliances are manufactured by the Sam J. Gorman Company, 153-159 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Illinois, who will send literature on request.

The Critique

VOL. XIII.

DENVER, COLO., August 1, 1906.

NO. 8.

Entered at Denver postoffice as second-class matter.

SYPHILINUM.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

Whenever the symptoms that are representative of the patient himself have been suppressed in any case of syphilis, and nothing remains but weakness and a few results of the storm that has long ago or recently passed, this nosode will cause reaction and restore order and sometimes do much curing, and the symptoms that must always be present, that represent the disordered state of the economy will appear to guide to a restoration of health. When a syphilitic patient has suffered from a course of typhoid he may be very slow in convalescing, but a single dose of Syphilinum high will cause him to eat and feel stronger and gain rapidly. How does the old school treatment of syphilis differ from barbarism? one might well ask. The strong drugging by Mercurius and Iodides so debilitate that all who pass through are invalids and weak; even then they are not cured of syphilis—if they were cured we could not cause to come back the symptoms that have been removed. Syphilinum often does bring back the ulcers in the throat and the eruptions. When these are violent neuralgias of the head, in sides of head and over the eyes, great soreness in bones of legs and head, and the multitude of symptoms of nerve syphilis all nondescript, then it is that the patient will be made free from suffering, and given sleep, strength and appetite. But the ulcers and eruptions will come back in some cases, and it is all the better if they do. It is by no means limited to patients who have had syphilis. It can be used like any remedy against the symptoms of the provings, or such as are similar to symptoms common to the disease or

against the symptoms like the numerous verified clinical symptoms. Many symptoms are worse at night in bed, many come on in the evening and last till morning. *From sundown to sunrise* marks the time of many violent pains and sufferings. Some are better from heat, and some are better from cold air and cold applications. There is great prostration in the morning on waking. It has cured many cases of epilepsy. Epileptic convulsions after menses. *Sleeplessness*, sometimes only one-half of the night, again the whole night. The blood feels hot flowing through the arteries during the night. Wandering pains here and there all over the body. Pain in the periosteum, nerves and joints. Pains sometimes increase gradually and decrease gradually. Sharp pains here and there. Complaints worse in the cold weather of winter and heat of summer. Extreme emaciation. Abscesses. Paralysis of limbs. Caries of bone. Curvature of spine. Gummata. *Dwarfish children*. Curvature of bones. Enlarged glands. Offensive odor of the body. Soreness to touch in many parts, especially bones. It has often been observed that in syphilized invalids remedies act but a few days and must be changed. This always calls for the nosode. When there is only great weakness and few symptoms it will act well. When there is ulceration of legs, throat, mouth or other parts with no repair. Fistulous openings, exostoses, fissures, tubercles and warts have been cured promptly. When it has been used against the primary manifestations of the disease and in the earlier phenomena it has generally resulted in failure. It is seldom the best remedy for syphilis per se, but for marked and suppressed syphilis it seems to restore a sort of order and bring better reaction. The author has many times observed that gummata in throat and anus will take on destructive ulceration in old broken-down cases after *Sulphur* has been given, and that Syphilinum will restrain it and establish repair. *Sulphur* often produces prolonged aggravation when there are many tissue changes in advanced cases of syphilis. Such changes are most likely gummata. The effort of *Sulphur* is to remove the results of disease, which the patient cannot stand. It often causes suspicion of latent syphilis when such aggravations are very severe after *Sulphur* high. *Sulphur* low will not be followed by such results.

After such prolonged aggravations *Syphilinum* should be considered. Latent syphilis often exists where it is least expected. This nosode should be used only in high potencies.

Forgetful. Weak minded. Laughing and weeping without cause. He cannot remember faces, names, dates, events, books or places. He cannot calculate. Despair of recovery. Melancholia. Fears he is going insane. *Imbecility*. Indifferent to his friends, and feels no delight in anything. Dreads the night and dreads the morning, as the weakness and soreness are worse on waking. He always says he is not himself and he cannot feel like himself. A middle-aged man who had suffered many years from latent syphilis abandoned his business and remained at home lamenting and sad. His wife supported the family by keeping boarders. After receiving a few doses of *Syphilinum* he took on new energy and became industrious and prosperous. Much vertigo. Aphasia. In some of these cases of brain syphilis *Sulphur* and *Causticum* have caused prolonged suffering and weakness. *Syphilinum* will act favorably.

Syphilitic invalids are often sufferers from violent neuralgic headaches. Violent pains in sides of head, forehead or temples. Pain from temple to temple, from ear to ear, one eye to occiput; supraorbital pains. Pain sometimes ameliorated by warmth. Bursting pains; fullness of head. Maddening pains all night, causing sleeplessness. Headache and delirium. Neuralgia of head beginning at 4 p. m., growing gradually worse until midnight and then gradually better, ceasing at daylight. Great soreness of the pericranium. Many pains are confined to a direct line and are called *linear headaches*. Violent crushing pains in occiput. Stupefying headaches in the forehead or occiput. Cutting pains in occiput. Headache through the temples, thence vertically, like an inverted letter T. Headaches involving the whole top of the head as if head would be crushed in. Violent pain in whole head with red face, enlarged veins of face, restlessness and sleepless nights. Aggravated nights. Tubercles all over the scalp. Exostoses on the cranium, very sore and painful. The hair is falling out.

Paralysis of eye muscles is common. Strabismus. Diplopia. Amaurosis. Atrophy of the optic nerve. The retina is pale, gray

and spotted. Myopia. Iritis. Ptosis. Paralysis of the superior oblique. Chronic recurrent phlyctenular inflammation of the cornea. Conjunctivitis with ulceration. Ulceration of the cornea. Interstitial keratitis. Spots on the cornea. Left eye covered with fungus-like growth, pain intense, aggravated at night. Acute ophthalmia neonatorum when one of the parents has had syphilis. Copious purulent discharge from eyes. Lids enormously swollen. Eyes cannot be opened because of swelling. Iritis with intense pain at night, and photophobia. Pain in eyes from sundown to sunrise. Scalding tears.

Sharp pains in ear. Purulent watery discharge from ear. Caries of mastoid. Paralysis of auditory nerve. Calcareous deposit on tympanum.

This remedy has cured many cases of offensive green or yellow discharge from nose in children with specific history. Dryness of nose; obstructed at night. Frequent attacks of coryza. Always taking cold in nose. Syphilitic ozaena. Bones of nose destroyed by caries and nose depressed. The whole nose destroyed by ulceration. Epistaxis from ulcers. Hard plugs in nose.

Neuralgia of face. Paralysis of one side of face. Tubercles and copper-colored eruption on face. It has palliated cancerous ulceration of face. Scabby eruption on face. It has cured rupia on the cheek. Papules and pustules. The lips are fissured and ulcerated. Ulcers on chin, lips, and wing of nose. Wing and side of nose eaten away by an ulcer. It has cured many cases of lupus of face.

The teeth are deformed, distorted, spotted; decay early; cup shaped in children. Violent pain in teeth. Crawling in the roots of the teeth, like a worm.

Mouth and tongue ulcerated. Breath fetid. Tongue soft, spongy, easily indented in persons who have long taken Mercury. Paralysis of tongue, one-sided. Tongue red, excoriated, cracked and sore. Patches on tongue. Denuded patches. Red spots. Copious viscid saliva in mouth. Ulceration of soft palate. Caries of hard palate. Soft palate entirely destroyed. Bleeding from ulcers.

Throat studded with ulcers. Inflammation of throat and tonsils. Soft palate swollen and nodular. Post nasal catarrh and ulceration. Posterior nares plugged with crusts.

The appetite is perverted. Longing for strong drink. Thirst. Aversion to food, to meat. No desire to eat. All food disagrees. Flatulence. Heartburn; nausea; vomiting. Ulceration of stomach.

The rectum is the seat of many symptoms and conditions. Ulceration, fissures, piles, nodules, gummata; copious bleeding; cutting, burning pains. Condylomata. Constipation. Paralysis of rectum; prolapsus of anus. Relaxed protruding rectum.

This nosode has cured nodular formations in testes, spermatic cord and scrotum. It has cured herpetic eruptions on prepuce and scrotum. Induration of testes and spermatic cord.

Nodular formations in vagina and labia. Ulceration of os uteri. Induration of cervix uteri. Copious yellow-green leucorrhea. Leucorrhea in little girls of specific history, acrid water, leucorrhea aggravated nights from warmth of bed. Pain in ovaries during the night. Itching in the vulva. Sharp pains in uterus. Cystic ovaries. Ovarian tumor. Cutting pain in ovary during coition at moment of orgasm. Uterine and ovarian complaints when there is a specific history.

Ulceration of larynx and loss of voice. Aphonia before menses. Continuous sharp pain in larynx from evening to sunrise every night compelled him to walk the floor all night cured by Syphilinum very high, one dose.

Asthma in warm damp weather during night. Dyspnoea. Attacks of spasmodic bronchial asthma for twenty-five years; at night in bed or during a thunderstorm, preventing sleep for many nights. Dyspnoea from 1 to 4 a. m.

Cough at night. Dry rasping cough during the night. Rawness in chest. Thick purulent expectoration. Dry cough from lying on right side. Mucopurulent expectoration, greyish, greenish, greenish-yellow, tasteless. Clear white mucous expectoration. Rattling in the chest. Pain and pressure behind the sternum. Eruptions on the chest.

Rheumatic stiffness and lameness in back. Aching in whole spine. Pain in region of kidneys, aggravated after urinating.

Pain in sacrum, aggravated while sitting. Caries of cervical and dorsal vertebrae. Enlarged glands of neck. It has cured indurated cervical glands. Pain in back, hip and thighs during the night. It has cured Hodgkin's disease.

Inflammation of joints. Rheumatism, muscles are caked in hard knots or lumps. Pain in limbs ameliorated by heat, aggravated from sunset to sunrise. Stiffness of all the joints. Rheumatic pains and swelling of joints of upper limbs. Rheumatism of deltoid, painful on raising the arm. Pains in arms on motion. Ulcers on back of hands. Nightly pain and swelling in legs. Pains in lower extremities, preventing sleep, aggravated from hot applications, ameliorated by pouring cold water on them. Weakness in knees and hips. Severe bone aches in legs at night in bed. Pain in back of feet and toes at night in bed. Pains often aggravated in warm bed at night. Pains drive him out of bed at night. Tearing in hip and thigh, aggravated during night, ameliorated at day-break, ameliorated by walking, not affected by weather (improved by Syph.). Ulcers on the legs. Large crusts on the legs. Tubercles on the lower limbs. Tension of the tendons of the legs and soles. The extremes of cold and heat often bring out the symptoms of these old sufferers. Neuralgia of limbs gradually increasing, aggravated as the night goes on. Extreme sensitiveness of the tibia.

There are fevers, chilliness, but the night sweats and great weakness are striking.

The eruptions are numerous, but may be studied better by consulting the numerous works on syphilis, as this is not a study of the disease, but the nosode.

DR. HONORABLE HONEST.—He was a prominent surgeon, one who maintained that he was honorable and honest upon all occasions, and he asked from a younger surgeon who belonged to a hospital other than his own, the privilege of examining his case, which was readily accorded; the patient was wealthy, nervous and a little uncertain about her case, a little coaxing persuasion easily made a difference, and the result was that Dr. Honorable Honest operated upon the younger man's case without the knowledge of the latter. We are glad to say the younger surgeon in question demanded and was paid his fee.—*The Clinical Reporter.*

MAGNESIA CARBONICA.

By Dr. T. P. Roberts.

This remedy has not received the attention its merits demand. In fact it may be said that all the magnesias have been overlooked.

It is a valuable remedy for both sexes and for all stages of life, but women and children are usually the patients whose symptoms call for this medicine. All the members of magnesia family are very sensitive, hence pain is characteristic of them all. Magnesia carbonica is suitable to irritable, nervous children, to women who are worn out with the care and worries of life, and to thin, spare, dairk-haired, sensitive people of both sexes. It is adapted to the treatment of children of tuberculous parents, and to adults whose complaints tend toward tuberculosis. The nervousness of this remedy is very marked, but it is of the type of neurasthenia. Nervous exhaustion is a very important characteristic. The magneisia carbonica patient is very sensitive to both mental and physical influences.

Sensitive to touch, so that pressure aggravates almost all the symptoms, except the menstrual pains which are relieved by stooping and by pressing on the abdomen. Sensitiveness to cold is as marked as sensitiveness to touch. The patient is much averse to uncovering, and with few exceptions, cold aggravates the symptoms. The neuralgic pains are worse in a draft and from changes of temperature. Cold water relieves the toothache for a short time, then aggravates it. The patient is very sensitive to cold winds and cold weather.

Another marked peculiarity of this medicine is its sourness. There is a sour taste, sour vomiting, sour stools, sour perspiration, sour belching, sour eructations, sour breath, sour stomach and sour smell of the entire body. The patient desires sour drinks. The menses and lucorrhoea are acid.

The magnesia carb. patient is not only an acid patient, but he is also intolerant of rest which he very much needs. Can not get rested; whole body feels tired and painful, especially the legs and feet. Most symptoms come on at night and while at rest; better moving about. Rest in bed does not bring refreshing

sleep, as the patient is more tired on rising than when retiring. The feet are painful when lying in bed. The pains of neuralgia and toothache are exceedingly severe during rest, compelling the sufferer to get up and walk about. Uterine hemorrhages are worse when she is lying down and the menses flow mostly then.

But motion is also a source of suffering. Rheumatic pains are very properly worse after a long walk. Pain as from a sprain in the right shoulder when moving the arm. Pain prevents the least motion of the arm in rheumatism of the shoulder. Walking stops the menstrual flow. Walking causes the knees to be painful.

This drug has several peculiar and uncommon symptoms. Pain on top of the head as if the hair were pulled. Tetter in scalp, itching violently in rainy weather, and causing the hair to fall off. Painfulness of the whole body.

In epilepsy, falls down suddenly with consciousness. Sour-smelling, oily perspiration difficult to wash off. Sensation as if white of egg had dried on face. As if teeth were too long. At 4 a. m., intolerable pain in the rectum as if pierced with needles. Throat feels as if scraped with a bristle.

Inordinate craving for meat in those who are tubercular or in children of tubercular parents. Hawking up soft, fetid tubercles of the color of peas. Stools with green slime like the scum on a frog pond. Coryza and sore throat whenever menstruation is coming on. Kneeling aggravates vertigo, headache when smoking, sleeplessness, worse 2 to 3 a. m. Can not put left foot on the ground when walking. Symptoms are worse every third week. Great aggravation from milk. Colic better after eating warm soup. Boring pain in the malar bone at night, worse during rest. Swelling of malar bone, with pulsating pain. Often relieved when crude magnesia has been used to relieve gastric acidity. Useful in corneal opacity, lenticular cataract, and in ailments from cutting the wisdom teeth. It is a deep acting and a long acting remedy. It is complementary to rheum, and finds its own complement in chomomilla.

Magnesia carbonica is often of the greatest value in the treatment of children, especially during the period of infancy. Colic, indigestion, diarrhoea, cholera infantum, marasmus, etc.,

often find their cure in this remedy. The child is usually irritable, nervous, puny, sickly and emaciated, because of the difficulty in digesting milk. Milk is refused, or if taken, causes pain in the stomach, and is vomited or passed by the bowels, undigested. The child has much colic which is relieved by a green, liquid stool. This occurs many times, day and night. The teeth are slow in coming through, and the child has much colic, and a green, sour smelling diarrhoea which has continued a long time. Emaciation is a marked feature. The stools are green and look like the scum of a frog pond. Sometimes there may be found floating in the green, frothy stools, little particles like tallow. Even when the stool is not exactly diarrhoeic, these tallow-like particles may sometimes be seen. Mixed with the green watery stool may be found sometimes, bloody mucus which sinks to the bottom and adheres there. The stool may be watery or consist of green slime. There may be tenesmus after stool or the absence of tenesmus. The stools may consist of curd, putty like in consistence and white in color. In infantile remittent fever constant, sour, rather whitish, watery diarrhoea may prevail.

Sour eructations are common and the whole child smells sour. In cholera infantum there is great thirst, especially evenings. The child doubles up with the griping, colicky pains, but is not relieved by the doubling up. There may be many aphthous ulcers in the mouth. This drug is often necessary after rheum to complete the cure, as it is a deeper acting remedy than rheum. Colocyath and mercurius have been much used to cover the ground that properly belongs to magnesia carbonica.

The adult patient, if chronically sick, has an earthy, sickly complexion, and is likely to suffer from acid dyspepsia. He has sour stomach, sour or greasy eructations, heartburn, sour taste and sour vomiting. Bloating and flatulence after eating. Constrictive pain in stomach. Can not digest cabbage, potatoes, etc. Desires meat, bread, fruit and acid drinks; has an aversion to green food. The frog pond stools may be found, but usually there is much distension of the abdomen, with griping and rumbling in the whole abdomen, followed by thin,

green stools without tenesmus. The diarrhoea is preceded by cutting, doubling up colic, with much wind in the bowels. The stools are much like those of infants, but modified by the character of the food. Diarrhea may recur regularly every three weeks. It must not be forgotten that *magnesia carbonica* has constipation as well as diarrhoea.

It is usually the constipation of neurasthenia. Constipation with pain in the left ovary, or with heartburn. Frequent ineffectual urging with scanty feces, or only an emission of flatus; stitches in anus; stool hard as a stone; frequent effort to pass a natural looking stool.

The liver does not escape the action of this remedy, as the hardness and stitching in the hepatic region will show. This medicine is an exceedingly valuable remedy in some cases of neuralgia. It has cured neuralgia almost everywhere, but seems especially indicated by neuralgic pains, lightning-like in character, worse on the left side; worse in draft; from change of temperature; from touch; insupportable during repose, must get out of bed and walk the floor.

Women have much reason to be thankful for *magnesia carbonica*. In the dysmenorrhoea of this remedy, the flow is only in the absence of pain, and mostly, or only at night or when lying; stops when walking; dragging pain; better by pressing on abdomen and by stooping. The menstrual blood is dark, acrid, thick, pitch-like and is washed out with much difficulty. Faints dead away at each menstrual period, with pain in the left ovary, and with aching pains in the limbs which feel useless. It is useful when the menses are scanty and delayed, and also when too early and too profuse. It has cured uterine hemorrhages of many months' duration.

The pregnant woman suffers from nervous exhaustion, perhaps from overwork. She feels sad and disconsolate. Toothache torments her, especially at night, and like the neuralgia previously described, is unbearable during repose, she must get up and walk about. Has headache and neuralgia aggravated by talking or by mental exertion. She is subjected to sour taste, sour vomiting, etc., and may have eructations tasting like rotten eggs. Many have much loathing without desire to vomit. She has an aggra-

vation of her symptoms every third week. A green and watery diarrhoea occurs regularly every three weeks. She may also have the stools and abdominal pains that are characteristic of the remedy in general.

Time will not permit a differentiation of the remedies resembling *magnesia carbonica*, so I will only point out a few of the more important remedies for comparison:

For the stomach and bowel troubles: *Aloe*, *calcera carb.*, *chamomilla*, *colocynth*, *hepar*, *ipecaeuana*, *magnesia mur.*, *magnesia phos.*, *natrum phos.*, *nux vomica*, *rheum* and *sulphur*.

Aggravation from milk: *Aethusa*, *calcarea carb.*, *china*, *conium*, *magnesia mur.*, *nirtic acid*, *sepia* and *sulphur*.

Headache from smoking: *Antimonium crud.*

Neuralgia: *Colocynth*, *magnesia phos.* and *rhus tox.*

Vesicular skin symptoms and aggravation from rest: *Rhus tox.*

Menstrual troubles: *Ammonium mur.*, *bovista*, *graphites*, *kreosotum*, *lac caninum* and *medorrhinum*.

Toothache of pregnancy: *China ratanhia* and *sepia*. Finally, do not forget that—

Tuberculinum may prove of great service in many morbid states that seem to require *magnesia carbonica*.

Note:—I. H. A., Chicago, Ill., 1905.

A *SHOTGUN PRESCRIPTION*.—Mrs. Wilks—"It be kind of you, doctor, comin' so far to see Wilks." Doctor—"Not at all. I have a patient on the way, so I can kill two birds with one stone."—*London Tattler*.

APIS.—"After *Aconite*," wrote Wolf in 1858, "*Apis* is the most comprehensive and universally useful remedy that we possess," and while to-day we do not know the composition of the poison, I consider it a far more important remedy, and as having a greater range of usefulness than is generally accredited to it. For if there is any remedy that will give prompt and expected results when properly exhibited according to the indications, it is *Apis*.—*Homeopathic Recorder*.

REMEDIES IN WHOOPING COUGH.

By F. A. Garis, M. D., Bethlehem, Pa.

I have taken up this subject for the purpose of bringning before the members of the society, two medicines that have stood me in good stead in times of stress from the above-named disease. Fearful and troublesome as this disease sometimes become to both patient and parents, since using these medicines, most of these difficulties are overcome and the little patients are enabled to pass through the several stages of the disease quickly and comfortably.

Our text-books give us such excellent remedies as gelsemium, belladonna, ipecac, hyoscyamus, corallium rubrum, mephetis, cupr. met. and a host of others, used either alone or in various combinations, and excellent results have followed their exhibition.

The remedies I wish to call especially to your attention are not new; on the other hand, they are old and tried friends in other diseases and probably many of you can attest to their worth in whooping cough.

These little patients, when seen in the beginning of an attack, as soon as a diagnosis is made, are placed upon *drosera tinc.* and *naphthaline 2x*.

The cough quickly becomes loose, the frequency is diminished, child is able to expel mucous without severe vomiting, sleeps much better at night, appetite improves and there is a distinct absence of the distressing symptoms usually attendant upon whooping cough. When cases are seen later, in the convulsive stage, the symptoms improve quickly and the patient weathers out the disease in comfort. In Bethlehem, at the present time, whooping cough is epidemic and numerous calls are made upon us for something to relieve the little sufferers.

In my practice *drosera tinc.* and *naphthaline 2x* constitute almost my sole prescription and excellent results are obtained.—*The Hahnemannian Monthly.*

THE LEGAL STATUS OF VARIOLINUM AS A METHOD OF VACCINATION.

(A. M. Linn, M. D., Des Moines, Iowa.)

Recently a legal battle was fought in the Iowa courts between the adherents of the new and the old methods of vaccination. It was a battle royal; the issues were sharply joined, and the result decisive. Every physician and every layman, who is interested, should study the issues and should acquire a knowledge of the merits of this controversy in general and of variolinum in particular.

The use of variolinum is not recent. It is an old remedy. It is not a novelty in the hands of the Homeopath, yet not all members of our school have had the opportunity to determine the remarkable value of this drug. Its sphere of usefulness is infinitely enlarged by the determination of its value as a prophylactic in smallpox. The opportunity to treat smallpox does not occur every decade, consequently the lack of familiarity with the drug by many of our physicians. Some two years ago the scourge visited our own state. The old and tried method of vaccination by scarification, while effective, is also unsafe. Vaccination in Iowa is mandatory, but the method of vaccination is not specified. As long as only one method was known no controversy could arise. Local Boards of Health very generally enforce the rules of the State Board regarding vaccination of all school children. A large per cent. of the population of the state having a wholesome dread of smallpox were also vaccinated. Many taking both their medicines and their vaccination from the Homeopathic school were inoculated by the new method. Variolinum gained rapidly in favor. Besides being effective it was attended with no danger. Its use obviated the hazard of an ugly infected wound, a painful experience and some loss of time. The freedom from danger and the effectiveness of the method made it popular wherever used. This very gracious popularity, while the occasion of its extended use in part at least, became also the cause of a furious opposition. Doubting its efficiency and knowing no means of determining its value, our "regular" friends organized in opposition to its use. They essayed to pre-

vent its use by legal means. The following resume from the facile pen of Dr. C. W. Eaton, who was familiar with every phase of the contest, is of thrilling interest:

Des Moines, Iowa, April 22, 1904.

A. M. Linn, M. D., Des Moines, Iowa:

My Dear Dr. Linn.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your request that I place in your hands a recital of the occurrences leading up to the present legal status of the use of variolinum in this city.

The contest over its use before the city authorities was vigorous and spirited, and the results were such a legal vindication of the right to employ this method of vaccination, that the friends of Homeopathy are much gratified over the outcome.

Our experience here in Des Moines leads us to the belief that our colleagues in every locality where there is an attempt to deny them and their patrons the right to internal vaccination, may obtain through the courts ample defense, and full authority to proceed in their work without interference with their regular practice on the part of unfriendly local or state boards of health.

The matter came about in this way: The use of variolinum was distasteful to the city physician, and the city council, sitting as a board of health, at his request and under his immediate direction, passed certain regulations for the control of smallpox, and among other things provided that no pupil should be admitted to the schools except on presentation of a certificate from a physician, to the effect that vaccination had been had within two years, it being expressly stipulated that said vaccination must have been "successful," and that it, must have been "by inoculation."

Immediately thereafter the school authorities issued instructions to the principals and teachers of the public schools in accordance with this action of the Board of Health, it being, of course, obligatory upon them that they should do so. Thereupon, the children who had brought certificates of vaccination done by the internal method, were told that they would have to be revaccinated by scarification upon the arm, or they could not remain in school.

One of the children whom I had so vaccinated was the daughter of one of our lawyers, who was also a thorough friend of Homeopathy. He instructed his daughter to return to the school with this same certificate. She was then denied admission, and her father, together with another attorney associated with him in business, brought suit in the District Court to compel the authorities to admit his daughter to the school.

It was at the time when the interest in the smallpox epidemic, not only in Des Moines, but over the whole country, was at its height. The number of patients in this city who were not willing that their children should be subjected to the risks of vaccination by the old method, was large. On the other hand, the Allopathic profession was up in arms and thoroughly determined that the internal method should be prohibited. So it came about that the interest was great throughout the city. The newspapers gave extended accounts of the contest that was being waged, and the whole city was eagerly watching the outcome.

Neither was it a question involving the interests of the children alone. Large business interests were also at stake. For business houses were given a certain time by the Board of Health in which to

see to it that all their men were vaccinated, and some concerns employing large numbers had had their men vaccinated by the use of variolinum. If the courts should fail to sustain its use, they saw serious trouble ahead, for the closing of their doors for a single day would mean a loss running into thousands of dollars.

With the interests of the children, and the interests of business at stake, with the Homeopaths deeply concerned for the defense of their rights, with the Allopathic profession thoroughly determined to crush out the use of variolinum, and with the attention of the whole city aroused, it can easily be understood that the scene presented in the District Court that morning was an extraordinary one. In place of the ordinary forlorn group of hangers-on at court, the room was filled to its brim with the best fathers and mothers and business men of this city.

The School Board, instead of assuming the attitude of simply waiting for the final instruction of the authorities, had become our active and aggressive opponents, and they were present in force. Representatives of the Allopathic profession were, of course, on hand, eager and alert; one of the most prominent having in his pocket a telegram from the Surgeon General's office in Washington, to which authority he had appealed for ammunition to use in the case.

Those who have had occasion to witness the trial of cases before the courts, cannot fail to be struck with the rapidity with which the pivotal points of a given case come to the surface when the actual contest begins. What was misty and ill-defined becomes suddenly clear; and no matter how thoroughly the lawyers on both sides may have felt that they understood the case, the actual trial will often suddenly bring into prominence the focal point as it had not been before perceived by the counsel for either side, in spite of their careful previous study. It was so in this instance. No sooner had the case been actually put upon its trial than it rapidly developed that the crucial point was the word "inoculation." The judge remarked that if it could be shown that the internal method was "inoculation," no power on earth could keep a child out of school.

Recourse to the medical dictionaries showed that the word was defined as the introduction of a virus into the system, not specifying how the virus might be introduced. It was of necessity held, therefore, that the use of variolinum was inoculation and that this internal vaccination complied with the law. Our case was won.

It was felt, however, that this result, while it gave us full power to use variolinum undisturbed, and without interference, and put the children back into school, did not decide the underlying principle as we had desired that it might do. For our position was this:

The State of Iowa having issued certificates to Homeopathic physicians to practice medicine and surgery within its boundaries, could not then step in and say through the powers given to its Boards of Health, that they could not practice medicine in accordance with the usages of that school.

No further rejection of certificates of vaccination by variolinum, based upon the fact that scarification had not been employed, was obtainable, as the School Board immediately took alarm at being on the unpopular side, and issued immediate orders to all the schools to receive variolinum certificates. In fact, the Superintendent's office telephoned to the principal of one school that all certificates were to be accepted that were "by either the external, the internal, the eternal

or the infernal method." This bit of grim humor is a flashlight on the intensity of the interest in the question prevailing at the time.

There was, however, a president of an outlying school district (yet within the city limits) who had stood beside the city physician at the meeting of the City Board of Health which enacted the regulations in question, and who had been informed by that physician that the enactment meant scarification. He, therefore, refused a certificate of vaccination by the internal method on the grounds that it must be by scarification, and a second suit was brought to compel the acceptance of this certificate.

The result of this second suit was that the court determined and decreed that it was beyond the province and power of the school directors or school authorities to prohibit the attendance at school of any children furnished with a certificate that they had been successfully vaccinated by inoculation during the past two years, and the court directed the entry of a permanent injunction restraining the school officials from excluding the children from attendance as pupils, and from refusing to accept as sufficient evidence of vaccination the certificate of a physician, worded in conformity to the rule of the court.

Since then, as of course was the necessary result of these decisions, we have been in full and undisturbed enjoyment of our rights as Homeopathic physicians.

It may well be supposed that the waging of this contest, not in a corner, but in the very center of the deepest interest of an aroused city, and its successful outcome was a great day for Homeopathy in this region. Of course all the influence of the Allopathic school was enlisted against us, including such of its members as were in official position, medical and otherwise. Indeed, so far did this go that the secretary of our State Board of Health did not hesitate to work actively and energetically against us, in spite of the fact that his position placed him under every obligation of honor to be a non-combatant.

It was one of the unexpected and pleasing things that many of the laity who never employed a Homeopathic physician, and who were not in any sense believers in Homeopathy, took pains to express their hearty sympathy with us in this contest, and satisfaction over the outcome, because they shared the great American characteristic of desire at all times for "fair play." Nor was there wanting here and there one among the Allopathic physicians who was quietly in sympathy with any measure which would offer relief from the dangers of the scarification method. One bright physician from among them, who was connected with one of the largest Allopathic practices, asked me confidentially to tell him what I could "about this variolinum." He said, "I have used every possible precaution and painstaking in all the vaccinations I have made, and yet I have seen some arms which made me shudder."

One of the unexpected results of these decisions was that thereafter, when there was vigorous protest to the city physician by those who did not want to be vaccinated by the old method, he would send them, perhaps grudgingly, but frankly, to us for the internal method.

Let me add in conclusion this suggestion for the protection of those of our colleagues who are in isolated positions—in those towns, for instance where there is but one Homeopathic physician. It will be readily seen that wherever this contest arises, the determining question is apt to be whether the use of variolinum is a recognized method of the Homeopathic school; for if such be the case, the courts will certainly not allow our physicians to be denied the right to

practice a recognized method of their school. Of course here in Des Moines where we have a goodly fellowship, this question does not present difficulties, but in the smaller communities, our men might readily be hampered in commanding the necessary evidence upon this point.

For the protection of these more isolated brethren, the following definition of vaccination was adopted by our Iowa State Society at its last meeting:

"Vaccination is the introduction of a virus into the system, for the prevention of smallpox; and is accompanied either by the administration of a proper preparation of the virus of smallpox through the mouth, or by introducing into the circulation the virus of cowpox by applying it to a freshly-made scarification of the skin."

This, it will be noted, is broad and liberal, being an alternate definition recognizing both methods. Its wording was selected with care and was approved by our counsel in the vaccination cases. It will be apparent without any comment from me, how such a definition may furnish at a single stroke, all the evidence needed by any of our colleagues on the question as to whether the use of variolinum is a recognized method of the school, while at the same time its liberality in recognizing both methods makes it acceptable to those who hold more or less divergent views.

In striking illustration of this it may be noted that this definition was adopted by the State Society with but a single dissenting vote.

I have tried to make this as brief as I could and at the same time include all the salient points, and yet I feel like apologizing for its length. But be that as it may, I look back with unmixed satisfaction upon the great day for Homeopathy in Iowa, which was ushered in with the advent of these decisions.

There is no pleasanter picture that rises before my memory than the courtroom, crowded with Des Moines' choicest people; the complete victory for fair play and for Homeopathy; the hundreds of children whose certificates were thus made good, and who were saved from all sorts of ills, immediate and remote, under the sane and effective measures of Homeopathy and at the same time received better protection against possible attack of smallpox than was afforded by the old septic method; and the unchanged and kindly friendship of my Allopathic brethren in this city who were so good as to appreciate the fact that this was a contest of principles and not of persons, and who have continued to give me the same undiminished friendship and good will that I have so much appreciated and enjoyed for these many years.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES WOODHULL EATON.

One further and final effort was made by our friends to interpose a legal barrier to the use of variolinum. In obedience to the pressure from outside the matter was brought before the State Board of Health to the intent that a definition might be made which would exclude the use of variolinum. When public sentiment is at once crystallized in a firm conviction it is a very difficult matter to change it. The sentiment among our Homeopath people throughout the state was firmly grounded as to the efficacy of variolinum. It is well understood among intelligent

people that in times past the medical profession has made some unfortunate mistakes. At times it had decried the truth instead of eagerly accepting it. Not once or twice alone is it truthfully charged that the medical profession was guilty of stoning the prophets. Serious divisions in its own ranks are accepted as conclusive proof that medical people are not always on the right side of important questions. When, therefore, the matter was brought by outside pressure before the State Board of Health for the purpose of excluding its use, a contest of large proportions was developed. Evidence as to the efficacy of variolinum as a method of vaccination began to accumulate from all directions; sworn testimonies of successful experience with it; affidavits of people vaccinated by this means only, and subsequently engaged as nurses to care for smallpox patients; affidavits of people who had used it and on whom subsequently vaccination would not "take," altogether presented such a conclusive showing that it should have caused our friends of the "regular" school to hesitate before making such an unfortunate mistake. Besides these a strong legal opinion was obtained to the effect that the State Board of Health could not by any act legally interfere with the accepted practice of any of the different schools of medicine in the state. In spite of these protests and objections such a definition, however, was adopted. It stands on the record of the Board of Health to-day, about as ineffective an edict as graces the record of our health office. Our State Society at its last meeting adopted the following definition of vaccination:—

"Vaccination is the introduction of a virus into the system for the prevention of smallpox, and is accomplished either by the administration of a proper preparation of the virus of smallpox through the mouth, or by introducing into the circulation the virus of cowpox by applying it to a freshly made scarification of the skin."

This definition places the stamp of authority upon variolinum as a means of vaccination by our school of practice. This officially recognizes it as a method. With this endorsement and with the permanent injunction from the courts against interfer-

ence with its use makes the position of variolinum in Iowa invulnerable.

COURT RECORD OF THE CASE.

In the District Court of Polk county, Iowa, the question of vaccination by the Homeopathic method was under consideration on a suit brought by J. O. Taverer against the Independent School District of Oak Grove, Des Moines, Iowa.

The claim of the plaintiff was that his children were excluded from school because they had not been furnished with a certificate of vaccination by scarification. In Des Moines, which is a city of the first class, the city council acts as a board of health, and it adopted a resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That all school boards in the city are hereby directed to prohibit the attendance at school of any child, teacher or employe of said school, unless they have a certificate from a reputable physician showing that they have had a successful vaccination by inoculation during the past two years."

The plaintiff claims that he had accompanied his children to the Oak Grove School, and had presented for each of them a certificate in the following form:

"Dunham Medical College
of Chicago
Chair of Surgery,
Charles Woodhull Eaton, M. D.

Des Moines, Iowa, February 19, 1902.

I hereby certify that I successfully vaccinated _____
Taverer in February, 1902, by inoculation.

CHARLES WOODHULL EATON."

Upon application for a temporary injunction considerable evidence was offered and discussion had as to what was vaccination, and a number of witnesses were called from several schools of medicine upon the question. On February 21, 1902, the court entered a temporary restraining order, and on November 10, 1902, the court entered a final decree in favor of the plaintiff, by which the school authorities were restrained and enjoined from excluding the children of the plaintiff from attendance as pupils at the Oak Grove School, and from refusing to accept as sufficient evidence of vaccination the certificate above quoted, and the plaintiff recovered costs against the school district.

Note.—Reprinted by request.

AUTHORITY.—"Men are very much like sheep. In some way or other some one becomes acknowledged as the leader, and nearly all the rest follow blindly, whithersoever the leader may go. This is true in every walk of life, and under nearly all circumstances." . . . "The medical profession would never have made any progress if there had not always been a large number of doctors who had minds of their own, and who insisted on being guided by their own reasoning, and refused to follow blindly the leadership of any one, however high he may be regarded generally as an authority."—*Med. Brief.*

HOMŒOPATHY MILITANT.

By Dr. J. A. Bieglier.

“They linger yet, avengers of their native land.”

Homeopathy, the only reliable guide in therapeutics based upon a natural law, the law of similars, not invented by man, but ordained as all universal laws by the Creator of the universe whose goodness is wisdom itself, can have nothing to do with the theories or vagaries of men.

A practice based upon this law, requires the observance of the totality of the symptoms, the administration of the single remedy, and an understanding of the dynamic power of the drug. These are the principles of the unperverted homeopathy as taught by Hahnemann, and followed by all of his true disciples. In the complex manifestations of disease, homeopathy requires absoluteness in the selection of the similimum, or in other words, the exactly corresponding remedy. It is a pains-taking labor demanding the most careful thought and study. Here, more than in any other occupation, the laborer must toil to accomplish desired results.

An evasion of the requirements of this law, as by an easy-going process, notwithstanding that homeopathic remedies may be administered, is not homeopathy but something else; what it is let he who prescribes it tell if he can.

How very small the number is among the professed practitioners of homeopathy who faithfully strive to act under the law, is well known to all; the transgressors can be rated at ninety per cent.; this fact is also understood by intelligent laymen.

In consequence of the severe labor attending the conscientious practice of homeopathy there has been brought to the surface a class of men who are mentally too weak, or too indolent to comply with its requirements, and who being without law, principle or theory, and therefore having no ballast, are consequently lying about loose in the world, limp enough to go whithersoever the first wind may carry them.

Many of these transgressors have never conceived of the grandeur of homeopathy, either from a deficient mental organization or from ignorance, and the majority are so-called eclectics.

However this may be, they have, mostly from selfish motives, enrolled themselves in the ranks of homeopathy, but for reasons stated, they do anything but practice in accordance with its principles, and because professing to be homeopathsists, and at the same time they are the mimickers of the old school, are therefore called mongrels.

Devoid of principle, it can not be otherwise but that this nondescript doctor, called mongrel, is ever changing his tactics, especially as often as his medical career demands it. At the time, only six or seven years ago, when Dr. Brown read the above paper, but few of them were the unwelcome companions of legitimate heomeopathic societies. But since that time the new order of things created by the demand of the people for protection against medical imposture, drove these vagrants in hordes in search of a home, and they stampeded to the homeopathic societies to an overwhelming extent, and by their pestiferous presence have made their new home uninhabitable to any but themselves. They entered the abode that had the least barriers to their inroad, and where there were already a few congenial spirits to welcome them. Emboldened by their superiority in numbers, and success in their detestable schemes, they do not complain the mastership, but with audacity never before equalled in the world, fire upon and haul down the flag of homeopathy, and in the privacy of their meetings, and their journals, sneer at and deride Hahnemann, the master, pour their malice on the heads of his adherents, the true homeopathsists, and then for a nefareous deception, "plume themselves with the honorable title of homeopathsists" and celebrate with brazen impudence before the world the birthday of the man whose teachings they affect to scorn because they are beyond their comprehension. As these doctors never trouble their languid brains with the writings of Hahnemann, I herewith add a lesson from his *Organon*, which although not complimentary to them may create some regard for him. As for respect, that good quality never enters into their composition of a being that is neither one or the other.

Page 154 Hahnemann's *Organon*: "But the difficult and sometimes very laborious affair of searching out and selecting the homeopathic medicine, which shall be adapted in all respects to

the morbid conditions of a given case, is one which, notwithstanding all the praiseworthy attempts to simplify the labor by adminiculary publications, requires the study of the sources themselves, besides the exercise of much circumspection and deliberation, which meet with their best recompense in the consciousness of having faithfully performed our duties. But how will this careful and laborious process, by which the best cure of diseases can only be effected, please the gentlemen of the new mongrel sect, who, while pluming themselves with the honorable title of homeopathic, that they have hastily snatched up (*quidquid in buccam venit*). If it does not immediately relieve, they will not impute the failure to their own unpardonable indolence and levity in hurrying over one of the most important and critical of human concerns, but to homeopathy—they reproach its imperfections, because it does not of itself, without any trouble on their part, provide the suitable homeopathic remedy, and as it were, serve it up like food already cooked and prepared to their hands. They know, indeed, full well how to console themselves for the failure of their scarcely half homeopathic remedy, by dexterously calling into requisition the more pliable resources of allopathy, whence a few dozen of leeches are applied; or a small and harmless venesection of eight or ten ounces is prescribed in due form; and if, after all, the patient should recover, they extol the leeches and venesection, etc., as if he would have not recovered without them. They cause it to be understood, in no equivocal language, that, without the trouble of racking their brains, these operations afforded by the pernicious routine of the old school would, in truth, have been the best means of cure. If, however, the patient should sink under the treatment, they endeavor to soothe the disconsolate relatives by declaring that they themselves were witnesses, how “that everything imaginable had been done for the deceased.” Who would honor such a light-minded and pernicious sect by calling them, after the difficult yet beneficial art, homeopathic physicians.”

From the time when homeopathy was first promulgated by the immortal Hahnemann to nearly the present, he and his followers met with the bitterest hostility from the world in their labors for the reception of this law in the practice of medicine,

and in their battle for this truth. "Mocked, imprisoned, stoned, tormented," they were bowed down but never conquered. The hostile elements—the dominant school—they had so firmly withstood became passive and ceased their warfare, and the world yielded a place in the sciences to homeopathy, then the fathers crowned with victory nearly realized homeopathy triumphant. But now, as the procession of the fathers is toward their final reward in eternal peace and glory, a new and more dangerous enemy appears in the garb of the "wolf in sheep's clothing," and in consonance with the prophecy for the last days, intended to deceive the very elect. While the remaining few of the faithful may ask, "Shall truth keep her word?" they will remain banded together in the firm conviction that truth and justice will prevail despite the machinations of the evil one through his imps, the traitors, and rely on the God of consolation and truth for support.

One of the above "light-minded doctors," a graduate from a homeopathic college, from whence he came without an atom of knowledge of homeopathy, but with Neimeyer's practice (old school) of medicine, recently informed the family "that the patient would have died if he had treated him homeopathically," to which all intelligent people do agree and say Amen.

Another lately informed a brother practitioner that he answered a request for the services of an old school physician by placing a bottle of quinine in one pocket and a case of homeopathic medicine in the other, intending to conform to the wishes of the patient, "but not intending to let a dollar go by him."

And still another treats a patient to the alternation of three homeopathic remedies, two doses of castor oil, three of salts to clear the "prima via," and at the same time an eight-ounce bottle of bromide of potassium.

An amusing mistake lately occurred in the family when the partner of a professor of a homeopathic college advised a dose of castor oil to a child for a cold. Upon a refusal to comply, and an expressed astonishment by the indignant mother, the professor was duly informed, whereupon he quickly made his way to the house and informed the mother "that he told the fool that was not the house for castor oil but for his two hundredths."

The lady informed me that the "professor" carries in one pocket old school drug medicines and in the other a case of homeopathic remedies.

It is only a day or two since a young practitioner, thoroughly honest, and therefore firmly established on a high order of mutual principle, but poor in pocket, was advised by a rascally undertaker, who takes the measure of the living with his eye as he passes, to let principle go and work for dollars and cents.

Note:—I. H. A., Chicago, 1905.

THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS IN CHILDREN WITH BUTTERMILK.—

Elie Wecherf (*Archives de Med. des Enfants*). The author advocates the employment of buttermilk in children having gastrointestinal disease. The variability of its action, mentioned by certain observers, is accounted for exclusively by the preparation of the liquid. Some permit the milk to become strongly acid, and add no water, or only a little water, in the butter-making; whereas others proceed in the opposite manner. The time also, during which the sour milk is churned, is of importance for the quality of the buttermilk, and it should amount to about two hours, in order to obtain a fair quality. Moreover, the acid fermentation must not be too far advanced, since a high percentage of lactic acid has an unfavorable effect upon ailing children. After the butter has been obtained, the buttermilk is further mixed with water, in a proportion of 6.4, and thus constitutes (of course only when perfectly fresh) an excellent food and remedy for children suffering from acute or chronic diarrhœa. The author likewise obtained remarkable results in severe cases of cholera infantum, with the exception of a single case. He also observed children with whom neither woman's milk, nor sterilized, maternized, or pasteurized milk would agree, thriving splendidly under buttermilk. For marasmic and rachitic infants also the employment of buttermilk is advisable, as well as in intestinal auto-intoxication, since buttermilk exercises a destructive action upon the micro-organisms of the bowels.—*Med. Rev. of Reviews.*

"REGULAR" IRREGULARITIES.

By X. Q. T., in Homeopathic Recorder.

Some years ago a paper appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, written by Dr. Kinneth Millican of London. The cause for the writing of the paper is immaterial now, but the paper itself bears on the question of "amalgamation," which is as much to the fore to-day as it has been in the past.

The "regulars" say to-day: "Drop your sectarianism, your trade mark, and all will be forgiven; become simply physicians, using all that in your judgment is good for your patients." All this, and more, in effect.

This implies that homeopathic physicians deliberately seceded, set up a "school" and adopted the "trade mark" homeopathy. The facts are all the other way. Hahnemann's first paper on what afterwards became known as homeopathy was published in the leading medical journal of Europe, and for some years it was accepted, as any discovery would be to-day, by the medical profession. But it was too revolutionary—and too good. In those days the authorities sanctioned the use of *Calomel* in huge doses for pretty much everything; they bled their patients, and if the patient got no better they bled him some more, and so on until sometimes there was no blood left; they refused the fever patients water and fresh air, and did many other queer things.

Now appeared homeopathy. Many physicians took it up and found it very good. So did the patients. But it hurt the business of the apothecaries, whose prescription trade sadly diminished. So a cry was raised, the homeopaths were expelled from the physicians' societies and the persecution began. Being no longer in good standing they became in the "regular's" parlance "quacks," though holding degrees, and they in turn adopted the title of homeopathic physicians. That, in broad lines, is history.

Here are a few clippings from Dr. Millican's paper which are of general interest, though they are mostly quotations by

him. The following is from the progenitor of the present British Medical Association. It was resolved that:

"There are three classes of practitioners who ought not to be members of this association, viz.: 1st, Real homeopathic practitioners; 2d, Those who practice Homeopathy in combination with other systems of treatment; 3d, Those who, under various pretences, meet in consultation, or hold professional intercourse with those who practice Homoeopathy."

This looks like bigotry in a national medical association and probably had any member remonstrated he would have been expelled.

This is from Dr. Lauder Brunton:

"As a medical man is bound to do his utmost for the good of the patient, it is obvious that although he may employ baths or packs as a mode of treatment, he cannot, without becoming untrue to his profession, throw aside all other means of treatment and become a hydropath; nor can he consult on equal terms with those who, either through ignorance or wilful blindness, deny the use of other means of cure, and limit themselves to the application of water. What is true of hydropathy is true of Homoeopathy."

The old Machevellian refrain, "Homeopaths give *nothing* but little pills. Only that and nothing more."

Who introduced cleanliness, fresh air, pure water into the sick-room, regulated the diet of the patients, reformed the treatment of the insane, and generally brought sanity into the practice of medicine? The early homeopaths, of course. Wonderful improvements since certainly, but the initiative was from them.

Again, Brunton:

"Yet we hear some leading homoeopaths say: 'We do not claim any exclusiveness for our method,' and then complain that they are excommunicated by the medical profession. If they have renounced the errors of Hahnemann's system they ought not to retain its name, but frankly acknowledge their error and return to rational medicine."

Not many "complain," do they? Also let any read Hahnemann's "errors" and then read Brunton's book and he will find what Wackford Squeers was wont to term "richness." But the other day Professor Lombroso, of the Italian University, asserted

that everything of drug therapeutic value in medicine to-day is taken from homeopathy.

Here is one from *The Hospital*:

"The truth is that so-called 'homoeopaths' cut themselves off from the great body of scientific practitioners by a voluntary and useless act of schism. If they were content to be medical men, like others, they could practice according to any principle they pleased and nobody would say a word."

"Cut themselves off" is good. And that they could practice as they please! Let Dr. Millican answer:

"And how stands the case now? Is there any justification, any excuse, for the maintenance of a designation of special organizations at the present time? We are told that if those whose practice is more or less based upon the 'law of similars' will only abstain from calling themselves 'homoeopaths,' give up their special organizations, directories, and societies, and dismantle their hospitals, the hand of professional fellowship shall be once more extended to them. Individuals have tried it, and with what result? Why, that they are immediately accused of dishonorable conduct. Call yourself a homoeopath and you are 'trading on a name' that is derogatory to the profession. Do not call yourself one and you are sailing under false colors. 'Heads I win, tails you lose!'"

"What was the case with Dr. Kidd at the deathbed of Lord Beaconsfield? He had, I believe, discarded the appellation of 'homoeopath,' and removed his name from the homoeopathic directory, and he notoriously did not admit the universal application of the 'law of similars' or the necessity for infinitesimal dosage. Yet Sir William Jenner felt it his duty to refuse to meet him."

The humor of this last paragraph is that Sir William Jenner, "M. D.," bought his diploma for fifteen pounds and never studied medicine at all, whereas Dr. Kidd was a physician and a good one.

A final quotation from Dr. Millican's paper—the doctor is a regular himself:

"That all those who admit the truth of and apply in practice—to whatever extent—the 'law of similars,' are to that extent ipso facto practising 'Homoeopathy,' and are therefore 'homoeopaths.' No exception can, therefore, be justly taken to this appellation, unless it be held also to imply the rejection of all other rules and methods, which it is shown not to do; that the name was conferred, not assumed, at a time when even the partial truth and application of the 'law' were scouted as absurd and denied, and that the separate organizations

were originated at the same time and solely as a means of self-defense; and, finally, that their present maintenance is excusable when we consider the fact, of which ample evidence has been supplied, that even now, in spite of liberal professions and acknowledgment of the partial truth of the homoeopathic law by the leaders of the profession, there is still on the part of the rank and file a disposition to make its acceptance and application—nay, even to make association with those who accept or apply it—a ground of professional ostracism.”

The “regulars” always have been welcomed to the homoeopathic ranks, and, as a rule, when they do take up homeopathy become most excellent homeopathic prescribers. Carrol Dunham is an example.

The pinch seems to come when the claim is made that *Similia Similibus Curantur* is the “ONLY law of cure.” Probably Carrol Dunham’s famous definition is better: Homeopathy is “The Science of Therapeutics” and therapeutics is “That part of medicine the object of which is the treatment of disease,” and science—a sadly abused word—is “*scire*,” i. e., “to know.” The homeopath who has faithfully practiced homeopathy *knows* that given a certain marked train of symptoms a certain potentized drug will *cure* them—if cure be possible—and hence he has drifted into the seemingly arrogant assertion that “Homeopathy is the Law of Cure”—and there cannot be two natural laws for a similar purpose. Drug giving is only a part of therapeutics and no homeopath excludes the other parts of the treatment of disease. He knows what will follow if he gives a purgative, but that is an adjuvant measure, and it is only when he gets a clear-cut line of symptoms that he *knows* a cure will follow—if cure be possible.

It may seem to some that this is rather far-fetched, for deaths occur under homeopathic treatment. It may be that “homeopathy is the science of drug therapeutics” would be a better definition.

From all the foregoing it would seem that a union of the two schools is impossible until the “regular” brother in national assembly will declare that homeopathy is a legitimate part of therapeutics and will faithfully teach it in his colleges and universities.

THE OPSONIC INDEX.

We sincerely hope that homeopaths will not allow themselves to lose their heads in the whirl of new discoveries on homeopathic lines which our allopathic friends are treating us to just now. In his discovery of a method by which it is possible to measure the disease resisting power of the blood of any person or animal to any specific infection, Prof. A. E. Wright has conferred a distinct benefit on medical powers of observation. But we think he would be the last man to claim that he had discovered in this any new principle.

It has been well known, in a general way, from ancient times that a great difference in resisting power exists between different persons under different conditions and at different times. It has been known to the medical world since Hahnemann's day that certain remedies have the power of heightening this resistance to morbid action. The homeoprophylactic power of belladonna against scarlatina is a similar example of a remedy raising the "opsonic index" of exposed persons in reference to a specific infection. The homeoprophylactic powers of vaccinum and variolinum against smallpox are others.

Neither can we rob Hahnemann of his epoch-making discovery of a method of discovering in any case of disease the most hopeful means of strengthening the vital resistance at the point where it is most urgently attacked. Homeopaths have always known these facts, and have been able to utilize them to the benefit of mankind. Professor Wright has enabled us to state some of the facts in different and more detailed terms. That is all. In order to make any practical use of his discovery he is compelled to adopt the homeopathic method. For our part, we should have more respect for these workers if they were to frankly admit their indebtedness to Hahnemann.

Nor is this allopathic excursion into homeopathy one whit more "scientific" than the practice of Hahnemann.

It is a curious fact that homeopaths frequently come to take the humble view of their science which allopaths are always ready to present them with. With the allopath, homeopathy is the reverse of everything that is "scientific." The homeopath is apt

to accept this and to rejoice exceedingly when he sees an allopath, armed with microscope and injecting syringe, do something homeopathic. This, he is apt to say, is really "scientific"—as opposed, of course, to the crudities of Hahnemann.

Now, this is all topsy-turvy thinking. Hahnemann's homeopathy is, and remains, the most solidly scientific thing in therapeutics, and nothing that bacteriologists may ever discover can shake its position in the very least. The work of Dr. Compton Burnett with the nosodes of cancer and consumption was every bit as "scientific" as anything that has since been done by Koch, Roux, Behring, Doyen or Jacob, and vastly more successful than anything these have to show.

It is a sad reflection on the homeopathic doctorate, and betrays a feeble grasp of the mighty truth their system embodies, that so many homeopaths are eager to learn homeopathy at second-hand from allopaths, when they have had teachers in their own ranks expounding identical facts for years.

However, we suppose we ought to be thankful that even allopaths are doing something, as Dr. Macnish puts it, to "raise the 'opsonic index' of the homeopathic confraternity.—*The Hom. World*, London, June 1, 1906.

CÆSARIAN SECTION REQUIRED ON ACCOUNT OF SEVERE HEMORRHAGE FROM A VULVAR VARIX.—Brunet (Magdeburg) reports a rare case of this sort. Many of us have doubtless seen such cases where this accident threatened with startling seriousness. The case reported is that of a nineteen-year-old primigravida in whom profuse hemorrhage occurred from two places near the meatus, and almost ensanguinated the patient. The veins upon the vulva and vaginal walls were greatly distended and on the point of rupturing. Labor pains had not yet begun. Tamponing the vagina was tried, but during three succeeding days on each attempt at renewal the hemorrhage was so great as to threaten the life of the patient. Artery clips were useless on account of the friability of the tissues. On this account the Cæsarian section was performed. The lower extremities did not show varicoses. Such a case was only once observed among 4,000 patients in this institution. Wüllmers collected sixteen such instances in the literature, seven of which terminated fatally. Ruge and Martin have successfully treated cases of varicosis of the extremities by repeated ergot injections.—*Zentralbl. f. Gyn.*, 1906, 43.—*Theodore J. Gramm, M.D., in Hahnemannian Monthly.*

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.

230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.

16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"*THE LEGAL STATUS OF VARIOLINUM AS A METHOD OF VACCINATION.*"—Several times during the past year THE CRITIQUE has received requests for the article which appeared in its May, 1904, issue under the above caption, from the pen of Dr. A. M. Linn of Des Moines, Iowa. Within the past two months no less than a score of inquiries have come to me and several of these have suggested that I re-publish the same, I comply in this issue and hope the same will be of some benefit to those who may read it even though it be a re-hash. The article in question is one which interests those who have undergone the ordeal of legal prosecution for failures to comply with rules made by health boards and other arbitrary organizations possessed police power which, in many cases, has been abused, and I trust will fall into such hands as may derive much good from its second appearance in these pages. M.

* * *

THE MEDICAL ADVANCE AND ITS IDEA OF A "DEADLY" PARALLEL.—Some one has called my attention to what *Medical Advance* editor evidently considers a crushing comparison of conflicting ideas by placing two articles in such position as will lead some unsuspecting persons to look upon

them in the light of a "deadly" parallel. I could never see just why any one should apply the adjective denoting inanimation to a circumstance or condition which the wildest flights of fancy even fail to endow with life, and the motive in thus masking the matter in this particular instance in a disguise so transparent, is much more obscure, unless it be to give those who may run across this bluff accidentally an opportunity to guess whether in this particular instance the effort was made in a spirit of facetiousness or a spasm of foolishness.

I have always understood in order to make the "deadly" parallel really effective, that it was quite essential that the compared opinions be from the same source, so when I saw my June editorial, "Some Good Homeopathic Teaching Guaranteed in Chicago Hahnemann," placed side by side with crusade matter of another's manufacture, I naturally wondered whether "Foxy Grandpa" had not allowed his apparently dense ignorance of this mechanical arrangement to so completely dwarf his sense of decency as to make it utterly impossible for anything to appear in his publication which might, in the mildest manner even, reflect one ray of reasonable or respectful allusion to certain members of the homeopathic profession in Chicago, or institutions homeopathic outside his own personally conducted concern.

One does not have to cast about very diligently in order to find the animating spirit which prompted this alleged attack. The concluding editorial comment to be found at the end of each article quoted lays bare with brutal bluntness the motive for this spasm of goodness on the part of the editor of the *Medical Advance*. I have only to quote him. At the conclusion of my editorial he has placed this statement: "From the fountain head of materia medica and philosophy." (Evidently meant for Dr. Kent.)

At the conclusion of the Cook County Hospital exhibit, he has, "from the fountain head of practice and clinical medicine." (Evidently intended for Dr. Halbert).

In inexperienced and unpracticed hands the "deadly" parallel as a weapon intended for great destruction, often proves, as in this case, more effective at the breech than at the muzzle. M.

INTERNATIONAL HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS.

It is the wish of the committee on the International Hoheopathic Congress that there be held an educational exhibit which shall demonstrate something of the work that homeopathy is doing along various lines in different parts of the world. With this object in view, the co-operation of all homeopathic institutions, societies and individuals is invited. There will be provided at Atlantic City a large hall in which this exhibit will be held. It will consist of specimens, photographs, charts, drawings, plans of new buildings, illustrations of unusual cases, and demonstrations of work performed. Already more than twenty institutions have signified their intention of participating. The exhibit will be an enlargement of those given in former years by the individual colleges located in Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago. It is hoped that all to whose attention this notice may come will endeavor to do what they can to demonstrate the present status of homeopathy and its accomplishments in the allied branches of medicine.

Further information can be obtained by writing to the secretary of the committee, Dr. J. P. Sutherland, 302 Beacon street, Boston, or to Dr. W. H. Watters, 80 East Concord street, Boston. Boston, Mass., July 11, 1906.

THE AMERICAN ROENTGEN RAY SOCIETY.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society will be held August 29, 30, 31, 1906, at the Cataract and International hotels, Niagara Falls, New York.

A large and interesting program, containing the names of the best-nown X-ray workers of this country, as well as a number from abroad, has been prepared. An interesting feature of the meeting will be the exhibit of prints and negatives. The railroads have granted a rate of a fare and a third on the certificate plan.

The officers of the society are: President, Dr. Henry Hulst, Grand Rapids, Michigan; secretary, Dr. George C. Johnston, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; treasurer, Dr. Laevitt E. Custer, Dayton, Ohio; vice presidents, Dr. Russell H. Boggs, Pittsburg; Dr. Clarence E. Skinner, New Haven, Connecticut; Dr. Ennion G. Williams, Richmond, Virginia; Dr. Eugene W. Caldwell, New York, New York.

Full information regarding the meeting and application blanks for membership may be obtained by addressing the secretary, Dr. George C. Johnston, 611 Fulton building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

OF IMPORTANCE TO YOU.

To the Homeopathic Profession of America:

On the second day of the great San Francisco disaster, President Green of the American Institute of Homeopathy wired me to solicit funds for the relief of our stricken brothers in San Francisco and California who were the victims of the now historic disaster. In response to President Green's request I immediately appealed to the homeopathic profession through several state societies and the Associated Press, and have received to date through that appeal \$3,325. Knowing that a local committee could best distribute the fund thus collected, I immediately appointed as such committee Drs. James W. Ward, William Boericke and C. N. Chamberlain. Of the amount collected \$1,638.50 came through the Homeopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia. I understand that other moneys have been sent directly to Dr. Ward, which did not pass through my hands.

Dr. Ward writes me that the San Francisco College and Hospital will have to be reconstructed and refurnished, and that there is great need of books, instruments, remedies, etc. Nearly all of the transportation companies will carry supplies thus donated to Dr. Ward free of charge.

While the profession has responded liberally, I think that more money ought to be raised. If 10,000 homeopathic physicians in the United States would average \$5 each, a great good could be accomplished. I therefore make a second appeal through the homeopathic journals in behalf of our unfortunate, but ever plucky, brethren in California. Donations can be sent directly to me or to Dr. Ward, 2401 Scott street, San Francisco, California. In either event a receipt of acknowledgement will be at once forwarded to the donor and a full report made to the American Institute of Homeopathy at its coming meeting.

JAMES C. WOOD.

16 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

KANSAS NOTES.

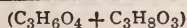
P. G. Rowe, of Hering '03, recently located at Garden City, Kansas.

R. C. Fisher, of Hahnemann, Chicago, '06, is meeting with great success at Kechi, Kansas.

L. Quantius, of the Chicago Hahnemann, '07, is spending his vacation in the office of Dr. Chesshir at Peabody, Kansas.

Dr. and Mrs. Chesshir of Peabody, Kansas, rejoice over the arrival of a baby girl June 27th. The doctor now wears a smile that "won't come off."

Glycozone



ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

Indorsed and Successfully used by leading Physicians in the treatment of

**DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, GASTRIC ULCER and
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES of the STOMACH and INTESTINES.**



In order to prove the efficiency of GLYCOZONE, I will send a **\$1.00 bottle free** to Physicians accompanying their request with 25c. to pay forwarding charges.

A copy of the 18th edition of my book of 340 pages, on the "Rational Treatment of Diseases Characterized by the Presence of Pathogenic Germs," containing reprints of 210 unsolicited clinical reports, by leading contributors to Medical Literature, will be mailed free of charge to Physicians mentioning this Journal.

Prepared only by

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57-59 Prince Street, NEW YORK.

...FOR...

FREE INFORMATION

concerning your

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

WRITE

**LIFE UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
COMPANY,**

512-519 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote)

APPLY HOT
AND
THICK



Entero-Colitis, Cholera Infantum, Peritonitis.

In acute inflammatory conditions of the intestinal tract Antiphlogistine will be found of great value. It will not take the place of proper diet and internal medication, but by relieving the local congestion and soothing the nervous system, it will be found to be an inestimable adjuvant.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

CHICAGO
DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK

LONDON
SYDNEY
MONTREAL

BOOK NOTICES.

POCKET MANUEL OF HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA—By William Boericke, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco; Author of "A Compend of the Principles of Homeopathy"; Associate Editor of "The Twelve Tissue Remedies," Etc., Etc. Third edition, revised and enlarged, to which is added a Repertory by Oscar E. Boericke, A. B., M. D., Lecturer on Materia Medica and Sub-Clinician of Therapeutics at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Price, \$3.50; Published by Boericke & Runyon, New York, 1906.

Notwithstanding this edition contains over four hundred pages more than its predecessor, its size is not increased to the extent of becoming unwieldy. It might be carried in the pocket without much inconvenience and will take up but little space in an ordinary surgeon's bag, and, notwithstanding the fact that it contains 1,049 pages and that the index lists practically every homeopathic remedy, 1,061 in exact numbers, the publishers have maintained the old price for the new and highly improved work. It is printed on thin paper, from clear-faced and easily read type, and is arranged in a systematic manner; the Repertory will cover a majority of the common symptoms to be met with in ordinary practice and will be a great help to those whose "forgetters" are beginning to do a little overtime work, as well as of great value to students and others who are finding some difficulty in mastering the manifold symptomatology of the homeopathic materia medica. It is a work which should receive the undivided patronage of the profession throughout the country, and will be found to be of inestimable value to the busy practitioner as well as the struggling student.

M.

POKER JIM, GENTLEMAN—By G. Frank Lydston, M. D. This is a story of the old-time Californian mining camps by a native son of the golden West. It depicts in graphic terms the oddities and heroism of the early western pioneers and brings out in bold relief the manysidedness of their characters. The delineation of these characters is a labor of love on the part of the author, who recalls them from his boyhood's days, and as the most picturesque features of his early life. They, indeed, belong to "the days when there were giants in the land."

Bound in silk cloth, handsome side and back stamp; \$1.00.

PUNGENT POINTS AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Do you intend taking in the A. I. H. at Atlantic City next month?

Rev. Millard Brelsford, wife and son, of Cleveland, Ohio, are visitors at the editorial mansion.

Business Manager Anderson visited his summer home in Indian Creek Park the latter part of last month.

Dr. M. A. Brandt is the newly-elected president of the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Society. Next meeting at Madison.

"Hello, Bill!" was a favorite salutation in Denver during the fore part of last month. The Elks and others used it exclusively.

Dr. S. S. Smythe went out to his ranch the fore part of last month to look over his wheat crop. Reports everything looking fine.

Dr. Albert F. Swan, Brighton, was one of the interested and interesting spectators at the big Elks' parade the 19th of last month.

As a certain editor of a certain country weekly is prone to remark quite frequently, "news is might goshdarn scarce these hot days."

The Carence Nasal Shield is doing good work this season, as usual, in relieving the distress of many hay-fever sufferers who use it.

The Clinical Reporter, St. Louis, Missouri, has a "pote" on its staff who signs his name "J. Greensoap Whittler," who is real bright for a boy.

Dr. Gustavus A. Almfelt, a homeopath of the right sort, is located at Somers, Wisconsin, and is doing good work for his patients and homeopathy.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, wife of the eminent physician and a very distinguished woman physician herself, died recently in New York City, aged 63 ears.

The Medical Advance springs a "deadly parallel" on The Critique editor, which is on a par with much which this invertebrate publishes for readable stuff.

Dr. Chamberlain, Ouray, Colorado, the only homeopathic veterinary in this western country, paid his respects to many friends in this city during the past month.

Some one sends us a page from the college announcement with the picture of "Our Hospital." "Is this the Park Avenue Hospital or "ours" or ? ? Can't say.

The Carence Nasal Shield is an absolute cure for hay fever, and physicians will find in it a sure and immediate relief for this disease. Don't be afraid to try it.

Miss Wallace, formerly head nurse at the Park Avenue Hospital, nee Denver Homeopathic, is doing work outside that institution at the present writing.

Dr. Laura E. Stockdale, Pine, Colorado, was a pleasant caller at the business office of The Critique recently. Looks prosperous and happy as usual.

Dr. Creamer, Loveland, was in the city for a brief period the 15th of last month; he was on his way to visit a sick patient in Kansas and looked prosperous.

Dr. J. H. Morrow, a prominent homeopathic physician of Denver, was nominated on the Socialistic ticket for the position of regent of the State University.

The Denver Medical Times and Utah Medical Journal, of which our friend Carmody, T. E., M. D., is associate editor, is an old-school combination hard to beat.

Carrie Nation's "Hatchet" is so sharp that the postoffice authorities propose cutting it out of the mails; they say it comes under the head of obscene literature.

Physicians desiring a suitable place in which to place tubercular patients, will find the Elliott ranch, near Byers Station on the Union Pacific, very desirable.

Our friend Blaine was on the medical staff of the Elks' reunion, and claims that but little in this department was required by the visiting deers of large size.

South Dakota homeopaths and eclectics held a joint meeting at Madison, South Dakota, in June. Statistics are lacking as to the smoothness of the seance.

Wood Hutchinson, M. D., is the latest horrible example to throw a few fits of the Osler age-limit variety. As he grows older he will calm down considerably.

Dr. J. Albert Boen, formerly located at 2293 Howard street, San Francisco, has moved to Marshall, Washington. The Critique will follow him to his new home.

Dr. Samuel Harrell, Noblesville, was elected president of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, at a meeting of this society held at Indianapolis, May 23d-24th.

Mr. C. F. Hatfield, editor of Western Review, St. Louis, Missouri, representing J. Q. Lloyd Chemical Company of that city, was a pleasant caller the fore part of July.

Has any one heard anything about the program of the forthcoming Colorado State Homeopathic meeting? If Secretary Brown exhibits his usual impetuosity it will be out a day, at least, in advance of the event.

A Cleveland, Ohio, drug firm offered a 50 per cent. reduction on a certain line of homeopathic remedies in a late issue of M. & S. Reporter. Cheap at any price.

Jews in America propose raising \$1,000,000 with which to fight the white plague. Denver will be headquarters, at which scientific sanitarium treatment will be given.

Since Carmencita Minsetto arrived at Bristol, Connecticut, from Sicily, some two years ago, no children have been born in the Italian colony there. Send her back.

The most recent announcement of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College claims that institution to be the proud female parent of eighty alumni. Seventy-nine, anyhow.

If you are at all undecided as to what route to take on your way to the I. A. H. meeting next month, consult either Rock Island or Union Pacific agent. Both good.

Owing to the retirement of Dr. Gaius J. Jones, for many years dean of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, Dr. G. H. Quay was elected to that position recently.

New deans are the order of the day. Dr. H. L. Northrop was elected dean of Hahnemann, Philadelphia, at a faculty meeting held June 2d, succeeding Dr. C. M. Thomas.

The Denver Homeopathic College and its alleged mouthpiece showed an extraordinary economical streak during June. Announcement and journal all in one. Good eye!

Referring to the doin's of the American Medical Association at Boston, Medical Counselor thinks the "cramps" its members are having now are nothing to what will follow later on.

In Prophetstown, Illinois, out of a population of 1,200, Billy Sunday, the ex-baseball player evangelist, converted 714. That would be a three-base hit if he were still in the old business.

In a communication to Medical Advance, Dr. R. del Mas, Centerville, Minnesota, makes the startling statement that "to enjoy life well, a poor man, at the present date, has no need of a wife, and still less of children." They are the ones who invariably have at least one of the former and not infrequently many of the latter, but what is to be done about it? Ask Teddy.

The Dr. H. W. Wales mausoleum has been erected in the Lanark cemetery. Its dimensions are 10x12x8, with a 10 by 6-foot ceiling. The material is sawed Bedford stone, with white veined marble interior. It will contain three crypts, or niches, for caskets, one above the other, at the end of the vault. The floor is of one solid stone and the roof of slate. The inner doors will be of white marble, and the outside gates of bronze.—Weekly Reporter, Shannon, Illinois.

Dr. Wales was a homeopath and practiced medicine in Carroll county, Illinois, for over forty years continuously.

Protection for Surgeons.—Not life insurance, but health assurance. In the operating room, the office, the lecture amphitheatre, the buggy, the street, day or night, rain or shine, summer heat or winter cold, you owe it to yourself to have your "immediate environment," with regard to temperature and humidity, as equable as possible. To this end wear the Dr. Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear.

Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil.—One of the things we have often said, but that is well worth repetition, is that the treatment of the phthical in summer is of the utmost importance, and that Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil is the hot season's representative of the fatty oil of the winter. This is more than a pleasant stomach tonic; it is something the wise doctor does not neglect.—*Am. Jour. of Clinical Med.*

X-Ray Burns.—At the 337th regular meeting of the New York Dermatological Society, held November 28th, 1905, the subject of X-ray burns was taken up, and Dr. Henry G. Piffard, emeritus professor of dermatology in New York University, said, according to the *Journal of Cutaneous Diseases*, "that he had obtained the most benefit in treating these conditions from antiphlogistine, chloride of zinc, high frequency current and ultra-violet rays."

Liquid Medicines vs. Pills, Tablets and Granules.—Despite the pernicious activity of manufacturers of ready-made pills and tablets in flooding the market with all possible substitutes for tinctures, fluid extracts and solutions, it has been amply demonstrated that these solid forms of medicine cannot compare in efficiency or in usefulness with the equivalent preparations given in liquid form.—*Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 23d, 1906.

THE SCHOOLROOM AS A FACTOR IN DISEASES OF YOUNG GIRLS.

There is no disguising the fact that our system of imparting knowledge by imposing excessive intellectual labor and stimulating competitive zeal in the schoolroom is very largely responsible for most of the nervous disorders of the young women of to-day.

That sustained mental exertion is a menace to the health of girls at the age of puberty, there can be no denying. Yet that is precisely the system in vogue at our institutions of learning at the present time.

While it is true that modern architecture has greatly improved the hygienic condition of the studyrooms, it is highly probable that the present rush and hurry methods of instruction are even more injurious to the physical state of our young women than was the faulty system of ventilation, until recently endured.

The worry and excitement attendant upon present-day school life is, undoubtedly, the prime cause of a governing percentage of the neurotic disturbances which are so prevalent among the women of America. In fact, it is quite within the bounds of truth to assert that many of the diseases which present themselves to the gynecologist have for their origin a nervous system rendered bankrupt by strife in our temples of education.

Mental over-strain, when enforced day after day, soon renders the nerve structure incapable of absorbing adequate nourishment from the blood stream. Ultimately, nervous vitality is almost completely exhausted and depression, gloom, languor and mental impotence ensue.

As the taxation is extended, the condition grows worse until anemia, anorexia, insomnia, melancholia, and, perhaps, hysteria develop.

Inasmuch as it is not within the power of the physician to remedy this evil system of handling our young women, it remains for him to evolve means of attenuating, as far as possible, the injury done, and preventing the development of lasting diseases which have their origin in the shattered nervous system.

It is best accomplished by the upbuilding of the psychical and physical resources of the individual. Not by the employment of stimulants which act, ephemerally upon the organism, but by encouraging functional activity to its maximum degree consistent of course with normality.

Obviously, this must be done by maintaining the entire digestive system at its proper standard, for it is through these channels that vital force is obtained and the well-being of the economy is preserved.

It is not consistent with logic to achieve this end by resort to the employment of those agents which relieve the digestive secretions of their special provinces. On the contrary, it is the very extreme of indiscretion to encourage dependency of the gastric or intestinal fluids, or to aid them in the performance of their duties beyond very circumscribed limits.

Quite the most rational course to pursue is that of extending to nature gentle, but ample, encouragement through the administration of an agent which is capable of bringing functional activity to its highest point without entailing the necessity of prolonged drugging. It is supremely important that the drug be one that can be withdrawn without leaving the economy disqualified to maintain a normal fund of vital force.

It is here that iron is of the greatest therapeutic use. Not only does it impart to the blood stream a full measure of nutrition-conveyors in the form of hemoglobin, but it substantially increases the capacity of the tissues to absorb and utilize the nourishment placed at their disposal by the circulatory system.

Further, iron, when administered in the proper form, augments functional activity throughout the entire digestive apparatus, and, thuswise, enables the economy to secure the full benefit of the food supply. To this action of the drug is due the greatest profit to the individual resulting from its use.

The objections applicable to some forms of iron gain added importance in this particular class of cases, for the reason that the peculiarities of the disorders under consideration are such as to be greatly aggravated by an improper form of iron.

Chief among these peculiarities is constipation, which is invariably a disturbing factor. The existing constipation is easily made worse by both the carbonate and acid solutions of iron; and, in fact, these forms of the drug are notably stool-discouraging. Digestive processes are also depressed by these forms of iron, and headache frequently follows their use.

Partly because of these objections, but mainly on account of its manifold advantages, Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is given the preference over all other forms of iron, and a mass of clinical data has been brought forth to sustain this opinion. Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is of the greatest aid in the treatment of all the ill-defined disorders commonly encountered among schoolgirls who exhibit a tendency to anemia, nervous debility, anorexia, moroseness and mental depression.

Obviously, this general emphatic indorsement of Pepto-Mangan (Gude) by the most exacting members of the profession is based upon a critical analysis of its therapeutic advantages over the ancient forms of iron.

The Critique

VOL. XIII. DENVER, COLO., September 1, 1908.

No. 9

Entered at Denver postoffice as second-class matter.

THERIDION.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

Hysterical sensitivity with extreme aggravation from noise, motion and exertion marks this remedy as unique. The pains are aggravated from noise, and motion, and the nerves are in such a state of sensitivity that a painful thrill passes over the body in waves and nausea follows. Nausea from noise is strikingly strange. It cures the most stubborn cases of spinal irritation, when the symptoms agree. Chronic catarrh of the nose. Necrosis of bone. Quick consumption. Emaciation. Enlargement of glands. Constant hunger and thirst. It was a remedy with the old masters for scrofulous conditions. Great lassitude. Complaints are ameliorated by warmth, and during rest. Fainting from least exertion. Chilliness, trembling and anxiety. So restless that she must keep busy, though she accomplishes nothing. The bones are sore.

Sadness and mental depression. Hysterical conduct, hilarity. Aversion to work, and to his business. Joyousness and singing with headache.

Vertigo on *closing the eyes*, from motion, from stooping, on board a vessel, *from every noise*, with nausea, vomiting, and cold sweat. Awakens at 11 p. m. with vertigo and slow pulse. Vertigo with dim vision and pain in eyes. Vertigo and nausea from closing the eyes when kneeling in church. Vertigo like sea-sickness.

The headache is most violent, aggravated on motion, aggravated talking, aggravated from warm drinks, with nausea and vomiting. Sensitive to light and noise. Pain in forehead ex-

tending to occiput, aggravated from noise, motion, and cold air. Headache on beginning to move. Sensation as if vertex did not belong to her, as though she could lift it off. Pain deep in eyes. Complaints from sunstroke. Pressing pain in temples. Pulsating pain over left eye and across forehead. Cannot lie down with the headache. Itching of scalp, and nape in evening.

This remedy cures many nervous eye symptoms. Flickering, even when eyes are closed. Like a veil before the eyes. Double vision. Sensitive to light. Diplopia. Fluttering. Nausea, and cold hands. Pressing pain behind eyes. On closing eyes, nausea and vomiting.

The hearing is very acute. Every least noise penetrates the whole body, especially the teeth, aggravates vertigo and causes nausea. Rushing noises in ears like a waterfall. Pressure about the ears. Fullness behind the ears.

It has cured most obstinate catarrh of nose with offensive thick yellow or greenish yellow discharges. Pressing pain at root of nose. Dryness in nose. Paroxysms of violent sneezing.

The face is pale and sickly. Lockjaw in morning on waking. Foam at mouth with chill. Teeth sensitive to cold water and shrill sounds. Toothache causes weeping. Burning in teeth. Salty taste in mouth. The tongue feels as if burnt. Mouth feels numb. Taste impaired.

Desires wine and sour drinks. Much thirst. Desires food, but does not know what.

Nausea with many complaints and from many causes. Nausea in the morning on rising, from noise, on closing the eyes, when looking too long at one object, on motion, from talking, from fast riding in a carriage, from riding on the cars or on a ship. Nausea with headache, with vertigo; nausea aggravated from warm drinks. In seasickness of nervous women when they close the eyes to get rid of the motion of the vessel they become deathly sick. Tenderness of stomach.

This is a useful remedy in many liver conditions, with burning pain, aggravated from touch, motion and noise, and bilious vomiting.

Pain in groin in a man after coitus; on motion, and on drawing up the limb. Constipation, with difficult, soft stool.

Contraction of anus. Enlarged prostate gland with sensation of a lump in perineum.

Must arise several times during the night to pass urine. Copious urine during the night.

Feeble erection and diminished desire. Seminal emissions during sleep in the afternoon.

Sore bruised pain in the ovarian region, aggravated by motion. Menses suppressed.

Sighing and short breath on ascending stairs.

Stitching in chest beneath left shoulder to throat. Quick consumption. Anxiety about heart.

Very sensitive spine, aggravated from motion, noise, a jar, stepping. Pain between scapulae. Spinal anaemia. Itching of back and nape.

Drawing in thighs with a cold sensation, ameliorated by warmth. Violent itching of calf. Swelling of feet. Heaviness of the limbs. Pain in bones as if broken.

Shaking chill. Sweats easily. Icy cold perspiration with fainting, vertigo and vomiting at night.

Violent itching of skin.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

—The congress will be composed of the following:

1. The American Institute of Homeopathy.
2. Delegates from foreign countries.
3. The Surgical and Gynaecological Society of the Institute.
4. The Obstetrical Society of the Institute.
5. The O., O. and L. Society (homeopathic.)
6. The National Society of Physical Therapeutics.

Three State societies, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey merge their common interests with the congress.

The International Hahnemannian Association holds its sessions in Atlantic City a few days before the congress.

Thus it will be seen at a glance that the week, September 10th to 15th, will see the greatest gathering of homeopathic physicians that possibly the world has ever seen.—*Medical Century*.

GELSEMIUM.

By Dr. C. E. Alliaume, Utica, New York.

Yellow Jasmine:—A climbing plant native to the southern states. Introduced by John J. Henry in 1852 and proved by Douglas, Payne, Hering, Kemper, Morgan and Hare.

Tincture prepared from the root.

In the tincture it is poisonous. Allopathically it and its alkaloids are spoken of as antipyretic and antizymotic; they induce paralysis, both motor and sensory. Contra-indicated where the heart is weak. Useful whenever exaltation of function exists in sensory or motor nerves, often of special value in neuralgias, particularly trigominal and ovarian, in dysmenorrhoea, etc.

Antidotes:—Morphine and alcohol are the most complete physiological antagonists.

Homeopathic Indications:—It is especially suited to children, young people and nervous, hysterical women. (croëig.) The patients are always nervous, weak, and chilly, and the body is covered with "goose pimples," the chills running up the back.

There is profound relaxation and prostration and a lack of muscular co-ordination. There is confusion in the movements of the limbs and the muscles refuse to obey the will. Excitable, irritable, and sensitive persons of both sexes who suffer from the effects of onanism. (Kali. ph.) Bad effects of fright, fear, exciting news and sudden emotions. (Ig. Coff.) The anticipation of any unusual ordeal brings on a diarrhoea or involuntary urination. (Arg. met.).

Head:—Severe pain in the forehead, and vertex, dim sight, head feels too large, wild feeling alternating with uterine pains. Hyperaemia of the brain, medulla feels full and heavy, especially before a convulsion. Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the stage of congestion, severe chill and dilated pupils. (Bell).

CONGESTION OF THE SPINE AND BRAIN.

Pains of head begin in the cervical spine and extend over the head, with a bursting sensation in the forehead and eyes. Sensation of a band around the head above the eyes. (Merc. Sul.

Carb. ac. Plat). Dull, dragging pain in the occiput and upper cervical region extending to shoulders; better by resting quietly on a high pillow with the eyes half closed. Eyes sore, heavy and red.

Mind:—Desires to be alone, irritable. Dull, languid and listless, delirium during her sleep, loquacity. Fear of death, in fever. Catalepsy, with dilated pupils, closed eyes, but conscious. Child starts and grasps the nurse and screams, for fear of falling, (Borax, Sanic.) while being carried. Bad effects of fear or exciting news.

Eyes:—Pupils dilated (Bell.) double vision, when inclining the head towards the shoulder. Confused vision, eyes look heavy and feel sore; lids heavy, besotted look, can't keep them open. (Caust. Graph. Sep.).

Nose:—Violent sneezing in the morning. Watery, excoirating discharge with a feeling from the throat into the left nostril like a stream of scalding water.

Coryza in spring and summer weather.

Face:—Hot, heavy, flushed and besotted looking. (Bapt. Op.) yellow or jaundiced.

Neuralgia, with contraction of the muscles, especially about the mouth. Orbital neuralgia in distinct paroxysms.

Tongue:—Tongue and glottis partially paralyzed; speech thick, as if drunk, from congestion at base of brain.

Throat:—Dysphagia; paralysis of organs of deglutition. Painful sensation of a lump in the oesophagus, in hysterical women.

Stomach:—Thirst absent or slight (Puls.) Sensation of emptiness and weakness in stomach and bowels or an oppression and fullness worse from pressure of the clothing.

Abdomen:—Acute, catarrhal enteritis during cold or warm weather. Gnawing pain in the transverse colon.

Stool:—Stools yellow, bilious, cream colored, clay-colored (Cal. c.) or color of green tea.

Diarrhoea in nervous persons subject to nervous chills; after sudden emotions or upon the anticipation of any unusual ordeal. (Arg. nit).

Urine:—Copious flow, relieving the headache, incontinence from paralysis of the sphincter; nervous children.

Alternate dysuria and enuresis.

Male Sexual Organs:—Spermatorrhoea, without erections. Cold and relaxed. (Phos. ac) Emissions during stool. Gonorrhoea, first stage, discharge scanty. Gonorrhoea suppressed and followed by rheumatism or orchitis.

Female Sexual Organs:—Threatened abortion from sudden emotions; Uterus as if squeezed by a hand; ante flexion. (Cham. Ust. Nux. v). Ovarian irritation with the characteristic headache.

Dysmenorrhoea, preceded by a sick headache, deep red face, and bearing down in the abdomen. Menses suppressed with congestion to head and convulsions every evening.

Pregnancy:—Double vision, headache, drowsiness, vertigo, cannot walk for muscles will not obey. (Eclampsia).

Albuminuria:—Sensation like a wave from the uterus to the throat with choking feeling; impending spasms.

Retarded labor from rigid os uteri. False pains from before to back and up in the abdomen and legs. Pains go through to and up the back. False pains from a few days to weeks before time.

Uterine Inertia:—Nervous chills in first stage of labor. Woman stupid and apathetic. Pains cease on an examination, she is "so nervous." Convulsions, preceded by great lassitude. Dull feeling in forehead and fullness in the medulla. Head feels big, os uteri rigid, face besotted, there is great muscular prostration.

Larynx:—Spasm or paralysis of the glottis. Slow, heavy and labored breathing.

Heart:—Sensation as if the heart would stop if he did not keep in motion. (Dig. Just the reverse). Irritable, nervous heart. A peculiar action of the heart, as if it attempted its beat and failed, the pulse intermitting each time, worse especially lying—lying on left side. Nervous chill with violent shaking, wants to be held. Heart disease. Weak, slow pulse of old age.

Back:—Dull heavy pain, muscles feel bruised, and will not obey the will; prostration, congestion of the spine. Locomotor ataxia—Paraplegia pains of spine to head and shoulders.

Extremities:—Loss of power, cramps in forearm. Writers cramp. Paralysis from excessive piano playing. Excessive trembling of hands and limbs.

Sleep:—Delirious on falling asleep. Insomnia from exhaustion, incontrollable thinking (Coffee) or tobacco using.

Fever:—Regular, periodic fever without chill. (Ars.) Recent, uncomplicated cases. Intermittent takes on remittent, type. Tendency to typhoid, Quotidian or tertian type.

Paroxysm at same hour every time. Marked periodicity. (Aranea. Ced. Sabad). Malarial—Yellow—Typhoid. Chill preceded by incontinence of urine.

Chill:—Without thirst. Commences in hands and feet. (Nat. m.) Chilliness runs from feet up spine to occiput in waves. (Kali. iod.) Coldness is so severe it is painful and child wants to be held from shaking so hard. (Lach.)

Heat:—Without thirst, intense burning, face hot, sleepy, stupid, tired, wants to lie still, (Bry.) or great nervous restlessness. Sensation and fear of falling. Heat is long lasting. Loquacity.

Sweat:—Profuse, with thirst. Relieves the pain. (Nat. m.) Most profuse on genitals.

Apyrexia often wanting or very short. Must be covered in all stages of paroxysm.

Modalities:—Worse from damp weather, fog, before a thunder storm. (Psor. Rhus. Phos. Sep. Agar.) bad news, tobacco smoking. (Ig.) thinking of his ailments, when spoken to of his loss.

Better:—After profuse urination, bending forward, open-air, continued motion (heart) and from stimulants.

CASE I.—Mrs. G. W. I was called in a hurry and found her in a semi-conscious state, face red, besotted, lying on back, eyes half closed, head drawn back with intense pain and full feeling in the occiput and medulla. She was nearly at term with her first child. She was having some uterine pains which ceased when I examined her. I gave her Gels. which relieved the condition and she was confined about two weeks later without any unusual trouble.

CASE II.—Geo. W. About fifty years old. Metal pattern maker. Had attacks of vertigo for over a year. Severe from spine and occiput into head with severe pressure on the vertex; came suddenly, causing falling and semi-unconsciousness at times—he felt as if drunk. Pain in eyes and stomach. A few doses of Gels. cured.

CASE III.—Mrs. R. C. Mother of two children. During her last pregnancy she was determined to commit suicide. Severe pain in occiput, said she felt she was going crazy. Sensation of a band about the head. Weak, gone feeling in the stomach. Felt scared and afraid something would happen. Trembled all over. Legs weak. This condition was brought on by a fright from seeing her little boy get injured. Gels. given occasionally for two or three months cured this case.

Note.—I. H. A., Chicago, Ill., 1905.

A NEW AID IN EXTRACTION OF THE BREECH.—Wienskowitz makes a suggestion of interest. He points out that many authors are opposed to the use of the forceps upon the breech; that most of them advise to wait until the breech is born before interfering; that the blunt hook is a dangerous instrument and the linen band in the groin is difficult to apply and not easily sterilized. He says this prolonged waiting without giving any aid to a case of breech presentation may possibly be carried out in a clinic, but in private practice the circumstances are quite different, and especially when a consultant is called it is expected that some assistance shall be rendered. The author therefore suggests that by passing an inelastic rubber tube through the groin, a procedure easily accomplished, traction without injury may be made, and the case rapidly terminated.—*Zentralbl. f. Gyn.*, 1906, 379.

And then Bunge (Berlin) commenting upon this article says this method is not at all new, but that for twenty-five years he has used practically the same, only that he has passed a cord through a rubber tube and thus accomplished the inelastic feature of the instrument.—*Zentralbl. f. Gyn.*, 1906, 597.

RHEUMATISM—PULSATILLA.

While never *losing* our faith in the efficiency of the law of similars sometimes, owing to our lack of knowledge in its application, we are prone to doubt. A case like the following, however, is a star which ought to keep our feet treading the straight and narrow way of homeopathy.

Mr. C. called one day and asked if I could do anything for his wife's rheumatism, with which she had suffered for two years and for which she had been treated by both schools of medicine with no improvement.

He outlined many symptoms, all common to the disease and to many remedies; standing out prominently, however, was "pains shift from right to left; from knee to hip; the shoulder and elbow; only one joint affected at a time; a constant and sometimes rapid shifting of locality."

Mrs. C. is blonde and a typical pulsatilla patient.

On this I gave her six powders of this remedy, 51 M., Finke, one to be taken at bedtime each night. This was on October 1, 1905.

Improvement was reported at intervals until November 5th of the same year, when there was a cessation of pain in joints but a very severe and agonizing headache, beginning in occiput and extending into and over the left eye; very sharp, and aggravated by moving or sitting up.

This was not an indication of curative treatment, this tendency of complaints upward, and I hastily prescribed gelsemium, 200, four powders, one every two hours.

This was a mistake, for, while it relieved the headache, the pains promptly returned to the extremities—locating in right hip—and on November 10th I gave three powders of pulsatilla, cm., Finke, and this was followed by immediate and continued improvement until December 6th, when there was a slight recurrence, and pulsatilla, 5cm., Finke., was given—four powders.

January 1st Mr. C. came in to pay his bill and stated that there was no further pain and he believed a cure had been effected.

Up to January 1, 1906, there has been no return of the symptoms.

ALBERT F. SWAN, M.D., BRIGHTON, COLO.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PRESCRIBING.

By W. A. Yingling, M. D., Emporia, Kansas.

Homeopathic prescribing is scientific prescribing, and is based on the science of symptomatology, which includes or is based upon the Law of Similars. Unless one comprehends the science of Symptomatology homeopathic prescribing is very difficult and unsatisfactory, and even with the broadest comprehension of true symptomatology it is often no easy task, as none of the sciences are in their art. The farther we get from the teachings of the Organon of the Healing Art as taught by Hahnemann the more uncertain and the more unsatisfactory becomes the art of healing the sick. Homeopathic symptomatology is not a mere array of the signs of sickness as expressed by the patient. Nor is it the aggregate of the subjective and objective expressions of disease. The mere symptom coverer is not a true homeopathician. Yet to-day the tendency with homeopathic physicians is to cover symptoms, as nosological prescribing is with our allopathic fraters. There is more in the sick condition than the mere name, as there is more to a homeopathic symptom than the simple sensation. The homeopath must be a broad-minded man as well as philosophical. He is to consider the "totality of symptoms." This "totality of symptoms" is misconceived by a certain part of the profession. It has not to do with the aggregate of symptoms so much as with the completeness or entirety of symptoms. Totality means whole, entire, full, complete, etc., not divided, and its synonyms are "whole, entire, complete." Wholeness implies freedom from deficiency, not defective or imperfect, integral. The "totality of symptoms" means, then, the completed symptom, the symptom in its entirety, with all its integral parts.

At times many symptoms of a patient should not be considered in a given prescription because they are lacking in completeness and are misleading, or lead to guessing. This is what Hahnemann refers to in the last clause of section 153 of the Organon when he says the undefined symptoms demand but little attention in prescribing. Every symptom to be complete or

total must have four integral parts; (1) the locality; (2) the sensation; (3) the concomitant; (4) the modality, or the condition of aggravations and amelioration. The science of symptomatology is the consideration of completed symptoms with their relations to conditions and circumstances, to cause, family history, the history of the patient, environment, and every feature that can affect the sick condition of the patient. The "taking of the case" is the most difficult part of the prescriber's work, but when that is thoroughly done the selection of the remedy is less difficult and its certainty of action is more pronounced.

But even after the remedy has been given the greatest judgment must be exercised to allow its uninterrupted action, for the interrupted action of a curative remedy will give very much trouble and sometimes will spoil the case. The only rule governing the repetition of a remedy is that given by Hahnemann, that is, to let it alone after a good response has been noticed so long as it acts. But right here it is often most difficult to know with certainty whether the new symptom picture is the result of the curative action of the right remedy or the disorganizing action of the wrong remedy. Experience and patient waiting must largely be the guide. Many physicians fail in this part of their labors and give up in despair instead of facing the ordeal by determined efforts to overcome the deficiency and to master the philosophy of Homeopathics.

The greater the mastery of the science of symptomatology and philosophy of Homeopathics the easier becomes the art of prescribing successfully. It does not require a great amount of knowledge to palliate sickness, especially by the censurable routine of our old school friends, but good judgment, comprehension of the law of cure, and hard work are necessary to the cure of disease, particularly that of the chronic form.

If we should stop here the task of prescribing would remain too difficult except for the master mind. We have an invaluable aid to prescribing in the peculiarities of a given case that make the task much easier in the majority of instances when we have properly studied the materia medica in the true "totality of symptoms," or the completeness of symptoms, as well as their relations to diseased conditions. We must know what to expect

in a given sick condition before we can know what is peculiar to that condition. There is no greater help in this field of study than the comparison and differentiation of the pathogeneses of remedies with the diagnostic signs of disease. You must know your remedies by their peculiarities as you know your friends by their idiosyncrasies, and the familiarity must be so marked that the mention of the peculiarity by the recitation of complaints by the patient at once calls up the remedy. This is accomplished by the mental law of association. There is no need to endeavor to commit to memory the materia medica, it would be as foolish and impracticable as to endeavor to commit the dictionary in all its parts, but by forming the mental picture of the peculiarities of remedies vividly on the mind, they become, by the law of association, the key-notes around which the other symptom notes assemble to make the harmony of the case.

The peculiarity is not merely the odd symptom. It may be a very common one, but peculiar by its relations and modalities. In section 153 of the Organon, Hahnemann says: "In this search for a homeopathic specific remedy, that is to say, in this comparison of the collective symptoms of the natural disease with the list of symptoms of known medicines, in order to find among these an artificial agent corresponding by similarity to the disease to be cured, the more striking, singular, uncommon and peculiar (characteristic) signs and symptoms of the case of disease are chiefly and almost solely to be kept in view; for it is more particularly these that very similar ones in the list of symptoms of the selected medicine must correspond to, in order to constitute it the most suitable for effecting the cure."

We see from this paragraph that a true keynote symptom or symptomatic peculiarity has four characteristics. It must be

(1.) *Striking*; that is, surprising, forcible, impressive, very noticeable, a prominent feature.

(2.) *Singular*; that is, out of the ordinary course, unusual, exceptional.

(3.) *Uncommon*; that is, not common, infrequent in such a case, rare, hence remarkable.

(4.) *Peculiar*; that is, belonging solely or especially to an individual; of private, personal, or characteristic possession;

not possessed in common; not usually present in the diseased condition; belonging to the patient as distinct from other patients with the same sickness; the individuality of the patient or case.

There is much confusion regarding the keynote. Some physicians conceive it to be a mere oddity or prominent action of the remedy. It is this, but much more. The keynote is a peculiarity as well as an uncommon symptom, but the setting, the association, makes it the guide in the selection of the homeopathic remedy. Remember, I say, makes it the guide in the selection of the homeopathic remedy, and not the sole basis of the selection. What is a peculiarity or keynote in one case may be a very common or unworthy symptom in another case. The keynote peculiarity does not merely refer to the pathogenetic symptom of the remedy, but must correspond equally to the totality of the symptom list in the patient. It must not only be present in the symptom picture of the case, but it must be strikingly, forcibly present, and shrow its peculiarity by its setting and relative association in the symptom complex. This peculiarity may be such from its location, from its sensation, from its concomitants, from the modalities, or from its association alone.

The keynote is not the only note in a given piece of music. The keynote would not make harmony if sounded alone; it requires other notes to make a tune. While it is the principal note of the piece of music, other notes may be more essential to the musical harmony, yet these other notes revolve around and about the keynote. Those who prescribe on one symptom because it is known to be a peculiar one to the remedy, err and fail simply from the fact that they forget that the remedy must be suited to the peculiarities of the patient and not the patient to the peculiarities of the remedy. The patient must be examined to ascertain the individual peculiarities and then the remedy adjusted to the symptom picture as a whole.

The warfare by some eminent and highly respected physicians against the keynote because of its abuse is simply a logomachy, a war of words. The very best prescribers use the keynote in a legitimate way. Even those who fight the name use the principle in every possible way. It is not wisdom to oppose a principle because of its abuse by those who do not understand

the science of symptomatology nor the philosophy of homeopathies. These warriors for the purity of practice stultify themselves by the practical use of the principle they denounce. It would be wiser and more conducive to the furtherance of the good cause of pure Homeopathy to denounce the abuse and error of conception of the principle and exemplify the correct use in reports of cases from actual practice.

The whole foundation of homeopathy is the law of similars, and no prescription is homeopathic, no matter what potency may be used, unless the principle of similitude is at its foundation. It is not prescribing on the name of a disease, the diagnosis, though that may be a prominent feature for consideration. It is furthest removed from routine prescribing, yet in epidemics when the characteristics of the epidemic have been ascertained by careful investigation, it may border on the routine because the one remedy will largely cover the cases of the epidemic. There is such a thing as family prescribing, for members of a given family with apparently different diseases may, from the peculiarity of the family as present in the given case, require the same remedy. There is also a larger foundation of truth in the employment of the organ or locality remedies, remedies having peculiar and marked affinity for certain organs and locations of the body. But in all these care must be exercised not to overlook the "totality of symptoms," the peculiarities of the individual patient. The curative remedy must correspond in its pathogenesis to the symptom picture of the patient, not in part, but in whole. The correspondence must be, not only in the list of symptoms, but in the degree of relative importance and prominence of the symptoms. A prominent symptom of the patient must be covered by a corresponding eminently prominent symptom in the remedy. A symptom of low degree in the patient should not be covered by a symptom very prominent in the remedy, because it may magnify that symptom and change the relative value of the patient's diseased symptoms. The equation of symptoms is a factor in homeopathic prescribing.

Finally, of the two classes of symptoms, the subjective and objective, the former is of the greater importance. The subjective or mental symptoms are those of the patient's own conscious-

ness, those not knowable to the physician except as the patient reveals them. The objective are those symptoms observed by the physician and are, hence, more material and of less value from this reason. The objective symptoms refer more to the diagnosis and pathology of the disease. The diagnostic symptoms are of little value in the selection of the homeopathic remedy because they are common to the disease and not peculiar to the individual patient as are the subjective or mental symptoms. The objective symptoms have more or less value in prescribing, and may be of great value in the absence of mental symptoms, but usually are not of great value, whereas the subjective symptoms are always of the highest value.

It is no easy task to be a successful and scientific homeopathic prescriber, but it pays to seek the highest ideal.

Note.—I. H. A., Chicago, 1905.

SUPERFICIAL RETRACTION AFTER OPERATION FOR ELONGATION OF THE UVULA.—To relieve the hacking cough and frequent swallowing amputation was performed in the usual way, with the cut slanting backwards and upwards. Slight hemorrhage followed. About twenty minutes later it was found that the mucous membrane and sub-mucous tissue had receded nearly to the soft palate leaving the uvula almost inside out. The tissues were replaced and held a few minutes by a pair of fine-toothed forceps without effect. It was finally decided to stitch the retracted tissues over the end of the stump, which was accomplished with considerable difficulty on account of the gagging and irritable condition of the patient. The case is interesting on account of its freakish performance, as nowhere can I find record of a similar occurrence. I am aware of the fact that undue traction on the mucous membrane while holding before amputation might cause something similar, but in this case no traction was used at all. The result was a perfectly healed stump and a cure of the distressing symptoms.—L. D. Shipman, in *H. E. E. & T. Journal*.

FAVORITE FALLACIES.

By Dr. E. A. Taylor.

The medical profession seems beset with fallacies and the history of almost any doctor's professional career will show that at some time during his medical meandering he nourished and cherished a dangerous delusion, his favorite fallacy. To some this comes duuring the transition stage that marks the boundary between ignorance and wisdom, and the fallacy fades with the first flash of the light of truth, but with others the delusion that becomes their favorite fallacy, comes only after many years, when they are wearing the frosty crown of age's winter, and one might almost expect them to be free from error. If one seeks the motive for the promulgation and inculcation of these various fallacies, it will in most instances be found in an attempt to shorten and simplify the process by which we arrive at the correct selection of the remedy. With some, the favorite fallacy is that only the highest potencies are worthy of consideration forgetting or ignoring the fact that Hahnemann made most of his brilliant cures with the thirtieth and lower. Others again contend that the high potencies are delusions, and in so doing delude themselves, keeping alive this their favorite fallacy. A musty mistake that has clung to us with great pertinacity is the notion that all the ills and evils resulting from crude drugs are to be dissipated by nux vomica. That this remedy should correspond to the multifarious effects of a pernicious pharmacy seems to be too preposterous to demand attention were it not for the fact that it is so frequently met with. Seeing the futility of this fallacy, some have devised another one to supercede and supplant it, namely, that all crude drugs that have ever been taken must be antidoted by the highest potency of the same drug, before a medicine can be selected according to the totality of symptoms. Some have advocated the classification and application of remedies according to the temperament of the patient, claiming that the distinction between remedies having a similar pathogenesis is to be found in the personnel of the patient in the *normal appearance* not in the *morbid* perspective, not in the deviation from the normal, but in the established and permanent normal, not in the

totality of symptoms, but in the complexus of health. For example, nitric acid is said to be indicated in lean persons with dark complexion, black hair and eyes. At the same time Hering's *Materia Medica* tells us that it is followed well by calcarea carb, which is said to be indicated in those who are fat, fair and flabby. Hering tells us that these remedies follow each other well, hence we ask, did the patient change his temperament, or whence this incongruity. The explanation so far as Hering and the old masters are concerned, is found tersely expressed in the *Guiding Symptoms* under *Bryonia* where it says "Indicated in light complexions but more in dark." It is like saying that gall stones are found most often in women, so they are, twice as often, but that does not say that all women have gall stones, or that men never have them. In both cases the symptoms must decide. The pernicious platitude that "Sulphur frequently serves to arouse the reactive power of the system when carefully selected remedies have failed to produce a favorable effect" is a fallacy and should be stricken from the literature, and banished from the rostrum. It is the progenitor of that later and greater fallacy which says "When the best selected remedy fails to relieve or permanently improve" give the nosode that corresponds to the supposed diathesis. If you believe they are tubercular give tuberculinum, if syphilitic, syphilinum; if gonorrheal, medorrhinum, etc. Let us be done with this foul-smelling fallacy forever, and hereafter let us say when the best selected remedy fails select a better, remembering always that the totality of symptoms and the law of similars is to be our guide, and if we fail in selecting the right remedy, we must try again, but the trial must be in accordance with law, and not a pitiable panic ending in a wild stampede to sulphur or a nosode or to something supposed to relieve us of further responsibility when our first erroneous efforts fail. It is remarkable how many of our authors, teachers and recognized authorities have placed the seal of their sanction on some fallacy. With some it has been in the form of a special analysis of a remedy as a prelude to the study of its symptomatology as given in one of our "*Materia Medicas*."

Another puts it forth in an attempted classification of remedies according to what nerve centers are primarily effected.

Another, and one of the truly great and good men of our school, but who enunciated the fatal doctrine of liberty of opinion and action, in other words, medical anarchy also started the fallacy that "in the case of sulphur has been made the first and only successful generalization in the way of indication for treatment based on pathological anatomy." Think of treatment based on pathological anatomy; what a fallacy! Turn the pages of another volume, one of the standard works containing a great number of splendid lectures on *Materia Medica* and under *kali hydr.* you find the statement "he who would prescribe by the symptoms alone in this case must fail." He is contrasting a belladonna and a *kali hydr.* case of pneumonia and insists that the pathology of the case is an important item in selecting the remedy. The author says "Until you have proved that belladonna has produced such a condition, you can not expect it to do any good." Could there be a greater fallacy? One authority of international reputation is fond of speaking of remedies according to disease states to which they may correspond. For example, a remedy is useful in old "gouty" or "rheumatic" patients, etc. True, he minimizes the damage by emphasizing the statement that the symptoms must agree. But if the symptoms are there, the remedy will be indicated, whether the patient is gouty or not. The danger is that one will remember the gouty, rheumatic part of it, which is of no importance, and forget the more difficult to remember but all important symptoms. A favorite fallacy with some is that the totality of symptoms will not suffice unless you recognize the miasm present and apply your remedy accordingly. What possible difference can it make whether the condition present is syphilitic, sycotic or psoric so long as the symptoms agree. Another favorite fallacy with some is the attempt to give the significance of symptoms, to explain what particular structure or function is deranged. Some attempt to trace all of the symptoms to certain supposed phrenological centers in the brain, while others attribute them to physiological perversions of the various organic functions. Hahnemann says in a footnote to paragraph 10 of the *Organon* "In what manner the vital principle produces morbid indications in the system, that is how it produces disease, is to the physician a useless question."

I have endeavored to briefly refer to some of the favorite fallacies of the Hahnemannians. No attempt has been made to detail the endless chain of delusions that has emanated from the old school, or the transcendental sophistries of the mongrel homeopaths. It is enough for us to see and correct the error of our own way, and to that end, I suggest that we read again and again paragraph 18 of the Organon, which says "There can be no other indication whatever, than the ensemble of symptoms in each individual case to guide us in the choice of the remedy."

Note.—I. H. A., Chicago, Ill., 1905.

THE PHYSICIAN himself is at fault for the remissness of his patrons in paying their dues. Indeed, our profession has been brought under contempt through the adage: "As hard to collect as a doctor's bill." Tradesmen are promptly paid the entire amount of their bills. The doctor would be, too, if he would only put up a little fight for it; but without a particle of business insistence, with childlike timidity, he humbly submits, without protest, to being paid at any odd time, in a haphazard way, at long intervals, and then, usually, only a part of his bill, instead of the whole of it. Eventually payments become more and more remote, while the amounts at each payment dwindle in proportion.—Dr. G. R. Patton, in *Northwestern Lancet*.

LAST DECEMBER *Collier's Weekly* published a list of twenty-two supposed cases of death and serious illness from "headache powders," which, on investigation by the Proprietary Association of America, were proven to have been mostly lies or gross exaggerations. Only six of the said twenty-two cases were discovered to have been bona fide cases of poisoning, and nearly all of these were due to overdoses. No sane physician will condemn a drug or medicine because an overdose results unfavorably, for if we did, we might better quit the practice of medicine than to treat patients with drugs so inert that overdoses will never do harm. Any drug or medicine which is safe if taken according to the directions on the package, is a safe remedy in the sense in which the word "safe" is used in medicine.—*St. Louis M. and S. Journal*.

URINARY TENESMUS FROM MALARIA.

By Dr. A. McNeil.

Miss H. E., aged twenty years; good flesh and color, has lived in a malarial region. Her trouble dates back to childhood, but has become worse recently. Four months ago an eruption appeared on the back, worse when going to bed, wants but little bed clothing, "never cold," menses normal and painless. The main trouble is an excruciating urging to urinate, which is imperative and must be attended to immediately. No relief from urinating; it increases after urinating. She craves salt; uses more than most people. General twitching, especially in legs; acid sweat of feet. She dreams much of falling, of money, of snakes choking cats, of being pursued, crying during sleep. Hysterical with the bladder distress.

She has just returned from a three weeks' sojourn in a hospital, where the bladder was irrigated frequently; this seemed to increase the pain rather than give any relief. On February 3, 1905, I gave her natrum muriaticum 30th one dose. On the fourth she was better. February 5th not so well, so I gave her natrum muriaticum 100th. Improvement began and continued until April 12th. She then, owing to a change of symptoms, received one dose of rhus tox 30th, which relieved. She has remained well since.

Persons who have lived in malarial regions and whose systems have become poisoned by malaria have a malarial bias running all through their ailments. Symptoms of natrum muriaticum frequently appear, as in this case. Natrum muriaticum seldom fails to make a good beginning toward a cure, if it does not complete it.

Note:—I. H. A., Chicago, 1905.

CAMPHOR IN MORPHINISM.—Erlenmeyer, in *La Tribune Medicale*, states that when morphine is withdrawn from an *habitué*, camphor is an excellent remedy to support the heart, acting both as a vasoconstrictor and very energetic cardiac tonic. *Southern California Practitioner*.

ARMY MEDICAL REFORM.

The reform of the Medical Department of the Army was not effected by the last session of Congress. There are, however, strong reasons for the belief that it will only be a matter of a short time, when the well matured suggestions of the department will be embodied in the laws of the land. The medical editors of the country have done a great deal to educate public sentiment in the direction of the necessary reform, but the object sought is of sufficient importance to warrant continued effort in the same direction. No wars, small or great, are expected by this country in the near future, and we hope that the handicapped medical department of the army will not be called upon to show its weakness as it did only a few short years ago, when hundreds of precious lives were sacrificed to the inadequacy of the laws governing the subject. It is natural that there should be opposition in the army to the proposed reforms, for the reason that when these reforms are effected, the relative importance of the military and the medical departments will be re-adjusted. The fact that such readjustment is in accordance with common sense, experience, and the demands of the times, does not lessen the unwillingness with which the military arm dislikes to give up an iota of its vested rights, as it considers them.

While considering this subject of the United States army, it is interesting to note that our medical cousins across the water are meeting the same problems as we have to meet. Sir Frederick Treves, in a letter to the London Times, writes of the medical arrangements of the British army, which he compares unfavorably with those of the Japanese. His letter has a very familiar sound, and it really looks as though if he were to change the words "British Army" for "United States Army" his letter would be thoroughly in line with the facts. He complains that there is no co-ordination of sanitary effort and no organization to cope with the great hygienic problems encountered in field service. The principal medical officer has no authority in the matter and no power or organization at command to carry out what he knows to be needed. The combatant officer receives no systematic instruction in the hygiene of troops on a campaign. The private soldier is taught how to seek cover, but not how to save himself from infection. The medical energy

of the British army in the field is at the wrong end of the column. It is in the rear to deal with the sick who fall out of the ranks; it should be in the van to protect the column from the onset of disease. Sir Frederick wants the laws amended so that the army surgeons shall be provided with authority and power to carry out in the field the sanitary arrangements essential to secure the minimum loss of life.

How much this sounds like letters that are written, and speeches that are made, on this side of the Atlantic! It would seem that the United States and Great Britain are equally slow in carrying out medical reforms in their armies; much slower than such practical people should be. But the reform is sure to come, and in both countries it is the physicians who are in the forefront of the fight to secure it. They are fighting the battles of the rank and file—of the soldiers, their fathers and mothers, who are the actual mourners when such unnecessary mortality from disease overtakes the army as always comes with an active campaign. The strange thing is that any officials should be willing to have upon their heads the blood of the innocent soldiers who are unnecessarily slaughtered by disease and whose death can be laid solely to the desire to retain certain inherited power and authority for the military department.—*Medical Sentinel*.

CAMPBOR IN PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Camphor, camphoric acid, cinnaamic acid and the cinnamates have all been tried more or less as agents of value in phthisis, but their specific uses have not been satisfactorily determined. Volland (*Therap. Monatshefte*), who found that by injecting camphorated oil subcutaneously in cardiac dyspnoea, great relief was experienced, sought to apply it in cases of phthisis with weak heart. Success crowned his efforts. He now uses it in all cases of pulmonary consumption, with the result of controlling the cardiac weakness and the consequent night-sweats, and accomplishing general improvement. No inconvenience is experienced other than the slight pain upon inserting the needle. At least twenty minims of a ten per cent. solution in olive oil should be administered once or twice a day. The U. S. P. preparation of camphorated oil (camphor twenty parts, cottonseed oil eighty parts) is thought to be less available, though stronger.—*Eclectic Journal*.

THE "MISSOURI VALLEY" AT ATLANTIC CITY.

After canvassing the sentiment among its most ardent supporters, it has seemed best to us not to attempt to hold a meeting of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association in the West this fall, following so closely as it would the meeting of the American Institute and the International in New Jersey.

Most of those who attend their own at home also go to the Institute and would not feel like taking the time to go to the Missouri Valley meeting after having given a week to the other, so it has been decided to arrange for a meeting of the Missouri Valley at the same time and place as the American Institute.

H. R. MINER, M. D., Secretary,
Falls City, Nebraska.

L. PINKERTON CRUTCHER, President, Kansas City, Missouri.
August 6, 1906.

INFANTILE MORTALITY FROM "OVERLAYING."

—Deaths of infants from "suffocation in bed" occur in Great Britain to a number which is astonishing. On account of the generally high mortality in infancy and of the share which suffocation has in adding to it, Dr. Wilcox reviews the statistics for the decade, 1891-1900. He finds the mean annual deaths of children under five years from this cause in England and Wales, excluding London, are 1,137, or 32.46 per million. For London the mean annual deaths are 612, or 139.44 per million.

The chief method of suffocation is by "overlaying," usually by the parents, but in rare instances other children and even cats have been responsible. The failure to provide cradles or cots for their infants and the drunkenness of the parents are most important factors. The large majority of the cases occur on Saturday and Sunday nights when, unfortunately, drunkenness is commoner.—*The British Medical Journal*, September 24, 1904.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.

230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.

16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL.—I don't know when I have been any more surprised than I was in looking over the very first page of *American Physician* to find an article therein supposedly original, which should have been credited to my esteemed friend Blaine of *Colorado Medicine* fame. I refer to that little jolt he gave the osteopathic gunner who bombarded the throne of grace as a drawing specialty in the program of a recent church entertainment held in this city. Kraft isn't anything if not ethical and inasmuch as he is a stickler for the niceties of newspaper and magazine etiquette it affords me much and prodigious pleasure to mention this apparent lapse.

* * *

“*WHY WE LAUGH*”—“And you laugh, and you laugh, and you laugh and you laugh—all the time you are in the Cave of the Winds’ ’is the cry of a barker in front of one of the amusement features at Manhattan Beach, Denver, Colorado, and the infectiousness of the mirth is so far-reaching that Editor Halbert of *The Clinique*, in away-off Chicago, has had paroxysms of the same sort of hysteria, within a very recent period, only his

merriment is confined to the editorial pages of a medical magazine which is so pompously prosperous that the editor threatens to tell of its circulation some time in the future. The Manhattan and magazine incidents being co-incident in producing the same sort of anti-sorrow, causes me to marvel why such great gobs of gray matter so widely separated should glide with so much apparent smoothness in parallel grooves. M.

* * *

“AMALGAMATION.”—Every once in a great while, or more often perhaps, the question of mixing the two dominant schools of medicine into one great organization comes up for discussion of a placid nature in one of the many journals devoted to medical matters, and with equal serenity the subject is dropped usually without having accomplished anything further than the occupation of considerable space which might have been devoted to more meritorious matter. The editor of *Medical Century* broke out in a fresh spot upon this subject in his July issue and declares that “the unification of the two great schools of medicine may be a question for debate at the coming meeting of the institute” and enjoins his readers to be present in order that “in future years they may be proud to say that their votes helped to make such unification possible,” whereat the editor of *Hahnemannian Monthly* took advantage of the opportunity to say something, which, upon careful investigation seems to hit the center spot of the subject inasmuch as it lays bare the cold and candid fact that up to the present time all of the overtures have been made by the homeopaths and that so far no invitation has been either extended or implied by the American Medical Association; in plain terms the *Hahnemannian* suggests that the homeopaths wait until they are wanted before they attempt to forcibly enter the fraternal fold of an organization which has heretofore held aloof from them under any and all circumstances. The concluding paragraph of the editorial will be all that is necessary to convince any of our readers that there is a vast difference of opinion even in the minds of magazine editors, and the following from the pen of one of our foremost writers should inspire them with a determination to be present at the forthcoming meeting at Atlantic City and should a discussion of

amalgamation with the old school become a question for debate, that future years will find them proud to say that their votes helped to make such unification *im-possible*. Read what the *Hahnemannian* says:

"It is quite natural then that we hesitate before we abandon our distinctive school of medicine and merge with the allopaths. Indeed, we hardly feel that we should consider the matter, for we have received no official invitation to join with them. As the original quarrel arose from their ostracism of us, we most assuredly are not the ones to take the initiative. We were put out; we got out; and then we established hospitals, colleges, etc., which are acknowledged by our competitors to be admirable institutions. Now, can we discuss the problem of going back with any dignity and self-respect? We believe we can not until the invitation to do so comes in an official manner to our national association, the American Institute of Homeopathy, from the American Medical Association."

* * *

THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING OF A. I. H.—If ante-assemblage arrangements are any criterion by which to judge the success of the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. H. at Atlantic City, commencing the 10th of the present month, there is no question in my mind but what this one will be a very auspicious and uplifting event in the history of homeopathy, and taking into consideration the number of prominent members of the faith who will attend the International Congress which convenes at the same time and place, it will be a great misfortune if any members of the former association are forced to remain away. Notwithstanding the fact that J. Richey Horner, the secretary, p. t., had but little time in which to arrange the program, the completeness of this document convinces me that President Greene's selection of this individual to the important position made vacant by the retirement of Secretary Gatchell, was one which could not have been improved upon by more deliberate consideration of the matter. The question of a permanent successor to the position will, no doubt, cause considerable controversy and no little amount of political wire-pulling, but from what I can learn there appears to be but few contestants for the position.

My article recently regarding the candidacy of Benjamin F. Bailly for this position, along with its brother, the rumor of

The Clinique being made the official organ of the A. I. H., were both productive of just such results as I anticipated. In the first place Dr. Baily is a man of too large personal interests to accept the position even though elected thereto; besides, he is too thorough and conscientious to attempt anything to which he could not give, at least, the major part of his personal attention. Numerous letters have come to me concerning the matter and I have had conversation with not a few of the prominent members of the profession hereabouts and the general opinion seems to prevail that Dr. Frank Kraft, editor of *The American Physician*, is not only the logical but about the only candidate to be considered. Dr. Kraft would bring to the position a wide experience as well as a record for doing everything he undertakes in a thorough and intelligent manner; he is a stenographer of high excellence, an editor without a peer in the profession and has declared himself a candidate for the position. No higher compliment could be paid to a deserving member than the selection of Dr. Kraft to the position of secretary and I surmise that with the termination of his first year's services in this capacity the A. I. H. would discover it had broken even in the way of congratulations; just whether its secretary or the association would be deserving the more in this line would have to be determined by very careful comparison of benefits derived by both.

I am glad to say a recent letter from Dr. Kraft advised me that he had been thoroughly renovated at a "resort" somewhere in Michigan, and that he hoped to regain his usual health in a very short while. It may be some while, however, before he will be wholly able to resume active and remunerative practice, but I believe he would be in a better position than ever to protect the interests of the association, and that the proceedings and other business of a clerical nature would receive more prompt and efficient attention at his hands than they have from any one in many years past. I look forward with a great deal of pleasure to the retirement of every other candidate who may have aspirations to this position, and in favor of Dr. Frank Kraft, whom I hope to see selected to the secretaryship of the A. I. H. by unanimous vote.

M.

PUNGENT POINTS AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Hot weather in Denver last month.

The Park Avenue, nee Denver Homeopathic, Hospital has a new head nurse.

M. D. Smith is the name of a homeopathic doctor of Middletown, Vermont. Very handy initials, those, doctor.

The homeopaths of Nebraska cut out this year's meeting and will all try to attend the A. I. H. at Atlantic City.

The Carence Nasal Shield is a sure cure for hay fever. It gives immediate relief, as many who have used it will testify.

Dr. Norma M. Baldwin is a homeopath of the right sort and is located at Colorado Springs, rooms 301-2 Hagerman building.

Dr. William Boericke has returned from a trip abroad to his home in San Francisco. The quake quickened his return somewhat.

President Shears of Hahnemann College, Chicago, Illinois, accompanied by his wife, has toured Europe during the past summer.

Dr. H. R. Arndt has established an office at his residence, 1124 O'Farrell street, San Francisco. Send him a good book or two.

In the August issue of Medical Century Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite absolutely declines to be a candidate for president of the A. I. H.

The American Medical Journal wants to know "is your keyhole plugged?" No, we live in a modern office building sans keyholes.

Reports from the Elliott ranch, near Byers, Colorado, are all of the most satisfactory sort. This will be a great resort eventually.

Owing to a press of business before Congress, the osteopathic bill was sidetracked and is quite likely to remain there for some time.

A Freeport, Illinois, physician was held up recently by a robber. The robber got away with his appendix, for all of which he was truly thankful.

Judging by the number of cures made by Christian Science which have found mention in the Post lately, the doctoring business must be on the bum.

Dr. Sherman Brown of this city had his new \$5,000 automobile smashed to smithereens by a Union Pacific passenger train recently. No one hurt.

Detroit Homeopathic College has sent out a prosperous looking announcement for 1906-7. The Critique is pleased to acknowledge receipt of a copy.

It was so hot in Kansas City that no session of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical Society was held during the months of July and August just passed.

Don't forget that Frank Kraft, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, is an avowed candidate for the position of secretary of the A. I. H. He deserves a full vote.

Dr. D. A. Strickler, managing editor of Progress, will attend the meeting of the A. I. H., at Atlantic City, the 10th of this month. Have heard of no one else.

Mrs. Mary Teresa Craigie (John Oliver Hobbs) died recently in London of hay fever, so the papers say. This is one of the rare cases one reads about.

The Atchison (Kansas) Globe places the responsibility for bottled babies upon the "waists which button up the back." Wouldn't that rattle your slats?

Dr. J. Wylie Anderson took his summer vacation the middle of last month and spent a pleasant week with his family in Indian Creek park, at his summer home.

Miss Nettie E. Roe, for many years a teacher in the public schools of Racine, Wisconsin, was a visitor at the editorial bungalow the fore part of last month.

Denver doctors in the Commonwealth building furnished material recently for a very readable story in the Denver papers on account of their pugilistic propensities. Blonde woman, too, in the war.

Prof. Baron Eiselburg, Vienna University, performed two operations for appendicitis in one day and then had his assistants do likewise to him. All doing well.

Horses at Espanola, New Mexico, are infested and seriously annoyed by flies. Anyone knowing a remedy for this trouble please write Dr. J. W. Waffensmith.

Invalids, non-tubercular, will find the Elliott ranch, Byers, Colorado, an ideal place to spend a vacation. It is quiet, with many advantages not found elsewhere.

It requires a five years' course of study, followed by one year's hospital work to secure a doctor's degree in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Boston.

The secular press credits Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago with presenting a bill to the Marshall Field estate for \$25,000, seven days' services. Not a fallow field, evidently.

Dr. B. A. Wheeler, Denver, Colorado, was another Denver man to graduate in the class of '67, Hahnemann College, Chicago, Illinois, and is one of our most active homeopaths.

During the past month citizens of Denver have experienced the longest "spell" of hot weather colorado has had for some years. No prostrations or deaths, however.

Of the 1,060 women who have graduated from the Chicago University in years past, but 171 have taken advantage of the matrimonial shelter. Something the matter with the C. U. bunch.

The thirty-second annual announcement, 1906-7, University of Michigan Homeopathic Medical College, has been received at this office and speaks volumes in praise of this institution.

According to statistics issued recently by the Census Bureau at Washington, the second healthiest place in the United States is Owasso, Michigan. Oh, well, second place isn't so worse.

According to the Post, the ambulance at the City and County Hospital, Denver, will not be sent out after 5 p. m. This is to "protect" the doctors—t'hell with the public, which pays the freight.

This is the season of the year when the hay fever sufferer performs the soppy, if not solemn, rite of immersion upon everyone within a wide radius of his position every time he sneezes.

Don't forget the Rock Island or Union Pacific routes in making up your rote to the A. I. H. meeting at Atlantic City. Write the Clinique for information concerning the eastern end of the journey.

James M. Bringas, one of the wealthiest men in Mexico, offers \$5,000,000 to anyone who will cure him of leprosy. Here is a chance for some of the sure-thing boys or the electric belt fakirs to "show me."

Describing the brand of booze made in his district, Congressman Stanly of Kaintuck said: "It will turn an anchorite into a howling dervish, and make a rabbit spit in a bulldog's face." Now that is what we call "going some."

The printing and publishing committee of the forthcoming meeting of the American Institute, which holds forth at Atlantic City this month, deserve a special vote of thanks for the excellence of its work up to this time.

Among the first of the announcements of medical colleges to reach this office is that of the Kansas City Hahnemann, which gives that institution an appearance of prosperity which is truly gratifying. Keep the good work going.

Mr. Nelson L. Drew, formerly general agent of the passenger department of the Rock Island road in Denver, has been appointed general passenger agent of the Argentine Central, the highest road in the world operating steam engines without a cog center. The road is purely a scenic line and with a man of Drew's determination to get business and to do things, should be one of the main features of Colorado's delightful touring trips. Success to the Argentine Central and its hustling passenger representative.

In order that the world may be convinced of its sincerity in declaring all other institutions "mongrel" as to their homeopathy, Hering College of Chicago has eliminated Kent's text books from its list. A little bad business there.

An Illinois editor remarks: "In spite of the doctors, we believe that the strawberry does not drive as many crazy as does the peach in the white shirt waist." Do you refer to the "peekaboo" or just plain variety of shirt waist?

Dr. Burton Hazeltine joined the ranks of the benedicts the 25th of last month, having married Mrs. Mary Parshall on that date. The Critique, with many others, join in wishing the happy couple all sorts and sizes of success and happiness.

The decided difference in the opinions of Editor Dewey of Medical Century and Editor Bartlett of Hahnemannian Monthly regarding the question of amalgamation of the schools of medicine make interesting reading. Bully for Bartlett, however.

In looking over the announcement of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, among the alumni we notice the names of Dr. E. H. King and Dr. S. S. Smyth, both graduates in the class of 1867. Say, that was a good while ago, brother.

The New Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy says that "Napa county, California, has passed an ordinance exacting a license of \$1 yearly from professional people, physicians included," and very properly inquires "What next?" Give it up.

We made a very decided mistake in last issue of The Critique regarding the class of patients who might find favor and entertainment at the Elliott ranch. Should have read non-tubercular patients instead of tubercular. The ranch is all right.

The editor of Clinique, Chicago, declares that his publication was never guilty of presuming even that it might become the official organ of the American Institute; that its modesty, if nothing else, would prevent that calamity. Modesty, did you say?

If one were to judge whether the homeopathic doctors of the Pacific coast had lost heart or not, all they would need to convince them to the contrary would be to read a communication from Dr. H. R. Arndt such as appeared in last issue of Medical Century.

Everyone is so busy in San Francisco since the fire and quake that no one has had time to think of committing suicide even. Only three events of this character have been pulled off since the great shake-up, a falling off very materially from the old order of voluntary outgoing.

According to Medical Counselor, the Board of Health of Mount Vernon, New York, has passed an ordinance against crowing of roosters, cackling of hens and quacking of ducks. Owners of the animals are responsible. Of all the fool "boards," this one is foolest of the fools.

Mr. G. L. Leonard, Wichita, Kansas, was stricken suddenly with typhoid fever on a Moffat road excursion recently, and it was only by persistent work and exceptional skill on the part of a certain Denver doctor that he lives to tell the tale. Rot and rats! Is this "regular," Brother Blaine?

Chicago doctors of the homeopathic faith will travel to Atlantic City in a special train which the "Pennsylvania" will provide for that purpose. Persons from this territory can secure accommodations on the same train by consulting George Hull, general agent for this company in Denver. Look up his address in the directory.

The announcement of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago is before us and looms up in a manner quite creditable to an institution having so much "mongrel" homeopathy attributed to it. Medical Century published, in its August edition, a "program of the department of materia medica of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill.," which looked pretty good to us.

Dr. Frank P. Foster, in an editorial in New York Medical Journal, objects to waiters using the same napkins in wiping knives, forks, plates, etc., with which they wipe their hands, face and shoes, and with which they blow their nose. We can see where some limit will have to be placed upon the use of this necessary article. But do such things really occur in far-away New York, doctor?

Medical Counselor of Detroit draws a composite picture of the Denver philanthropists who refused the aid of \$5,000,000 from John D. for the Juvenile Improvement Association. We would reproduce the word drawing if it was correct, but someone has been stringing the Counselor man, as no such amount has ever been offered by the Cleveland Croesus, consequently no refusal has been made.

"You can't wipe out the independent journal without getting the permission of the independent editor and the independent doctor, its reader. There will be things for him to say—wrongs to right, excesses to be abated, injustice to be fought, reforms to be advocated—till medical science has been swept off the footstool by the triumphant dominion of the millennium."—American Journal of Clinical Medicine.

A man who recently celebrated his one-hundred-and-first birthday in Brooklyn, attributed his advanced age to the fact of his having "drank plenty of beer, wine and whisky, not having overtaxed his thinking machine, smoking all he wanted to and not having worried; doing everything regularly and never in excess, and playing with the children one hour a day." This is not given as advice by us—try it if you want to, however.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 15.—Dr. Frank E. Waxham inserted a legal notice in the papers warning persons who held bridge whist debts against his wife that he would refuse to pay them if presented to him.

Mrs. Waxham explained the matter by saying: "My husband and I are agreed that this is the best course. I have been rather injudicious in my investments and, like the majority, I 'got soaked.'"—Press Dispatch to Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Nothing but homeopathic internes will be taken in at the Chicago Emergency Hospital in the future, notwithstanding this institution is owned and controlled by members of the old school. Dr. Harkness, who does the "Chicago Notes" for Medical Century, is responsible for this statement and gives as the reason: "This class of graduates give so much better satisfaction and are more practical." Are they allowed to develop or demonstrate any homeopathy at this institution, doctor?

It was a sight soothing to sore eyes to see "The New Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy" on our exchange table. The same sturdy purpose to uphold homeopathy which has ever manifested itself in the conductment of this journal still shows forth and guarantees a continuance of this sort of service in the future. The Critique was one of many to forward its little \$2 in order to secure this publication and it feels that there is no question about getting the worth of its money. Success to the new Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy and the homeopathic profession of that glorious country say we.

Our friend, J. M. Blaine, editor of Colorado Medicine, made a trip to the mountains the fore part of last month and remained away from business until the 27th. During his short stay in the mountains several streams were stripped of game fish and it will be wholly unnecessary for anyone to visit the scenes of his success in the piscatorial line for some time to come, inasmuch as he completely exhausted the game. (Almost.) A grasshopper at one end of the line and a Denver doctor at the other often do great damage to the fish industry of a state and this particular instance is no exception to the rule.

Editor of The Critique is pleased to acknowledge a very pleasant visit from Dr. Dake, the newly-elected registrar of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College. Besides being thus honored, the doctor is one of the prominent homeopathic physicians of Denver with a rapidly growing practice, is a most charming gentleman to meet and one whose personality will go far towards making friends for the institution he so ably represents. Without any intention to brag or bolster up a heretofore bad prospect, the doctor assured us that the future of the college never appeared more bright than at the present time, present indications pointing to a largely increased attendance in all classes during the coming term.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Colorado Homeopathic Society will convene at Masonic Temple, Denver, Colorado, the 4th and 5th of the present month. Program just received shows a most excellent assortment of scientific material, from which the homeopaths of Colorado may receive inspiration and encouragement. Secretary Brown and the society are to be congratulated over the fact of having issued one of the neatest and most complete documents in the way of a program that it has even been our good fortune to receive relative to this association. The meeting, no doubt, will be a successful one from every point of view.

Dr. Connell, health commissioner of Omaha, Nebraska, visited Denver recently and was very much surprised to learn that out of a total of 335 cases of typhoid in this city last year there was only thirty-two deaths. Dr. Sharpley, our health commissioner, made his stay bearable by giving full freedom to his investigations of methods in vogue in the Denver Health Department, many of which he will put into active operation in Omaha. Nothing like them, doctor.

The Park Avenue Hospital people are to be congratulated upon the selection of Miss Margaret Hutchinson as head nurse of that institution, the choice being a recent action of those in charge thereof. Miss H. is a graduate of one of the prominent institutions in the East, has had considerable practical experience, having been employed by physicians of all schools of practice in Denver during the past two years, during which time she has given the utmost satisfaction, and if she uses the tact and discretion with which she is so abundantly endowed, will bring additional honors to herself and much additional business to the Park Avenue, nee Denver Homeopathic, Hospital. The position is a perilous one, owing to peculiar conditions existing, but we believe Miss Hutchinson will be able to straighten out matters in a manner not shown in that institution for some time. Success to her.

This office was favored recently by a pleasant call from Mr. F. H. Montgomery, representing the Malt-Nutrine department of the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Missouri. Malt-Nutrine is a preparation, the purity of which no one need fear, inasmuch as anything bearing the Anheuser-Busch coat of arms has an established reputation for reliability and is willing to travel upon its merits alone. Mr. W. C. Metzgar, former general agent of the Wabash lines in this city, has been appointed agent of the association in Denver, owing to the death of Major Suess, which assures the patrons of this old established and intensely popular firm a continuance of courteous treatment and the customary high grade of goods heretofore handled in this territory, as well as all parts of the world. Malt-Nutrine has a most excellent reputation as a medicinal preparation of high order and is very much recommended by the medical profession.

Our friend, Merrill Lilburn, M. D., paid us a very pleasant visit one of the many warm days the fore part of last month, and was disposed to be displeased at a report which the secular press had circulated regarding a difference he had had with his friend, Judge Lindsey, in which it was stated he had either been fired from the position of chief probation officer or had resigned. Dr. Merrill assured us that the pleasant relations which had existed between himself and the judge still remained intact, and, while he had resigned the position of chief probation officer, that this course was made necessary from the fact of his intended return to the study of medicine. He will take a course at the Northwestern University of Chicago, which will be followed by a p. g. at Hahnemann, Chicago. The officers and students of the latter institution will find Merrill all right and when he finishes at this school we feel sure that homeopathy will have added another good physician of the right sort to its ranks. Success to Merrill.

Hydrozone

H₂O₂ 9%

Destroys Pus and any Morbid Element with which it comes in contact, leaving the tissues beneath in a healthy condition.

Indorsed and successfully used by leading Physicians in the treatment of



**Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Chest.—
Open Sores.—Skin Diseases.—Inflammatory and Purulent Dis-
eases of the Ear.—Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs.—
Inflammatory and Contagious Diseases of the Eyes, etc.**

In order to prove the efficiency of HYDROZONE, I will send a **25c. bottle free**

to any Physician upon receipt of 10c. to pay forwarding charges.

NOTE.—A copy of the 18th edition of my book of 340 pages, on the "Rational Treatment of Diseases Characterized by the Presence of Pathogenic Germs," containing reprints of 210 unsolicited clinical reports, by leading contributors to Medical Literature, will be sent free to Physicians mentioning this journal.

Prepared only by

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

57-59 Prince Street, NEW YORK.

... FOR ...

FREE INFORMATION

concerning your

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

WRITE

**LIFE UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
COMPANY,**

512-519 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote)

APPLY HOT
AND
THICK



Entero-Colitis, Cholera Infantum, Peritonitis.

In acute inflammatory conditions of the intestinal tract Antiphlogistine will be found of great value. It will not take the place of proper diet and internal medication, but by relieving the local congestion and soothing the nervous system, it will be found to be an inestimable adjuvant.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. Co.

CHICAGO
DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK

LONDON
SYDNEY
MONTREAL

BOOK NOTICES.

A Compend of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Prescription Writings, with essential reference to the physiological action of drugs, based on the eighth revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœa, including, also, many unofficial remedies, by Samuel O. L. Potter, M. D., M. R. C. P., London. Seventh edition, revised and enlarged. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1906.

This is one of the many of a series of books gotten out by this firm and the mere fact of its name being connected therewith is sufficient guarantee that the work itself is of a high order of excellence. The arrangement is perfect and the text covers the topics so thoroughly and completely as to make the work of great value to both student and practitioner.

Ethol is an agent that is gaining great popularity by reason of its wide range of usefulness. It contains the active principle of echinacea which is an old remedy. A recent number of the Chicago Year Book states that the prompt results gained from it have caused all writers to express themselves with such apparent extravagance as to really retard the introduction of this agent to the profession at large. In summing up, the statement is made that "it will yet establish for itself, by its inherent valuable therapeutic properties, with the entire profession, a fixed and permanent place." Ethol is anti-purulent and a corrector of all dyscrasia of the fluids. It is used locally and internally. The dose is a teaspoonful four to eight times daily. It is useful in septicemia and all cases of blood poisoning from whatsoever cause. It is excellent for erysipelas, carbuncles, abscesses, boils, sores, ulcers, gangrene and as a gargle in diphtheria and putrid sore throat.—W. T. Marrs, M. D. in the Medical Summary.

THE RATIONALE OF THE USE OF IRON IN THE TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS.

It is a singular yet significant fact that, with the exception of a single disease, there is always a slight diversity of opinion among physicians as to which one of a number of agents exercises the greatest curative influence upon a given disorder.

The one exception is phthisis. The entire profession is united in the conviction that pure air more than any other one factor exerts a controlling influence upon the development of phthisical manifestations. Indeed, physicians concur in the opinion that, with the proper quality and quantity of atmosphere, this most widespread and fatal of all human maladies can oftentimes be cured.

While the beneficial influences of climate upon phthisical individuals has long been recognized by the profession, a perfect understand-

ing of the exact manner in which atmosphere arrests the progress of the disease is a comparatively recent acquisition.

The opinion at one time obtained that mountainous and elevated districts were beneficial to phthysical subjects on account of the elevation alone. Recent investigations have disproved this theory. It is now an accepted fact that elevation, per se, is of little or no importance. On the contrary, the seashore is oftentimes better adapted to phthysical individuals than regions of a much higher altitude.

While it is true that the higher the altitude the less prevalent is phthisis, the explanation is that atmospheric impurities are less abundant and ozone is more plenteous in such regions than elsewhere. In other words, it is conceded that the absence of atmospheric impurities and the presence of ozone are the chief elements in the cure of phthisis and that any section, high or low, which affords these elements, is advantageous to the phthysical individual.

The benefit derived by consumptives from living in or near pine forests is a matter of common observation. The turpentine exhaled from pine trees converts oxygen into ozone and the atmosphere is thus purified by the process of oxidation.

Having repeatedly proved that the direct inhalation of ozone is of little, if any, benefit, we are forced to the conclusion that it is not ozone which arrests the progress of phthisis, but the systematic oxidation which is brought to the maximum by the inhalation of a perfectly pure atmosphere.

In fine, we are now agreed that if systematic oxidation can, in any manner, be maintained at the proper standard of activity, without exhausting the vital forces of the subject, the progress of phthisis can be checked and very frequently completely cured.

Although the benefits derived by phthysical individuals from an atmosphere that is conducive to a full measure of systematic oxidation are immeasurably great, the fact remains that it is not always within the power of the physician to induce the patient to move to a region affording such an atmosphere. The patient may, through inability to pursue his vocation, be financially unable to make a change of residence, or he may be influenced by the optimism peculiar to phthysical subjects to postpone the change until the disease has progressed too far.

When for any reason whatever it is not possible to change the abode of these subjects it is within the power of the physician to check the progress of the disease by the augmentation of systematic oxidation.

While all forms of iron increase systematic oxidation by converting the oxygen in the economy into ozone, the mucous surface of the alimentary tract of phthysical subjects is usually too enfeebled to absorb iron unless it is presented in the organo-plastic form. For this reason Pepto-Mangan (Gude) affords results which cannot possibly be secured from any other preparation of iron.

In addition to promoting oxidation to a surprising degree, Pepto-Mangan (Gude) invigorates the digestive functions and increases the nutritive processes most markedly. The appetite of the patient is improved, the wasting is arrested and the vital resources are greatly enlarged by the continued employment of the preparation.

CONSERVATIVE SURGERY, OR THE USE OF EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS IN CASES OF DOUBTFUL SURGICAL PROCEDURE.*

By F. W. Hander, M. D., Beaumont, Texas.

Without any comment on the conservation with which a surgeon should use the knife in doubtful surgical cases as regards time, symptoms and condition of patient, I shall give you several cases which have been under my own observation.

Mrs. H., age 24, married, had suffered pain in both ovaries, especially the right, shortly before, during and for a short time after menstruation, from the beginning of her menstrual life at the age of 14. This pain gradually increased in severity and time of duration until it had become almost constant and unbearable.

After being advised by several excellent physicians to undergo operative procedure for diagnostic as well as curative purposes, she consented. When the abdomen was opened both ovaries were found to be cystic, the cysts being more numerous in the right. The appendix was normal and healthy and gave no evidence of having been in a pathological condition at any previous time. Both ovaries were removed as a curative and preventative measure.

The patient made an uneventful recovery from the operation, but for three years after, when she again sought medical advice, the pain continued as before, with the addition of slight swelling and tension in the right hypocondriac region. The patient passed through the artificial menopause with very little inconvenience or nervous disturbance.

Case 2.—Man, married, age about 27, suffering from acute attack of appendicitis, as diagnosed by the attending physician, two consulting physicians concurring. Constitutional symptoms present and anatomical appearances, such as tension, redness, swelling and pain at McBurney's point, pronounced. Operation advised, to which patient and wife objected.

In both the above cases Antiphlogistine was repeatedly applied, with the most marked benefit. In case one, although the woman had suffered three years after the operation, through the influence of antiphlogistine, the pain and tension were modified, leaving only a small, soft elevation in the region of the appendix. Pain returned only at long intervals and with diminishing severity, and there is every indication now, after one year's treatment along this line, of permanent relief.

In Case 2 the same treatment was carried out. Tension, redness, swelling and pain diminished with the first application of Antiphlogistine, and disappeared after ten days. With some constitutional treatment the patient entirely recovered in this time. In this case there has been no recurrence of the attack in over three years.

I had another case in which two wire nails were driven through the palm by a falling timber. This was followed by pain and swelling after a few hours (no bleeding), the swelling extending up the forearm.

Another case was one of a deep infected wound following paronychia. This wound was opened to the bone and free drainage established, but it gradually grew worse, involving the whole hand. Amputa-

tion of the finger or hand was advised, to which the patient objected, saying he would die first.

In both these cases the local application of phenol and antiphlogistine gave relief and finally cure. In the latter case I cleansed the wound with hydrogen peroxide and applied silver pitrate to the exuberent granulations.

Multiples of these minor cases could be given, where the knife seemingly was indicated, but which rapidly yielded to local applications along the above lines.

I also had an interesting case in a boy 12 years of age who suffered from osteo-myelitis of the femur of several years' standing. The discharge was constant through a fistular opening, and the case showed no evidence of improvement, although at several operations all diseased bone and some healthy bone had been removed. An antiphlogistine dressing was persistently applied, with the result that several large particles of bone sloughed off, after which the opening rapidly closed. No further pathological process has been observed in this case in ten years, although an enlarged gnee joint and some anyklosis remain as sequelae.

EDITORIAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER FOR FEBRUARY 10, 1906.

IS THIS ANOTHER GRAFT?

After the recent election Mayor Schmitz announced his intention of giving San Francisco the best administration she ever had. The clean cut victory of the mayor and his supporters gave him every advantage in this intention. We certainly hope he will carry out his policy, and as we intend to be the first to praise if he does, we do not want to be the first to criticize without cause. Still, we have some plain questions to ask, to which we would like plain answers:

Last year the fake medicine, Liquozone, which has been criticized and exposed all over the country, was condemned by the San Francisco Board of Health. This was evidently condemned under Section 347-A of the Revised Statutes of the State of California, which prohibits the sale of medicines containing sulphuric and sulphurous acids except under the "poison" regulations.

The board's official analysis of Liquozone, published at the time, showed it to contain sulphuric and sulphurous acids, also traces of formaldehyde. Previously formaldehyde had been found by some chemists but others could not detect it. Acting under the above section, which clearly includes Liquozone, the board condemned this remedy. The Liquozone company sued out a temporary writ of injunction, the returning of which has been put off and put off for several months.

On the 8th day of last month the Board of Health passed a resolution removing the ban from Liquozone for the ostensible reason that a recent analysis of the fake shiwed that it did not contain formaldehyde. Formaldehyde is not mentioned in Section 347-A under which the board proceeded. In our issue of November 11th we

published an analysis of Liquozone which we had made for our own information, at our own expense, which agreed with the board's analysis, and with the analyses made in England and all the prominent cities of this country. The trace of formaldehyde, once found by the Board of Health's chemist, was a small part of the evils of Liquozone. Sulphuric and sulphurous acids, commonly known as oil of vitriol, are unlawful to sell except under the regulations contained in Section 347-A.

The questions we desire to ask of the administration, Mayor Schmitz, Dr. Ward, the president of the Board of Health, the other health commissioners, Dr. Ragan, the health officer, and Chief of Police Dinan, are these:

Has Section 347-A of the Revised Statutes been repealed?

Is there any evidence that Liquozone does not now contain sulphuric and sulphurous acids, which have always been its principal ingredients?

Why was the removal of the ban based on the fact that a recent sample did not contain traces of formaldehyde?

If it still contains sulphuric and sulphurous acids, and we believe it does, why was Section 347-A utterly ignored and how can the administration, Mayor Schmitz, President Ward, Dr. Ragan and Chief Dinan reconcile the ignoring of this statute with their duty to uphold the laws?

As stated above, these are plain questions and we would like plain answers to them. We believe in giving the present administration a fair chance, and we do not want to be the first to cry "Graft!"

Still, to say the least, the above looks more than suspicious.

THE ROLE OF IRON IN THE NUTRITIVE PROCESS.

It is an established custom of physicians to administer iron whenever a patient with pale, waxy, or sallow complexion complains of extreme exhaustion, muscular feebleness, easily accelerated pulse, aphasia, anorexia and the several symptoms which constitute the characteristic issues of a qualitative or quantitative reduction of the corpuscular elements of the blood.

Such symptoms are unerring indications of anemia, and iron is beyond dispute a cure for that disorder. But while the chief therapeutic property of iron is that of an anti-anemic, the subordinate, or collateral effects of the drug are manifold, and are worthy of far more consideration than they usually receive.

As a hemoglobin-contributor and multiplier of red blood corpuscles, iron will doubtless forever stand supreme, but its utility is by no means restricted to anemic conditions, for one of the chief effects of iron—one quite often lost sight of—is its influence upon nutrition.

The primary effect of iron is a stimulation of the blood supply. This results from invigoration of the blood vessels. As a consequence of a more active blood stream, the digestive capacity is increased and the nutritive processes are correspondingly improved. Subsequently, iron increases the amount of hemoglobin contained in the red corpuscles. This imported hemoglobin converts the systemic oxygen into ozone, and thus wise oxidation, upon which nutrition directly depends, is restored to its proper standard.

It is impossible to emphasize the fact too strongly that it is necessary to do more than increase the appetite to correct nutritive disturbances. A voracious appetite does not necessarily imply an extensive appropriation of nutriment. On the contrary, it is commonly observed that individuals who eat ravenously suffer, the while, a progressive loss in physical weight and strength, even in the absence of all exertions that might account for such losses. And while it is obviously needful to relieve the existing anorexia in order to arrest a loss of weight, it is likewise essential that the capacity to properly digest food be fully restored before the nutritive processes can proceed in befitting order.

The manner in which iron begets an increase in appetite has only recently been perfectly understood. The earlier observers entertained the belief that an increase in appetite resulted from the mechanical effect of iron, and that this mechanical effect never manifested itself unless the drug was administered in some acid form. Later investigators advanced the theory that this mechanical effect could be secured by rendering the drug either strongly acid or alkaline. Recent observations have completely disproved the accuracy of both of those theories by inviting our attention to the indisputable fact that a neutral preparation of iron will relieve anorexia with greater celerity than will either an acid or an alkaline one. From the information gained from these observations, we are impelled to admit that the increase in appetite attending the employment of iron is due solely to the increased oxidation induced by its entrance into the blood stream. Accepting this as being true, we can readily understand the manner in which iron exerts its happy effect upon the nutritive processes.

The aforesaid facts compel the admission that that preparation of iron which enters most rapidly into the blood stream is the one capable of producing the best results in all disturbances of nutrition. Acid preparations of iron diminish the alkalinity of the blood, thus depressing the distribution of nutriment, and alkaline preparations of the drug offend the mucous lining of the alimentary tract. For these reasons it is consistent with logic to extend preferment to that preparation of iron which is neutral in reaction. That preparation is the Pepto-Mangan (Gude).

Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is unquestionably the form of iron most closely resembling that which is native to the economy, and the striking affinity for it displayed by the circulating fluid causes us to concede that it possesses desirable attributes not common to any other preparation of the drug. Whence we take it that it is the precise form in which to administer iron when a correction of nutritive deficiencies is the end to be achieved.

In those conditions of weakened digestive power where the function is unable properly to take care of the food supply; when to administer the ordinary forms of iron would be but to increase the digestive disturbance, Pepto-Mangan (Gude) may be prescribed without apprehension, as the preparation is tolerated by the weakest stomach. Being practically predigested, Pepto-Mangan is immediately absorbed by the mucous membrane and taken up by the blood without the necessity of the weakened function being called upon to prepare it for assimilation, and therefore the entire system, including the digestive function, is strengthened and reconstructed. As a nutritive tonic in digestive disorders Pepto-Mangan (Gude) has no equal.

The Critique

VOL. XIII.

DENVER, COLO., October 1, 1908.

No. 10

Entered at Denver postoffice as second-class matter.

VALERIAN.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

This remedy cures many nervous and hysterical phenomena in excitable women and children, and the complaints of the hypochondriac. Great nervous excitability, exaltation, hysterical contractures, trembling, palpitation, sense of levitation, paroxysmal respiration, stitching pains, tension in the limbs, jerking, twitching, globus hystericus. Sensation of something warm rising from the stomach, causing paroxysmal suffocation. All the nerves are in a fret. Oversensitiveness of all the senses; great nervous restlessness. All these general symptoms come on *during rest*, and are relieved by motion and moving about. Fainting easily. Slight exertion brings on symptoms. Complaints change about, and pains wander from place to place. It is a great remedy for the numerous nondescript nervous manifestations that come in spinal irritation when there is amelioration by motion and aggravation by much exertion. Exertion brings in headache in these cases. Stitching pains all over the body during rest.

The mental state is often ecstatic or hysterical. The mind undergoes rapid changes in disposition and ideas. The mental symptoms come on at night; sees images, animals and men. The mental state is one of extreme activity—tension, excitement, passes from one subject to another. Erronious ideas; thinks she is some one else, moves to the edge of the bed to make room; imagines animals lying near her which she fears she may hurt. Fear in the evening in the dark. Symptoms aggravated in

the dark. Great sadness and irritability. Morose, easily exasperated. Mental symptoms come on during rest, while sitting and lying, and go off on walking about.

Vertigo when stooping. Feels light as if floating in air.

Violent nervous headaches in evening during rest, ameliorated by motion. Stupefying pains in head. Stitching, tearing pain. Sensation of great coldness in head. Headache from exposure to the heat and light of the sun. Aggravated in the open air and from a draft. Pain in forehead and through the eyes. Tension and constriction of the scalp. Icy coldness in vertex.

Wild look in the eyes. Flashes of light before the eyes in the dark. Pressure in the eyes in the morning. Smarting in eyes. Vision very sharp.

Hearing acute. Jerking pains. Hissing and ringing in ears.

Face red and hot in open air. Stitching in face and teeth. Sudden jerking pain in face. Twitching in the muscles and drawing pain in face. Neuralgia of face, aggravated during rest.

Thickly coated tongue; rancid taste. Flat taste in mouth on waking.

Sensation as if a thread were hanging down the throat with salivation and vomiting.

Voracious hunger with nausea. Symptoms aggravated when stomach is empty, ameliorated after breakfast. Complaints from fasting. Eructations, like spoiled eggs, morning. Eructation of rancid fluid. Nausea, faintness, body icy cold. Child vomits as soon as it nurses after mother has been angry. Child vomits curdled milk in lumps.

Distended abdomen. Cutting pain in abdomen. Colic. Cramps in hysterical women, in evening in bed and after dinner.

Watery diarrhea with curds in infants. Greenish pape-scent stool and blood with cramp in abdomen and tenesmus, in children. Worms in the stool. Prolapsus of the anus when straining to pass urine.

Copious frequent urination in nervous women. Sediment of urine red and white.

Menses late and scanty.

Choking in throat pit on falling asleep; wakens as if suffocating. Inspirations grow less deep and more rapid until they cease; then she catches her breath by a sobbing effort, in spells. (*Compare Igatia, Ox-Ac.*) Paroxysmal respiration in hysterical and very nervous women. Globus hystericus.

Jerking stitching pain in chest. Oppression of the chest with lump in the throat. Stitching in right side of chest and liver. Stitching in heart with pulse quick, small and weak.

Pain in small of back during rest, ameliorated by walking. Rheumatic pains in scapulæ.

Rheumatic pains in all the limbs, aggravated during rest after previous exertion, ameliorated walking. Drawing, jerking of limbs, and twitching of muscles during rest. Heaviness in limbs, drawing, feels as though must move the limbs but cannot. Darting pains in arms and shoulders. Drawing in the muscles with stitching pains in arms. Hysterical contractures in hands and arms. Crampy darting, tearing, like an electric shock, repeatedly through the humerus, intensely painful. Cramp in biceps when writing. Pain along the sciatic when standing, ameliorated walking. Tearing pain in thigh upward to hip. Tearing in calf when crossing limbs. Tearing in muscles of thighs during rest. Violent drawings, jerking pains in lower limbs during rest. Drawing in thighs, legs and tendo-Achillis when sitting, ameliorated walking. Pain in ankles after exertion, ascending stairs, ameliorated walking. Drawing in tarsal joints when sitting. Pain in heel during rest. Pain in thighs when straightening out the limb. Pain in hip, aggravated standing. Hysterical cramps in lower limbs, calves and feet.

Sleepless before midnight. Cramps in hands and feet prevent sleep. Vivid dreams. Symptoms aggravated on walking.

92 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

NOTE.—Original publication in *The Critique*.

ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

By Fredrica E. Gladwin, M. D.

Once upon a time, Mr. Nitric Acid went a-woing and the lady of his choice was Miss Argentum Metallicum. Mr. Nitric Acid was dark, had black hair and eyes, a swarthy complexion and that lean, hungry look which Julius Cæsar disliked. It's a mystery what any one ever saw in Miss Argentum Metallicum to admire, she was so tall, thin, pale-faced, even sallow and by no means beautiful, though her manner was somewhat attractive. She was always making merry with her jokes and laughter; even yet she like to talk. Her mind is very clæar and she argues with great facility. She often speaks or sings in public, but her voice is not to be depended upon. She has strained it some time or other and now when her friends expect the most of it, as in public use, it fails and she cannot speak or sing a loud word, she is so hoarse. Sometimes when she tries to sing, the sound comes double to the surprise of herself and audience.

Mr. Nitric Acid is very headstrong and obstinate. He never lost an opportunity to convince Miss Argentum that they should become one and by carefully concealing from her what a nervous, irritable, discontented fellow he really was, he finally succeeded in convincing her.

It is not my purpose to describe their wedding nor to speak of their married life, but to talk of their son Argentum Nitricum. In character he was not so strong as either his father or mother. He could not go so deeply into the lives of people as they could. ,

Argentum Nutricum didn't begin life in this world right. tium, who was always seeking to annihilate him or his work. In just the same way, his father, Mr. Nitric Acid, was always dogging around after Mr. Mercurius trying to undo him.

Argentium Nutricum didn't begin life in this world right. He was a little, withered, dried-up, old-looking baby, always delicate and it was no wonder, considering his inheritance of psora from his mother and of the other two chronic miasms

from his father; how could he have been a healthy child—it was altogether too much to expect.

His troubles began soon after birth and the eyes were the location of their appearance. Ophthalmia Neonatorum, the doctor called it. The discharge was profuse and purulent and the cornea became ulcerated. The poor little fellow cried and made a great fuss about it, but he couldn't make the nurse understand that he wanted cool air. She thought he had wind colic, which he often has, and he seemed to cry less after he had passed much flatus up and down. He has had all sorts of trouble with his eyes since that attack. His father and mother both had Ophthalmia Neonatorum when first born and were weak-eyed always thereafter. The father's eyes were much more inclined to ulcerate than the mother's. Argentum Nitricum was more like his father in this respect.

All through his infancy and even in after years, he was troubled with colic. Great quantities of gas would collect in the stomach and abdomen and pass noisily up or down, after which he would be relieved. Sometimes the gas became incarcerated and the abdomen distended; then the pain was very severe. The colic he inherited from his father. Mr. Nitric Acid's colic doubles him up when walking and it is worse in the morning. His abdomen becomes distended and you often hear the gas rumbling and gurgling through it. Argentum Nitricum didn't succeed in getting through his second year without the summer complaint. His mother carelessly ate a quantity of candy and the little fellow had to suffer for it. The stools were like grass chopped up with mucus or they would turn green after being exposed to the air. They were forcibly expelled with much flatus and the abdomen was greatly distended.

Argentum Nitricum still has much craving for candy, but even yet he cannot eat it without its producing an attack of diarrhoea.

During childhood, Argentum Nitricum had chorea. There was drawing up of the legs, jerking upward and outward of the arms and spasmodic drawing of the fingers and toes. Now he has occasional attacks of epilepsy. He can always tell when they are coming on, for the pupils become dilated a day or two

before the attacks. They usually come during the night or in the morning on rising. His first attack came after a severe fright. His father and mother both have epileptic fits. The first thing that Mr. Nitric Acid notices when the attacks are coming on is the sensation of a mouse creeping up and down the left side, then he loses consciousness and goes off into a spasm. He is better from riding in a carriage. Mr. Nitric Acid is always better from the gliding motion of a carriage. After the mother's attacks of epilepsy, she goes into a delirious rage and tries to strike those around her.

Argentum has none of his mother's merry disposition. He is a nervous, gloomy hypochondriac. He is afraid to go to the window for fear he will jump out. He dreads to pass a certain point on the street for fear that he will fall down. He thinks himself neglected and despised. He is sure he has some dreadful disease and will die; contemplates killing himself; won't work; thinks he can't stand it; if he looks up he is dizzy and thinks the houses are falling upon him; he can't walk in the dark or with his eyes shut because he becomes dizzy and staggers.

In all Argentum Nitricum's sickness, he is nervous and has the headache. In most of them, he has the vertigo and cloudiness of mind and if, perchance, there comes a day when there is nothing the matter with him, he is such a hypochondriac that he imagines he is still sick. His weakness of mind and loss of memory are much like his father. The more Mr. Nitric Acid tries to think of a thing the more his thoughts vanish. He is also despondent, nervous, hopeless. He does not care to work. He thinks he will die soon, even though he is not sick. Argentum Nitricum is always tired, feels as though he had walked a long distance. His limbs feel nearly paralyzed, yet when riding in a carriage, he has much distress about his heart that he feels as though he must get out and walk for relief. His mother is worse also from riding in a carriage, indeed she is aggravated from any motion. His father is better from riding in a carriage, though worse from walking. He has the same tired feeling in his limbs that the son, Argentum Ni-

tricum has. He feels as though he could hardly drag his feet along. Argentum Nitricum is drowsy; his mother is also drowsy, but can't sleep because of the itching of the skin.

Argentum Nitricum has no appetite; he is soon filled up. His mother is always hungry even when her stomach is full. His father is very hungry but is soon satisfied.

Argentum Nitricum has neuralgia; it is not especially acute but spreads over a considerable surface. In this, he is the opposite to his father, who is extremely sensitive to pain and makes a great fuss over every slight hurt.

The most of Argentum Nitricum's troubles come on the left side; those of his mother come on either side or they may begin on either side and go to the other. The father's troubles come on either side or come first on the right and then on the left.

Argentum Nitricum has a great longing for the cool open air and is generally better in it. He is restless if he can't have the window open. His father doesn't like it at all; it makes him feel so bad. Argentum Nitricum is worse in the night and morning; his father is worse morning, evening and night.

Argentum Nitricum is troubled with much palpitation and shortness of breath. This he gets from his mother; her heart is always jerking or stopping or trembling or palpitating or troubling her in some way.

They are a weeping family. Argentum Nitricum weeps in despair of his physical condition. His mother will spend a long time crying over trifles and the father weeps violently because so discontented with himself.

2204 North Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—The foregoing is one of the many charming articles on "Comparative Materia Medica" which will appear from time to time in these pages, from a choice collection dedicated, "To him, who with kindly patience, led me into the Materia Medica world and acquainted me with its people." It is needless to say that Dr. James Tyler Kent is the individual referred to. This is the first appearance of this article and will be of the ones to follow, in any publication.—Editor.]

AN ARTHUSA CASE.

Sept. 24, 1903. Baby M., five months old, weight eight pounds, (weight at birth eleven pounds).

Diagnosis—Indigestion, lack of nutrition. Baby nursed first two weeks after birth, then was taken from the breast. Had vomited immediately after eating during four and a half months of artificial feeding.

First physician in attendance about four months, second one about one month.

On above date attending doctor said baby could not live twenty-four hours. I was called in and saw a perfect picture of Arthusa, which was given at once, one powder, 1M.; baby never vomited again.

He is now three years old, weighs forty-three pounds, has all his teeth, walks and talks as well as any child of his age.

V. A. HUTTON, M. D., Florence, Colo.

NOTE.—Original publication in The Critique.

THREE HOMEOPATHIC DOCTORS WANTED.

Here is a town of 50,000 inhabitants, growing fast, the only Canadian city on the coast, full of business and NOT ONE Homeopathic doctor. It is the greatest opening for three or four doctors of that school on the American continent.

There are a great number of people here who believe in Homeopathy as is proved by the large sale of Humphrey's, Luty's and Munyon's goods.

Absolutely there is not a Homeopathic doctor in the city; there was one a few years ago, but he made so much money he has retired from the practice, and lives in a fine house, so I am told.

Any doctor interested can get a copy of the Optimist and other information by writing us, or to the "100,000 club."

N. C. MERRILL.

311 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. Merrill is a Homeopath and writes one of The Critique's associate editors that he ascertained the foregoing facts from a personal search of the city for a Homeopathic physician.—Editor.

THE SCOPE OF PRE-NATAL TREATMENT WITH HOMEOPATHY.

Julia C. Loos, M. D., H. M.

In any given case of pregnancy, what concern is it to the old school obstetrician? Those claiming this field as their specialty, whose ideal responsibility includes the use of all their known resources, count it incumbent to ascertain the physical condition of the mother, to the extent of cardiac sufficiency, renal integrity and the pelvic proportions. Their conception of obstetric proficiency consists in detecting abnormalities in these avenues, in any stage of the pregnancy. Treatment is directed to maintaining ample secretion of urine, free of albumen and sugar, daily fecal evacuation, and strong heart action, to the aim that parturition may be completed in safety; i. e., that the mother may deliver her offspring and live, regardless of whether each has a normal vital force resulting. Adequate treatment in theory, includes interruption of child development by forced or premature delivery, when abnormalities in these specified lines appear to endanger the mother's life. Their idea of the attendant's duty in parturition is to assure themselves that the uterus be entirely cleared of all products of conception and preserve continuity of pelvic tissues. Sacrifice of offspring, at any stage is a secondary consideration that may be clearly explained as "justifiable or unavoidable under the circumstances."

This crude ideal is even less observed among general practitioners, and it may be noted that these conduct more cases of pregnancy than do the specialists. The following tragedies, among prominent people, within a few months in one community, might be ascribed to carelessness or ignorance, but they have been accepted without hint of apology, the attendants suffering no loss of confidence or esteem among their patrons.

A strong primipara, happy in sense of freedom from ailments during pregnancy, required two hours' attention of a doctor and a nurse, to resuscitate her from the effects of chloroform used during parturition, and further required several months to regain a semblance of her usual strength. Her

well-formed, beautiful infant died on the tenth day, after many spasms, from intestinal congestion, effects of "cold," according to the doctor who treated it with repeated doses of whisky or braundy.

Another well-developed child, when three days old, was deprived of its mother by death, ascribed to nephritis, recognized more than a month previous.

One expectant couple were disappointed to find their first-born well formed but delivered dead, with no reason ascribed except insufficient physical exercise of the mother.

In another home, persistent cough and fever distressed the primipara for months before parturition. When these continued after delivery, the attendant (a member of the state board of health) pronounced her "progressed into pulmonary tuberculosis." She fulfilled his prophecy that she would not live long, and he, in his daily visits during six months to look at the babe, chiefly expressed his inability to comprehend why the child existed any time, and was satisfied that it had fulfilled its destiny, when it finally died.

With such instances multiplied, what wonder that a prospective grandmother should express concern for her only daughter's welfare in her first maternity, seeing that so often "something happened," no matter how free from ills they appeared.

IDEALS OF HOMEOPATHY.

But these cases above mentioned were not in charge of disciples of Homeopathy. The entire mental attitude, the ideal aim and the duty of physicians, trained in Homeopathy, is as different from other ideals, in obstetric cases, as day is from night, as knowledge from ignorance. Every investigating student of natural life recognizes that in this period the woman attains her fullest physical activity as every organ is working, not only in the interest of the organism of which it is a part, but also in the interest of the new creation of the organism of which it is a part, but also in the interest of the new creation; concerned in the formation of new organs, distinct systems, in addition to the usual repair and elimination upon which the mother's own life depends.

As in every patient, the trained homeopathist observes every deviation from normal, not only in vital functions but in nutritive, eliminative and nervous functions, especially in the mental state, and in every individual characteristic, knowing that in the fuller activity the system will reveal more clearly the image of disorder, whose similar, in remedies, is requisite to restore order. Such a physician searches not to detect an index of necessity to terminate the functional activity of the uterus, nor to stimulate separate weakening organs lest they fail to sustain life through the climax of parturition; but that both the mother and the child shall have life more abundantly, in greater freedom, power and beauty than either could have without a homeopathic prescription, correcting any abnormal condition that may have appeared.

With the new creature ever in mental view, there is urged upon these women the wisdom of being under the direction of a real physician (which can only be a Hahnemannian Homeopath) from the earliest days of pregnancy and even earlier when possible.

When they can scarcely be persuaded in their own interests, they may co-operate for the good of the coming little one, for that which will be done for nothing else, will oftentimes be done for one's offspring.

PHYSICAL ORDER AND DISORDER.

Pregnancy and parturition are natural functions for which woman's anatomy and physiology are especially adapted. Pathological perversions, extensively discussed in allopathy's circles and the occasion of meddlesome interference by that kind of doctors, on the theory argument "of safety to the mother," are results as well as evidence of disorder within. The homeopathic remedy restores order, under such circumstance as truly as when these functions are not operating. Restored order induces the uterus to retain its tenant, and all other organs to contribute to its natural growth. Then what is more clear to the perception than that the foetus shares in this orderly growth and is so much farther progressed toward health than was the mother before this true correction to normal occurred.

The physical ills of infancy and early childhood are nature's fresh expressions of the parents' abnormal states; while the tendencies to abnormal conditions in later life are repeated evidence of continued internal disorder. Reason clearly shows that in proportion as the parental internal condition is turned into order before the children's birth, there is less occasion for disorderly manifestation in the new generation. Pre-natal check to its progress, turning it back on its course, precludes the development of later stages of tissue ultimates; of cancer, tuberculosis and other degenerations.

Are these conclusions justified in fact? The children born of parents under the influence of Homoeopathy are proof that this is *science* in full accord with the harmonies of life, regardless of false theories. In such children the bodies are well-formed, of good tissue. Catarrhal conditions are rare, and if present, mild.

Ability to assimilate suitable nutriment precludes severe intestinal disorders and development of emaciated travesties, but results in plump, clean, wholesome-appearing infants, growing steadily into strong, active children.

Splendid babies, one involuntarily calls them, and beautiful children they become, suffering fewer ailments and more resistant to all adverse influences, occasioning less anxiety, and more delight to their parents than the children of parents who have been treated along the lines of theory and superstitious ideas. The contrast of children of the same parents, under this other theory treatment, and then under Homeopathic treatment is as conspicuous as if they were of different families. The half has not been told when we here take up the subject of

MATERNAL IMPRESSIONS.

The following truths are established in the laws of creation, and are confirmed to the attentive intelligence of every child born to Man:

As a man thinks, so is his life.

As a mother thinks and wills in her pregnancy, so is the child then developed.

Each one's natural desires and aversions, and disposition, are based on those of the mother during that one's foetal development.

The passions, impulses and habits of pregnancy are continued in the life of the offspring of that pregnancy.

Sexual excesses in thought and act, from sexual lust, in place of true mutual affection and correct performance, mark the pregnancy of the mothers of sexual perverts.

Desire to destroy the developing life, and hatred of its existence, are the seeds of murderous impulses in that fœtus developed to extra-uterine life.

Drugs taken to destroy or expel the products of conception when they fail to empty the uterus, impress the developing child with a tendency to idocy and epilepsy.

Through the ages it has been a common observation that strange, peculiar mental states and impulses arise in women during this period. Perversity, irritability, special cravings and altered states of the affections have from time immemorial been ignored and excused because the women were pregnant. In the light of the fore-stated truths realize what this means to the succeeding generation. Observe what it has meant to those dwelling, from infancy, in physical, mental and moral perversions. Instruction in the influence of maternal impressions is of value, but to urge the necessity of change of "habits" is not a victory gained when these "habits" depend on lack of self-control. Who can control the appetites and regulate the disposition of a pregnant woman? Who can alter her view of friends and surroundings and change her hatred to love or dispel her impassioned impulses?

CONTROL OF MENTAL STATES.

The subtle influence of *the* homeopathic remedy will do this very thing. Its careful administration is followed by dissolution of these strange fancies; by the ability to think rationally of the relation of things; by such orderly processes that *natural maternal instincts* reign within, and life is well governed. If it be administered *before* these states have become manifest, or have become "habits," they will not arise. From its promulgation, as a science, to *cure* the ills developed from ignorance and disordered living, homeopathy has exerted her powers in mental derangements.

Recognizing from the start that the body is not all of the man, that his real beginnings are in the will and intellect, this

science claims the centres of his being, as her field of operation whence the curative processes extend to the uttermost tissues.

Thus with orderly processes established, the newly developing life is built of orderly affections, well governed reason and love to the neighbor, with resulting joy and peace.

PATERNAL INFLUENCES.

Pre-natal treatment, to be most effective, must include not only the maternal but the paternal parent; we cannot depend upon the remedies selected for the mothers to be homœopathic to the abnormal nature of the father, so widely may they differ. The implanting of a father's constitutional taint upon a child, whose mother manifests no evidence of such tendencies, is a matter of too frequent occurrence to demand proof. These abnormal conditions must be changed in the father, before he contributes his influence in germination, or the child of joint parentage will suffer his disorders in opposition to the mother's best influences, although even then a real physician can with Homœopathy remedy much of this abnormality during gestation. Always include both parents in pre-natal treatment, and Homœopathy prevents mal-formations, cancer and tuberculosis, development of criminals, epileptic idiots and insane persons. Its scope thus begun and continued after birth is to weed out the otherwise inherited tendencies towards their final destruction, and is unlimited except by the lack of knowledge of its administrators.

To say what remedies contribute this influence is to present the entire materia medica, the vast array of remedies now available to the real physician, through their provings as well as others yet to be made known. Frequent and laborious study of the materia medica and of the principles for its application, makes Homœopathy a strong partner, one not to be excelled in the realm of pre-natal development, and towards ideal mental and physical development in future generations.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

A WORD TO HOMEOPATHS FOR HOMEOPATHY.

The history of our school in medicine is largely one of struggles, fights and emergencies. We have grown accustomed to them, and in fact, the rank and file of the profession has come to pay little attention to them. At the present time a situation has arisen which calls not alone for the thought and efforts of a few representative men and legislative committees, but demands the serious attention and must be made the business of every professed homœopathic physician.

One who has followed the trend and thought and expression of the most careful observers in our ranks during the past four or five years must have been impressed with the fact that they were sounding notes of warning that homœopathy is in unusual danger. From what? Not only from outside hostile influences, but from its friends and adherents. Let us briefly review the situation.

We are accustomed to think and speak of evolution in the past tense, yet the struggle for survival of the fittest still goes on. The war for perpetuation of species and kind, and against other kinds, is as fierce as ever. Whatever appearances may be, that this is true in medicine is reasonably certain. Our opponents have made a great record for determination and resourcefulness, in the long contest, with methods harsh and oppressive in character. We have withstood them all, and probably could, under normal conditions, continue to do so. At last they came to see the futility of such tactics; in fact, practically concede as much.

Dr. Jacobi, of New York, at a conference in November last in which representatives of the three schools of medicine together with laymen participated, spoke as follows:

“There would be no such schools and no such differences in our time if the medical profession of the world, and of the United States, particularly, had not taken a very false step some sixty or seventy years ago. . . . Our very old men who have lived through part of that distant time, and who have studied the history of medicine, remember that the formation and dis-

*Address of Dr. Candee at N. Y. Med. College Alumni Banquet.

crimination of 'Schools' in the United States is the result of direct persecution. The persecution commenced in the so-called 'regular' profession. The American public, however, will never be satisfied with any sort of persecution; the 'under dog' will be sustained by public sentiment."

So diplomacy and cunning have replaced the grosser means for disposing of homœopaths. There is evidence to show that the Old School in general has adopted the policy of "loving us to death." Results thus far justify the wisdom of their plan, for this seems the most formidable attack homœopathies have been compelled to meet. Men whom coercion, ridicule, abuse, or what not failed to move, have been taken into camp. Flattered by recognition and consideration shown, perhaps withal having visions of added prestige,—they give up their birthright. It is very attractive, seductive, yet what does it amount to but toleration for a purpose?

What can the old school give us to compensate for the sacrifice? Is it too great a stretch of imagination to fancy the allopaths saying to themselves of every homœopath diverted from his legitimate place and affiliations: "One more homœopathic prop gone: one more troublesome adversary out of the fight." Unity of the profession is all right, provided it can be brought about at a proper time and on suitable terms. Has the old school ever acknowledged that we stand for anything of value in medicine? Have they yielded to us anything out of line with their ultimate purpose, or have they ever lost sight of that purpose,—to get rid of us as a school? That is the present price of unity. If they would acknowledge that homœopathy represents a great truth in medicine; would recognize the fact, and teach it in their colleges, peace could be made on honorable terms. True, some individual allopaths appear fair-minded and liberal. A few have taken kindly to the proposition to consider homœopaths specialists in *materia medica* and therapeutics. They, however, cut no figure in their school at large, and everything still points to its accord with the eliminative policy toward dissenters.

What is the position of the homœopathic school? What are we doing to preserve our identity, and to foster the heritage

entrusted to our keeping? The accepted definition of a homœopathic physician, formulated by Dr. Eugene H. Porter, is correct. There is no reason why we should be circumscribed or bigoted. We are rightly given plenty of rope, but ought to know better than to hang ourselves. Homœopathic materia medica and therapeutics are neither complete or perfect,—less perfect than they should be at this day,—and probably never could become a complete system of cure. Yet we know it to be best and most comprehensive the world has seen. What are we doing to amplify and strengthen it? What fraction of our time and effort is given to its development? In short, what is the sum total of progress in our distinctive branch of the healing art during the past twenty-five years. Does not the work of our Fathers in Medicine put us to shame?—and they lived, a mere handful, without seeking something new, and where do we look for it? What is new in homœopathy? Where are the modern provings? Where are reprovings to be sought? What space in society proceedings is given to verifications, homœopathic cures, and materia medica bureaus? What in therapeutics are we most concerned to find, the curative similimum or a new “get easy quick” mixture?

Homœopaths have, in some respects, always been alert and active but, in these latter days, do not cover sufficient ground. Matters of vital importance are permitted to go by default. In our eagerness to further special work, to keep pace with the alleged progress of science, to be up to date, we have gone astray.

We alloy the most scientific, the most practical, the most valuable system of cure by drugs,—the very essence of our separate existence, and the only possible excuse therefore,—to remain before the world in the garb of half a century ago. Opportunities to modernize homœopathy and place it on a dignified, impregnable basis are regularly disregarded. Whose fault is this but our own?

I fear the answer to the question, “What are we doing?” must be this: “Playing into the hands of the enemy.”

The old school cannot be blamed for using every means in its power to accomplish its ends. Were conditions reversed, we would probably do the same. The attitude of a minority, in

the right should be that of unceasing vigilance; of constant opposition; of tireless efforts to win,—to gain every point, great or small, at all times; of uncompromising devotion to principle.

The name "homœopath" should be to every one of us a source of jealous pride. In general practice, and in most branches of special work, notwithstanding the disparity in numbers, we are able to more than hold our own. In consideration of our definite clinical triumphs; of reformation in the practices of the dominant school, concededly due to our influences; of the significant fact that most of the things, for which the earlier homœopaths were divided and persecuted, have been adopted by the successors of their persecutors, why should we blush for our name? We have the right and ought to be not apologetic but proud and aggressive. I fear we do not always appreciate our rights and privileges. Large numbers, great institutions, distinguished men, etc., of the older profession are attractive, but a minority on such a foundation and with such a record as ours is also attractive, and is besides something worth fighting for.

Of one thing we may and should be ashamed, i. e., to allow homœopathy to wither or be lost, and that is the proposition before us. It is a pity our affairs have come to such a pass that allopaths dare to say there are no homœopaths. It appears as if we, as a school in medicine, have come to the parting of the ways. We must make a choice: either continue to drift on toward obliteration, or brace up, correct our faults, and push ahead where we belong. We are approaching a condition where we shall become wretchedly poor homœopaths and worse allopaths,—neither the one thing or the other. We can yet set ourselves right, assert ourselves, and save the cause. We must individually become better homœopaths. We must have more and better homœopathy in our societies and institutions. The position of ourselves and our organizations should be unequivocal. The victories of our school were not won with combination tablets, proprietary compounds or coal-tar products. It is not necessary to aim for exclusiveness, yet, if we are to continue as homœopaths, let us be such in a reasonable sense—at least sufficiently practical to deserve the name. We must make ho-

homœopathic interests pre-eminent. There is a unity in the profession that is most essential; I refer to unity among ourselves. Our numbers are too small to permit divisions. This should be considered from a broad viewpoint. Personal or local considerations, potency questions and the like, ought not to govern. Regardless of factional tendencies, and seductive influences, we owe allegiance to our professional as well as our National colors.

It is encouraging to note, here and there, evidences of a genuine homœopathic awakening. Let everything be done to further it.—*The Chironian*.

COLLEGE MEN IN MEDICINE.—The June *Bulletin* of Yale University concerning the President's report says that the increasing strictness in the requirements for admission to the best medical schools naturally tends to draw into the profession more and more of the best men who go out from our colleges, and there can be no doubt that the number of college graduates taking medical degrees throughout the country is increasing from year to year.

Some of the best scholars and ablest men who have been graduated from Yale have gone into medicine. While there has certainly been in recent years no deterioration in the quality of Yale graduates who take up medical studies, it has been evident for some time that Yale College is not contributing its proportion of men to this profession.

Of the two thousand and more students having the bachelor's degree who were enrolled in medical schools in the United States in the year 1902-03, the Academical Department of Yale furnished less than seventy-five. Figures also show that for the last decade the percentage of Yale graduates entering medical schools is rather steadily diminishing.

From 1880 to 1900 the number of graduates of Yale College taking medical degrees has been increasing, but the increase has not kept pace with the increase in the size of the classes.

While there has been considerable variation from year to year in the per cent. of those taking up medical studies, the average per cent. has pretty steadily declined. For the ten classes (1880-89) ten per cent. became physicians and for the next ten classes (1890-99) only eight per cent.—*Medical Review of Reviews*.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN, M. D., MANAGING EDITOR,
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BLDG., DENVER, COLO.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER,
1-2 STEELE BLOCK, DENVER, COLO.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

JAMES TYLER KENT, M. D.,
92 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

L. CURTIS PHILLIPS, M. D.,
12 Palifax Street, Pensacola, Fla.

RUDOLPH F. RABE, M. D.,
Hoboken, N. J.

CARRIE E. NEWTON M. D.,
Brewer, Maine.

ROY C. FISHER, M. D.,
Kechi, Kansas.

A. H. GRIMMER, M. D.,
2908 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NORMA M. BALDWIN, M. D.,
Hagerman Bldg., Colo. Springs, Colo.

F. E. GLADWIN, M. D.,
2204 North 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JULIA C. LOOS, M. D.,
705 N. Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

NORMAN M. SMITH, M. D.,
3000 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

V. A. HUTTON, M. D.,
118 E. Second Street, Florence, Colo.

HARRIET HORNER, M. D.,
Castine, Maine.

ALBERT F. SWAN, M. D.,
Brighton, Colo.

SAMUEL S. SMYTHE, M. D.,
230-1-2 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

R. del MAS, M. D.,
Centreville, Minn.

J. E. HUFFMAN,
Healdsburg, Cal.

G. E. DIENST, M. D., Naperville, Ill.

Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF VARIOLINUM.—I wish to call attention once more to the treatment of this topic and to say that in November number of THE CRITIQUE will appear another interesting article upon this subject from the pen of Dr. A. M. Linn, homeopathic member of the State Board of Health, Iowa, and one of the men most instrumental in inducing local health boards in his state to respect the rights of others.

Inasmuch as these same health boards have been dominated by demands of old-school physicians that antiquated methods

of vaccination prevail, the magnitude of the undertaking and accomplishment carried out by Dr. Linn and his homeopathic confreres in our sister state should not be underestimated. The article was received too late for printing in this issue, else its appearance this month; but it is good and fresh and will "keep." I would advise all to read advertising page seven. It contains something of interest to all homeopaths. M.



RAILROAD LITERATURE REGARDING COLORADO "AS A WINTER RESORT."—The remarkable phenomena of a region affording opportunity for enjoyment of the invigorating influences of a high altitude atmosphere with equal profit and pleasure in the winter season as well as summer, seems to strike a number of my eastern correspondents as being highly improbable and I take this opportunity, in lieu of my inability to answer each one individually, to assure all such that this fact has been so completely confirmed as to call for its wide publicity through different channels, but more especially so by way of numerous publications issued through courtesy of the railroads.

Some doubt seems to exist as to the desirability of relying upon these documents in advising patients regarding Colorado climate, etc., and I want to say that any of the literature sent out bearing the trade mark of *trunk lines* or *state roads*, will come about as near being reliable as a letter from a personal friend, inasmuch as the material contained therein has been compiled by experts in this particular line whose sole idea seems to have been to put such matter in readable shape more with a view of placing reliable information in the possession of inquiring individuals than of making capital out of a well-worded advertisement.

I make the foregoing statement that physicians residing beyond the reach of other reliable means of information and who are called upon to plan pleasure and physical profit for their patients who may require a change of climate, may feel assurance that a line to any of the representatives of the numerous railroads doing business in Colorado will bring absolutely reliable returns through the medium of personal and printed in-

formation, and that in advising their clients favorably to Colorado "as a winter resort," they will be making no mistake in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, provided good results might be expected from a summer sojourn in these parts.

M.

★ ★ ★

REGARDING OUR "ASSOCIATE EDITORS."—I take a justly pardonable pride in presenting readers of THE CRITIQUE the names of a number of prominent Homœopathic physicians who have consented to act in the capacity of associate editors of this publication.

Among this goodly number there is not one but that possesses an abiding faith in Homœopathy as well as a record for the close observance of its principles, added to which is a willingness to work for the cause where work is needed; not the sort of meddlesome effort which invariably leaves in its wake destructive results, but the kind which makes Homœopathy and its adherents, whether individual or institutional, respected wherever such term is applied.

Promises at this particular period regarding the future conduct of this publication are wholly out of order, so I will restrict myself to the very amiable assurance that hereafter its policy will be to observe a decent advocacy of the faith fostered and featured by that fearless and faithful class to whom the cause of Homœopathy owes its growth; its accomplishment of good to humanity and its greatness as a separate and superior school of scientific therapeutics.

This issue is a fair sample of what THE CRITIQUE hopes to present in the future; it is not connected in any way whatsoever with club, college, dispensary, hospital, society, sanitarium, pharmacy or publishing house; it is free to criticise as it has in the past and hopes, in return, to receive some good healthy raps; it will pursue the placid path of peace, if permitted to do so, but will not shirk its duty in commenting upon, if not *crusading* against, un-Homœopathic conditions wherever uncovered.

I believe with the augmentation of additional editorial associates from time to time, and the retention of our present

high-class stuff, it will merit a continuance of the patronage, support and encouragement which has been accorded it so abundantly in the past. M.

★ ★ ★

HOMEOPATHY IN FOREIGN FIELDS.—According to reports of foreign delegates to the International Homeopathic Congress, it appears that the United States of America stands before other countries as the leader in instruction, as well as practice, in homeopathy. It is to us that the nations on both sides of the world turn for inspiration and guidance in the scientific healing art and interpretation of doctrines of cure of disorder and relations of action of remedies.

The British delegates unhesitatingly refer to this country as the ‘Mecca of Homœopathy.’ In the past five years the British Association for Homœopathy, composed of professional and laymen, has sent three students and will soon start another one to our country to study methods and the application of the law of cure; the women have established a traveling scholarship for study of treatment for women and children. Efforts for the endowment of the Burnett Chair of Practice of Homœopathy are nearly completed; they have established systematic instruction of the public and of missionaries, besides supporting three journals as well as hospitals and dispensaries. They report that they are doing well and hope to do better, that they can get practically all the money they want by asking for it and their especial need is students to be trained.

In Australia the situation is different. Frankly they are in need of help. In the last twenty-one years they have had six graduates from this country and wanted sixty. There are thirty-eight practitioners of homeopathy, one medical society and no periodicals.

Legislation at present is aiming to regulate the practice of medicine by refusing to accept graduates with certificates of colleges which require less than five years college work and receive those only from countries reciprocating in acceptance of the Australian graduates. The need of residents is urgent, but by the above requirements their admission from other countries will soon be prohibited.

Owing to these laws of registration the number of Homœopaths practicing in New Zealand and Tasmania does not increase rapidly. At present there are but four. It is reported that here the general love of justice and fair play compels even those inclined to other methods to admire and acknowledge the worth of work done by the Homœopaths, and the challenge to public discussion of Homœopathy has as yet not been accepted. There is much home treatment by lay-men possessing medicine cases and books for domestic use.

In India the number of practicing homeopaths has nearly doubled in five years. There is intense interest in the many phases of Homœopathy and its application and several students have been sent to American colleges for thorough preparation. Treatment of the plague recently has showed so conclusively the superiority of Homœopathy where Old School doctors confess their own treatment seems only to aggravate the condition of the patients that those who first scoffed at the possibility of power in the "small doses," now gladly acknowledge the superiority of our treatment. Two journals are supported: *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* and *Indian Review for Homeopathy*, and a new hospital at Calcutta is soon to be completed.

In Brazil standards of homeopathy are kept high. The two practitioners are both of high education, coming from the professors and officials of the country. The people want Homœopathy, Homœopaths are such through conviction of superiority hence Hahnemannian homeopathy is maintained in practice. The sentiment appears to be in favor of having few patients and treating them properly, rather than to have many and misusing them all.

In Germany it is not customary to support institutions by private contributions as all public concerns are supported by government donations. It is therefore noteworthy that in that country a large hospital, possessing ten acres of land, has been established and supported by private contributions. The maintenance is largely supported by income from pay patients.

There are five hundred practitioners and the public desire is for new representatives of Homœopathy. Many dispensaries are maintained and efforts are preparing to provide for the filling of an endowed chair of homœopathy in the empire.

In France public attention has been directed to homœopathy through the cure of the President's son after total failure of the most eminent physicians of Paris, who were in charge of the case. Dispensaries are maintained everywhere and one hospital under Homœopathy was the recipient of a large legacy from an unknown donator, whose gift was offered to the best hospital to be found.

In Mexico tourists can be cared for as well as in any hospital in the United States, according to the report of the one woman Homœopath, Dr. McMillan, who says she has received the most courteous consideration from professional associates. Homœopathy is employed in the families of the President and his father-in-law, and continues to flourish in spite of opposition. There are few surgical operations, but consistent and successful use of pure Homœopathy according to this enthusiastic disciple.

With these high standards abroad our country, regarded as a leader in instruction and practice, cannot afford to be indifferent to what is expected of it. We must practice and teach the doctrines and their application as the thorough science bequeathed to us or lower the esteem of sister countries with power facilities. How shall we meet the demand?

J. C. L.

★ ★ ★

THE 1906 MEETING OF THE A. I. H.—To the interested observer the most striking thing about the Atlantic City meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy and World's Homœopathic Congress was the distinctly Homœopathic atmosphere which prevailed. The spirit of this seemed contagious and was plainly manifested in the numerous discussions of papers, which fairly breathed the afflatus homœopathicus. Entire harmony prevailed, as evidenced by the candor, desire for truth and good will of all the speakers. One has not far to go

to seek the causes for this. The recent exposures of rottenness in the Chicago hospitals have had a deterrent effect upon those most concerned. Indeed, the principals in the betrayal of Homœopathy in Chicago, were most conspicuous by their absence. These men, as well as their sympathizers, having nothing to defend their unsavory practices, were reluctant to face the certain storm of well-merited disapproval which awaited them. Another factor is the corrective effect of the presence of numerous members of the International Hahnemannian Association. These were generously sprinkled throughout the various sessions and made themselves heard, with dignified firmness, whenever occasion demanded. So well is this fact known to Institute members generally, that at Friday's business session a resolution, empowering the president to appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to seek the affiliation of the I. H. A., was unanimously passed. Thus after twenty-six years of estrangement is the olive branch of peace most gracefully held out by the parent body.

Tuesday was given over to the discussion of principles and propagandism of Homœopathy. Papers, illustrating the status of the school in various countries were read and soberly considered. The tone throughout may be said to be almost uniformly optimistic. Progress in the growth of the school in foreign lands appears to be steady, even though slow in some instances.

Wednesday's bureau of *Materia Medica* and *General Therapeutics* offered several papers of merit. Among others may be cited that by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, entitled "Homœopathy and Posology," which, in dealing with the much vexed potency question, evinced a high-minded spirit of fairness applauded by all and led to the unanimous adoption of a resolution looking toward the proper and truthful numeration of our various makes and kinds of potencies, without in the slightest degree limiting the use of either any kind or any potency. Truly a platform so broad, that men of all shades of opinion may firmly stand thereon. Thus does the beacon light of tolerance promise to shed its benignant rays and vanish the darkness of blind prejudice and misunderstanding.

Clinical Medicine and Pathology held sway on Thursday and presented a few papers of excellence. Among these may be mentioned one upon "The Treatment of Cancer by a Neoformans Vaccine with Demonstrations of the Method of Determining Frequency of the Dose," by Edwin A. Neatby, M. D., of London, England. The paper is of interest chiefly because it is the outcome of a very recent original work which unerringly leads along the lines of nosode investigations to further verification of the truth of the law of similars, an observation confirmed, it may be said in passing, by the remarks during discussion, of Dr. Neatby, himself.

The meetings of the various sectional societies were well attended. The American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otolological and Laryngological Society held its sessions in the Hotel Dennis and presented many papers of interest, though none along lines of original research. In this respect the meeting differed from those of former years. The Surgical and Gynecological Association of the American Institute of Homœopathy was able to bring out the interested attendance of many members as well as the discussion of numerous valuable papers. The same may be said of the National Society of Physical Therapeutics and of the Obsterical Society of the A. I. H. In the bureau of Sanitary Science and Public Health were presented essays of high order. A paper entitled, "Practical Notes on Plague and Methods of Dealing With it," by Henry Edward Deane, lieutenant colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps (retired) of London, England, presented many startling facts, more particularly that which deals with plague propagation by rats, a conception refuted most positively by Dr. Deane. "Sanitation of San Francisco Following the Fire," was the subject of Dr. Ward's paper, and was attentively listened to by an interested audience. The essay demonstrated clearly the great work done in the face of many difficulties, at times almost insurmountable, by the department of health of the stricken city of San Francisco, under the able guidance of its president, Dr. Ward.

The consideration of the place of meeting of the Institute for next year led to a spirited debate upon the merits of Oklahoma City as a convention town and also the necessity of going to the South in order to strengthen the position of Homœopathy in this somewhat fallow field. Each side had its able cham-

pions, who waxed eloquent in the presentation of their arguments. By a vote of one hundred and eighty-six to one hundred and fifty-eight, it was decided to go South in 1907, Jamestown with its coming exposition, being designated as host. Subsequently, on motion of the able sponsor for Oklahoma the vote for Jamestown was made unanimous.

For the ensuing year Dr. Edward B. Hooker of Hartford, Conn., was elected president, Dr. James W. Ward of San Francisco, vice president, and Dr. Frank Kraft of Cleveland, secretary. The question of an Institute Journal was warmly debated, chief among the speakers for the opposition being Dr. Clarence Bartlett of Philadelphia and Dr. Eugene H. Porter of New York. Both gentlemen presented many convincing reasons why such an organ would be a detriment to the best interests of the A. I. H. In favor of the proposition spoke Dr. B. F. Bailey, whose reasons were advanced in an earnest and telling manner. At the same time the doctor disclaimed any intention of becoming a candidate for the position of editor. Finally, after both sides had been heard fully, on motion, the entire matter was laid on the table. This action will enable the members to carefully weigh the pros and cons for another year at least, before being again called upon to decide this momentous question. In the meantime, the matter will no doubt receive most thorough ventilation in the journals.

In regard to the efficiency of internal vaccination, the committee in whose care this subject lies, and of which Dr. A. M. Linn of Des Moines, Iowa, is chairman, reported that the time had been too short for arriving at any definite conclusions and asked to be continued. Action was taken as requested. The Inter-State Committee gave notice, through its chairman, Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis of Washington, of an amendment to the by-laws, substituting eligibility to, instead of membership in, State Societies, as a pre-requisite to membership in the A. I. H. Discussion of this question shows beyond any doubt that there exists among the members much opposition to the present by-law, which has been the means of retarding the growth of the Institute instead of aiding it. An under current of opinion also shows that many feel the existing arrangement to be too much in the nature of a political machine, hence likely to repress the spirit of individual freedom of action and speech which now exists. The Inter-State Committee also declared itself in favor

of maintaining separate examining boards in the various states, a decision most wise and far-seeing, and one which every Homœopath should hail with satisfaction, since the machinations of our old-school friends in many states, looking toward the ultimate repression of Homœopathic representation, are daily becoming evident. Eternal vigilance must continue always to be the watchword.

Of the foreign delegates to the Congress, whose sessions were merged with those of the Institute, the British were most in evidence. Dr. J. H. Clarke, editor of the Homœopathic World and author of Clarke's Dictionary of Materia Medica, a monumental work which should be in the possession of every Homœopathic physician, was everywhere most kindly received. His genial manner and smiling face were ever the signal for a burst of friendly acclamation. Closely associated with him was his friend, Dr. George Burford, president of the British Homœopathic Society, whose remarks merited and received respectful attention and applause. Our foreign friends look to the United States as the Mecca of Homœopathy from which they can derive much inspiration and aid.

A word as to Atlantic City. The local committee were diligent and solicitous for the welfare of their guests but most unfortunate in their choice of Young's pier as a convention hall. What with an entire absence of acoustic properties and the incessant roaring of the surf it was well-nigh impossible to hear any but the loudest of speakers, if removed a few rows from the platform. As a result there was much annoyance and dissatisfaction, as well as positive interference with the otherwise smoothness of the proceedings. It is amazing in the extreme that these matters are not considered thoughtfully beforehand, when they are susceptible of easy correction.

Atlantic City with its board walk, five miles in length, brilliantly illuminated at night, its many attractive shops, its endless collection of hotels of all grades, its numerous places of amusement, and above all its long stretches of broad sandy beach, on which pounds continuously the rolling Atlantic, offers ample opportunity to the visitor to forget dull care and imbibe life's pleasures to the fullest. The 1906 session of the A. I. H. has passed into history, may its successors prove as productive of harmony, good-fellowship and cheer!

R.

Atlantic City, N. J.

BOOK NOTICES.

Before and After Surgical Operations. A treatise on the preparations for, and the care of the patient after operations. Including Homeopathic Therapeutics. Written with special reference to the needs of the general practitioner and the hospital interne. By Dean T. Smith B.Sc., M.D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, University of Michigan, Homeopathic Department, Ann Arbor. 260 pages. Cloth, \$1.25 net. Postage, 8 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1906.

This carefully prepared little work is complete in every detail and merits the many ecomiums uttered in its behalf. It should be in the possession of physicians and students of medicine, especially those who have not had the benefit of thorough hospital training through fault of location or some other equally unfortunate circumstances, as a careful study would place the student or physician of even ordinary resourcefulness in possession of much valuable information usually secured in institutions of this character. There is a chapter on eye, ear, nose and throat written by Royal S. Copeland, M.D., and one on "Dietetics" for which Myrta M. Woodson, principal of the training school for nurses, University of Michigan hospital, Homeopathic, which add very much to the value of the work. Homeopathic therapeutics cut a prominent figure in the make-up of the volume and taken, all-in-all it is so thoroughly readable and reliable that those who do not possess it are the ones to be pitied.

Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear. By Kent O. Foltz, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology, in the Eclectic Medical Institute; Consulting Physician to the Seton Hospital; Assistant Editor the Eclectic Medical Journal; Author of a Manual on Diseases of the Eye. 117 illustrations, 12-mo., 643 pp., cloth, \$3.50. The Scudder Brothers Co., Publishers, 1009 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

According to The Eclectic Medical News this is the first work upon this subject undertaken by any member of the Eclectic school of medicine; if this is a fact, and we have no reason to doubt the statement, much may be expected in the future from this source in augmentation of the vast amount of literature upon this subject alone. The book is beautifully bound, clearly printed and carefully arranged in every detail, and possesses the distinctive feature in the therapeutics exhibited under the different conditions, of adhering to the Eclectic mode of ad-

ministering medicine. It merits a careful consideration at the hands of adherents of this school of practice and we believe will be numbered among the most important of the medical books of the year, both from a standpoint of usefulness and the extent of its distribution.

The Test Drug Proving of The "C. O. & L. Society." A re-proving of Belladonna, being an experimental study of the pathogenic action of that drug upon the healthy human organism; conducted under the auspices of the American Homeopathic O. O. & L. society, with the indorsement and co-operation of the American Institute of Homeopathy and various state and local societies. Arranged and condensed by the general director of the proving, Howard P. Bellows, M.D., Professor of Otology and formerly Professor of Physiology in the Boston University School of Medicine. Illustrated. Price, \$5.00, prepaid.

This volume contains 638 pages devoted to the subject of re-proving and includes much history, a number of forms employed in the proving besides numerous narratives and synopses of the same. Added to this is an appendix to which is assigned the address of the President of the re-proving committee, Doctor Bellows, an article on the future of drug-proving and numerous illustrative plates.

A lack of time prevents a very careful consideration of the contents in general, but outside the detail work of the provers very little information is to be derived beyond what may be found in any of our old text books upon this subject. If every remedy in the entire homeopathic materia medica should be subjected to this process, even by eliminating the preliminary preparation in each case, a complete set of books upon this subject would require shelf room far beyond the ability of the average physician to provide and as a means of ready reference would be absolutely unwieldy. We have no doubt but it is the intention of those who so thoroughly approve the re-proving of the homeopathic materia medica, that after the same is entirely gone over that some clever compatriot will come to the rescue and arrange the same in a manner quite as convenient as Kent's publication and many others equally as much used, or, maybe this objection will be overcome by the re-proving of homeopathic remedies, as in this case, in sections to suit the "specialists," so that the members of each would only have to provide him or herself with a "reasonable amount" of what would be considered, eventually, "rubbish." The work shows a careful consideration of the subject and has been carried on under the watchful eye of a master, but in our opinion the "catch" is of not enough importance to homeopathy in general to warrant its continuation along similar lines pursued in the foregoing.

M.

THE COLORADO STATE HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

We are very sorry that the report of this meeting sent in by one of the members was entirely too much elaborated for publishing purposes, especially as the pages of *The Critique* at the present time are inadequate to supply the demands made upon them for space.

The meeting, however, was an unusually harmonious one and was well attended; the papers presented were productive of much intelligent discussion and as the President gave free rein to the remarks, these often—so I learn—bordered upon the belligerent, of course, of a mild sort. “Shall the Distinctive Name, Homeopathy, Stand?” was the inquiring title of President Peck’s address, and at its conclusion the general comment was one of approval of the affirmative stand taken by the retiring officer.

The election of officers, which followed the address, resulted in the following selections:

President, F. A. Faust, M. D., Colorado Springs.

First Vice President, A. C. Stewart, M. D., Denver.

Second Vice President, Clinton Enos, M. D., Denver.

Secretary, E. B. Swerdfeger, M. D., Denver.

Treasurer, J. B. Brown, M. D., Denver.

The administrative council for the forthcoming year is composed of the following doctors: W. J. King, J. B. Brown, J. P. Willard, all of Denver; W. C. Allen, Colorado Springs; E. A. Dabney, Fort Collins; S. L. Blair, Trinidad; E. P. Greene, Arvada.

The Board of censors, Doctors Stewart, Burr, Kinley, Allen, Greene and W. J. King.

Two new members were added to the list and one was dropped for unprofessional conduct.

The meeting was well attended and was very satisfying to those who participated in the event.

One of the Denver daily papers published alleged free-hand drawings of some of the most active members, and several victims selected for sketch purposes have just cause for complaint, especially Dr. Dake.

THE INTERNATIONAL HAHNEMANNIAN ASSOCIATION.

By Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D., Hoboken, New Jersey.

This association, now in its twenty-seventh year, held its annual meeting at Atlantic City, New Jersey, just prior to the convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy, on September 7th and 8th, President Close occupying the chair. The attendance was most gratifying, proving the society to be in a healthful and flourishing condition. The president’s address took for its theme “Degeneration,” and

admonished the members to be ever active in the upbuilding and preservation of the fundamental truths of Homeopathy. Interesting reports of the condition of Homeopathy in Sweden by Dr. Axtell, and of that in India by Dr. Ghose, were read by the secretary. From Dr. H. W. Schwartz in Japan was received a long account of medical work in that country, where Homeopathy seems as yet to have made little headway, being under the ban of the Japanese government.

Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft of Boston sent a long letter dealing with the history of the I. H. A. and giving his vivid recollections of many of the departed members who were among the early pioneers of Homeopathy in this country. The bureaus were as usual well filled with papers, most of them of a high order of merit and productive of much instructive discussion. Indeed, attendance upon a session of the I. H. A. is in itself a brief yet important post-graduate course. Throughout the whole meeting the members disclosed an earnestness in the discussions together with a sincere desire for mutual helpfulness that was decidedly refreshing and inspiring.

A growing and commendable custom with I. H. A. members is that of attending the meeting of the A. I. H. Most of the members are also enrolled in the Institute, where their influence is yearly becoming greater, in the betterment of homeopathic principles and practice. Prejudice and intolerance are rapidly giving way to enlightened judgment and broad acceptance of truths without the slightest sacrifice of any of the long-established principles, for the maintenance of which this association was founded. To be a member of this body is an honor to the physician and a badge of his sincerity of purpose and purity of practice as a follower of Hahnemann.

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST.

By Norman M. Smith, M. D., Minneapolis, Minn.

The work of the Minneapolis Red Cross Corps during the grand encampment of the G. A. R. was most successful. It was all volunteer work, the members for the most part being Sons of Veterans, who organized to meet this emergency. On the day of parade two physicians with several Red Cross assistants, were placed along the line of march from one to two blocks apart. Each of these stations had special telephone service, all Red Cross messages having right-of-way. The wide streets of Minneapolis made the automobile ambulance service possible, and the twelve machines in use, with expert drivers, gave quick service with no accident; veterans and others who became ill were given first aid by a "station" physician and were often receiving expert treatment in one of the emergency hospitals within four minutes. The noble work of the Red Cross is to be formally rec-

ognized and a permanent order formed which will be ready for duty as occasion requires.

Dr. B. H. Ogden of St. Paul attended the American Institute.

Dr. D. W. Hornung is spending his vacation in southern Minnesota.

Dr. J. D. Waller of Eden Prairie attended clinics at the City Hospital.

Dr. G. P. Connelly of Prior Lake, Minnesota, visited in Minneapolis on the 12th of August.

Dr. O. K. Richardson is disposing of surplus energy in the gold fields of Alaska. He will be away from home duties for six weeks.

Dr. H. V. Halbert of Chicago delivered the opening lecture on the 17th of August to the medical students of the Homeopathic Department, University of Minnesota.

Dr. J. F. Crane of Anoka, Dr. George P. Page of Elk River, Dr. L. A. Williams of Slayton and Dr. G. W. C. Fowler of Aberdeen, South Dakota, visited the State Fair two weeks ago.

Dr. H. C. Aldrich attended the American Institute at Atlantic City. Before returning to Minneapolis he will visit hospitals in Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and other eastern cities.

Dr. Asa Stearns Wilcox contemplates purchasing an automobile of the low gear type. He expects to take the speed record away from Dr. W. B. Roberts, who has not been arrested for fast driving for two weeks.

Dr. W. H. Leonard, who has practiced Homeopathy in Minneapolis for over fifty years, is still as cheerful and ambitious as the youngest of his colleagues. Although nearly eighty-one years old and suffering acute physical pain at times, he attends to his usual professional duties, and none but his closest friends know what a heroic fight he is making against disease. A life such as the good doctor lives, so full of generous deeds and noble thoughts, is an inspiration to all who know him. Why cannot the world bring forth more of this type of manhood?

Sept. 14, 1906.

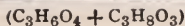
"OLD HAHNEMANN."

By A. H. Grimmer, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

On the 1st of October "Old Hahnemann" will begin the first semester for 1906, and the faculty have planned a curriculum never before offered to the student of medicine; and, better still, they have selected for the various departments men fully competent to carry out the announced schedule.

To a broad and deep knowledge of general medicine and surgery, taught by strong and representative men, will be added a thorough

Glycozone



ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

Indorsed and Successfully used by leading Physicians in the treatment of

**DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, GASTRIC ULCER and
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES of the STOMACH and INTESTINES.**

In order to prove the efficiency of GLYCOZONE, I will send a **\$1.00 bottle free** to Physicians accompanying their request with 25c. to pay forwarding charges.

A copy of the 18th edition of my book of 340 pages, on the "Rational Treatment of Diseases Characterized by the Presence of Pathogenic Germs," containing reprints of 210 unsolicited clinical reports, by leading contributors to Medical Literature, will be mailed free of charge to Physicians mentioning this Journal.

Prepared only by

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57-59 Prince Street, NEW YORK.

...FOR...

FREE INFORMATION

concerning your

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

WRITE

**LIFE UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
COMPANY,**

512-519 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote)



THE SPATULA OFTEN TIMES WILL MAKE UNNECESSARY THE SCALPEL

if it be used for the application of Antiphlogistine hot and thick in the various inflammatory and congestive conditions.

ANTIPHLOGISTINE

DEPLETES INFLAMED AREAS

FLUSHES THE CAPILLARIES

STIMULATES THE REFLEXES

RESTORES THE CIRCULATION

BLEEDS BUT SAVES THE BLOOD

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

CHICAGO
DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK

LONDON
SYDNEY
MONTREAL

-dæm
ica, expounded by a group of men whose names are known wherever the banner of *similiæ* waves. Cowperthwaite, Kent and Blackwood will lecture and demonstrate each in his own convincing and characteristic way the doctrine of law versus chaos in medicine. The student true to his alma mater and to the teachings of these masters should go forth better equipped to heal the sick than the graduate of any other medical institution in the world.

Dr. F. H. Honberger is enjoying a much needed rest for three weeks before college opens.

Dr. W. H. Wilson, our genial registrar, enjoyed an eight-day vacation across the lake recently.

Dr. Isabella Nair of Fort Atchinson, Wisconsin, visited the college before returning to her home.

Dr. A. H. Gordon and wife have returned from a four weeks' trip at Washington and near summer resorts.

Dr. and Mrs. Metcalf and baby are enjoying a visit at the home of the doctor's parents in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Dr. B. Haseltine joined the ranks of the benedicts on August 25th last, and has just returned from an extended honeymoon trip.

Dr. E. C. Gaffney, senior house physician at Hahnemann Hospital, has completed his services and is leaving for a much-needed rest.

Dr. Mary E. Hanks has returned from a very enjoyable trip at Meadville, Pennsylvania, the home of the doctor's mother and brother.

Dr. George F. Shears, the worthy president of our college, will return about the last of September from an extensive trip through Europe.

The students are beginning to return, some for the last time, others to spend four years at the founts of medical knowledge that will make them worthy practitioners.

Dr. E. A. Moulton, one of the stars of '06, is located at 1487 Wellington avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and is coming up to the expectations of his many friends and admirers in every way.

Dr. W. H. Whitlock, '06, who is serving as interne at the Metropolitan Hospital, New York, passed through the city recently after burying his mother. In this hour of deep affliction the doctor has our sincere sympathy.

Dr. C. C. Thomas and Dr. Flora V. Tibbitts, both of the class of '06, are busy fixing up their office at 1956 North Halsted street, Chicago, for the reception of the large and growing number of patients who are sure to be attracted to them.

Dr. R. H. Street is another one of nature's noblemen to surrender his freedom for the ever-changing joys of married existence, and if the doctor is only half as happy as he appears to be, he would make a most valuable advertisement for some progressive matrimonial bureau.

On September 5, 1906, Dr. Foster J. Curtis, '05, was married to a most charming Chicago girl. The happy couple immediately started for their future home in Salt Lake City, Utah, where the doctor will practice his chosen profession. The best wishes of friends for their happiness and success attended them, together with a bountiful supply of rice and old shoes.

Dr. Maximilian Hubeny, '06, who was chosen by Dr. Shears as his assistant for the coming year, met with a painful accident to his knee, which, however, will not prove so serious as the one previously inflicted upon him in the form of a penetrating wound at the fifth left costal interspace near the nipple line by one Dan Cupid, who is still roaming at large in quest of other unsuspecting victims.

A few of the students remained in the city during the vacation, and many and varied were the trades they plied to gain the necessary money to carry them through the coming winter. Perhaps the most unique and at the same time pleasant if not profitable method in the pursuit of fortune was that adopted by N. W. Sherwood, '08, viz., teaching the useful and exhilarating art of swimming. But the doctor would have had better financial success had he shown less prejudice in the selection of his students. He "specialized" in lady students, forgetting that a consistent homeopath "must be without prejudice."

2908 Lake Park Ave.

Dr. Charles Nelson Hart spent a good portion of last month fishing and hunting at a number of the lakes in Wisconsin. He returned home in time to pull Philip B. Stewart, ex-candidate for governor on the Republican ticket, through a severe case of appendicitis. The governor (almost) returned to his home the 19th of last month in the best of health and spirits.

Cleveland, Sept. 13.—The carbolic atomizer of the twentieth century girl was pictured by Dr. Rurich N. Roark, president of Eastern Kentucky Normal School in his address on "Habits" before the Teachers' Institute. Granting the alarming prevalence of kissing and the growing public knowledge as to death-dealing microbes Dr. Roark predicted that the cautious damsel will make a frantic dive for her atomizer and then, after the antiseptic performance, the osculatory process will proceed as in former days.—Daily Paper.

Roark may be a normal school president but he needs a post-graduate course in kissing. While that twentieth century damsel he tells about was getting her machine in working order some hustling and homely dame would cop out all the kisses, leaving the slow one to kick herself to pieces for using up so much time in detail work. Oh, Roark, go throw a rock at yourself!

PUNGENT POINTS AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

How do you like the array of talent as exhibited in our list of "associate editors"?

St. John, VIII, 32, last sentence—and tell us where you have seen this quotation outside the Bible.

Two streets in Hagen, Prussia, which lead to the cemetery, are to be named after two prominent Prussian physicians. Joke?

Pressing business engagements prevented Dr. David A. Strickler from attending the A. I. H. meeting at Atlantic City last month.

There are 3,683 lepers scattered over the different provinces of the Philippine Islands, all but one having several. Which one, please?

A Pennsylvania undertaker advertises: "Those who try our coffins will use no others." A very candid statement to say the least.

After indulging in the habit some eight-one years a Main man, at the age of ninety-five, quit chewing tobacco. Better late than never.

The Critique had a representative at Atlantic City in the person of Associate Editor Rabe, whose report in this issue is of unusual interest.

The Homeopathic Ear and Throat Journal says that "disinfection should be mixed with a strong solution of common sense." 'Nuff sed.

Look over this issue of The Critique and if it suits you send in your subscription. It is the only strictly Homeopathic journal in the West.

Mouthpieces of telephones have been accused of containing infection. How about the mouthpieces of the two political parties in these parts?

Eighteen inhabitants are added to the population of New York City every hour, according to Rev. Walter Laidlaw. That is what we call "going some."

Treatment administered after diagnosing a disease from handwriting is extremely dangerous. A Chicago man died from it. Some people write terribly.

Medical Counselor declares that kissing will soon be a thing of the past in Indiana, if its health board is to be the authority. Poor old Indiana anyway.

A Chicago physician, according to telegraph reports, has been arrested for spitting on the sidewalk. That Chicago is a funny place to live in anyhow.

Mr. E. C. Howard, representing the Cystogen Chemical Co., St. Louis, Missouri, was a caller upon the physicians of this city the fore part of last week.

Boston, according to newspaper reports, will hereafter take care of its own rabies suspects, at the Boston City Hospital, and save money over old methods.

Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite, Chicago, Illinois, has given up general practice and will hereafter devote his entire time to office practice and consultations.

Hering Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, will hereafter give both day and night courses. This is a most enterprising move and should meet with success.

Rev. Millard Brelsford and son returned to their home in Cleveland, Ohio, the 14th of last month. Mrs. B. will remain in Colorado this coming winter.

Dr. C. C. Rowley has returned to Denver and is occupying his old offices with Dr. J. Wylie Anderson in the Steele Block. Will be glad to see old friends and new.

The "silence" cure is recommended by English physicians for "nervous" women and those whose faces need "fixing!" No need of it in this country, y'know.

Hats off to Kraft of Cleveland, Ohio. The Critique continues to lay a few bets that he will make the best secretary the A. I. H. ever elected. Power to him.

London physicians are now advocating the use of paper handkerchiefs as a preventative of the spread of consumption and many other diseases. Anything else

The Medical Age recommends chloroform very highly as a cure for whooping cough. Notwithstanding the danger attending this "cure" it is considered justifiable.

In order that the expenses of a school for the blind, deaf and dumb may be maintained, a tax of one per cent. will be levied upon public officials of Constantinople.

Chicago is going to have free lunch inspectors, whose sole and only duty will be 'sample' stale bread and other stuff—Oh yes, and draw a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

Trainmen on the Burlington complain that the sanitary inspectors recently appointed to look after things on this line are making life a burden to everybody.

The possibilities of alcohol as a fuel are to be investigated by Prof. Lucke, of Columbia University, for the United States Department of Agriculture. What, burn it?

Dr. J. B. Kinley, dean of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, attended the meeting of the A. I. H. at Atlantic City, New Jersey, the fore part of last month.

The Illinois State Board of Health has issued another pamphlet telling nursing mothers, and others, how to take care of babies. What brand of "dope" do they use?

According to Dr. Bigger, John D. declares that in most every other respect the one exception being their feet, that the French women need no fixing whatever. Oh well!

Dr. Sherman Brown, one of the prominent old-school physicians of this city, was operated upon for appendicitis the fore part of last month, and died September 15th.

Dr. Vaclay Podstata, who has had charge of the insane asylum at Dunning (Cook county, Illinois), has been appointed recently superintendent of the Elgin institution.

During the past twenty years the death rate of infants who died in Chicago annually, under one year of age, has decreased thirty-seven per cent., says Cleveland M. & S. Reporter.

Readers of Medical Advance had the pleasure of "A Re-statement of the Case" preparatory to having Homeo-pathy vs. Anti-pathy hurled at them once more. Painful? I guess! !

According to program there will be no meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club this month; in lieu of same a banquet will be held the 15th, to which, no doubt, all good homeopaths will be welcome.

REPORT BY DR. FORSTER, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Boy fourteen years old. Team ran away four weeks before presentation. Disc harrow cut large gash in posterior portion of thigh, large enough to make flap for amputation of thigh. Full of dirt, ground in. Cleaned out and stitched up. Did well for three weeks, then spasm begun. Next week came to me, was badly jerking; had no lockjaw; had tetanic convulsions of leg and toes of affected leg. Telephoned for half-dozen tubes of Antitetanic Serum, P. D. & Co.; injected contents of one every four hours. Next morning opened wound and found entire surface covered with greyish, diphtheria-like membrane, glistening, sort of sac; removed by shaving off with a razor. Mopped entire surface with pure carbolic acid neutralized with alcohol. Closed wound, put in deep drainage, dressed it and gave patient another injection of Antitetanic Serum. Few hours later patient went into profound collapse; stimulated with Adrenalin Chloride Solution, 10 drops on tongue every 30 minutes, also strychnine and warm applications. Continued Antitetanic Serum until the remainder of tubes were used. Boy gradually recovered and after three weeks went home well.

W. A. FORSTER, M. D.

Kansas City, Mo.

VOL. XIII	ORIGINAL ARTICLES	No. 11
Denver, Colorado, November 1st, 1906		

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

ALUMINA SILICATE.

By James Tyler Kent, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

This valuable remedy is made from a species of rock known as andalosite and composed of aluminum sixty-three and silica thirty-seven parts. It was prepared by trituration in the usual way.

It has been proved and used clinically by the author for many years. It is a deep and long acting remedy and cures chronic complaints of the brain, spinal cord, bowels and the nerves, that have heretofore been most stubborn.

Its complaints are sometimes noticed in the forenoon, but mostly in afternoon and evening. Some symptoms come on in the night, even after midnight.

There is a desire for open air which is grateful, but cold air aggravates all complaints; much worse after becoming cold and a marked tendency to take cold. There is great coldness during pains and all pains are better from warmth and warm applications. The prover loses flesh, and it has cured patients markedly emaciated and anaemic. There is great weakness and many symptoms are worse going upstairs. Congestion of brain and cord and spinal nerves, with marked burning and stinging. It has cured multiple neuritis and locomotor ataxia. Constriction is a marked general symptom, also constriction of orifices, a sensation as if constricted. It has been of great service in epileptic and epileptiform convulsion; not when the convulsion is on but as a constitutional remedy causing the attacks to diminish and come less frequently, and finally disappear. Stiffness and tonic contractions occur with provers. Distention of all the veins, and fainting spells. The symptoms are worse after eating and he is better fasting or eating very small quantities of

food; worse from cold drinks, cold food, milk and very warm foods.

Formication of the skin, extremities along the *course of nerves*, and in internal parts. A sensation of fullness throughout the body, with distended veins. Heaviness of the body and all the limbs. Induration of parts inflamed. Inflammation of the nerves, with burning, stinging, crawling and numbness; the brain, spine and abdominal visera are extremely sensitive to a jar, as in riding in a carriage over rough hoads. Jerking and twitching in muscles. The lassitude is so great that she was compelled to keep the bed; she must lie down, a marked sense of spinal weakness. It cured a woman who had lain in bed many years from weakness. Straining of muscles from lifting, like Rhues tox. Yet some symptoms are worse lying in bed, but lying generally helps and rests the patient. She says, "I am so comfortable while lying." Some symptoms are worse lying on the back. She desires perfect rest, aversion to all motion and worse from all motion. The mucus secretions are increased. It has cured lupus. Numbness of single parts and of painful parts; numbness with neuritis. There is orgasm of blood, flushes of heat, even great rushes of heat to head from body.

The pains are worse from excitement and motion and better from external warmth and perfect rest. The pains are of all kinds, boring, *burning and stinging*. Constricting, cutting, digging, gnawing, jerking, paralyzing, pinching, *pressing*. The whole body is sore to touch and pressure, *stitching*, TEARING, *ulcerative* wandering from place to place.

The pains as well as many other symptoms show a marked periodicity; pressure sometimes increases and sometimes helps the pains. Pulsation all over the body and in the head and abdomen. The pulse is fast, evening and night; the patient better resting in bed and worse rising up from bed or chair. Sensitive externally and internally. Complaints all worse standing.

Extreme heat of summer takes her strength; there is swelling in affected parts and of glands. Throughout the body and limbs a feeling of tension. The limbs tremble and she trembles all over. Twitching all over. Complaints felt on waking.

Walking is almost impossible; walking fast or any exertion brings out all symptoms; weakness from walking. Wet weather increases the symptoms; close, warm room causes many symptoms.

MIND—It is very useful in nervous debility where there is great mental excitement and aggravations from anger and vexation. Absent minded. *Anxiety*, evening, *night*; anxiety of conscience, anxiety about her health; worse after sleep. One prover felt that she would become insane and urged to have the 30th, which she had taken, antidoted. Wants this and that and never satisfied, she criticises everybody. She desires to be alone, but becomes worse when alone and better in company. She has much difficulty in concentrating the mind. Confusion of mind every morning, worse on waking. Worse from contradiction; contrary and whimsical.

Several provers were timid and cowardly.

She thinks she is growing smaller and that she will fall if she rises to her feet; she sees visions; there is despair; she is discontented, discouraged and distracted; long periods of dullness of mind; dullness of mind after sleep.

There is marked exaltation of fancy. The mind is in a constant state of fear, wakes up with fear and frightened easily. There is a marked mental weakness, forgetful, indifferent, irresolution, deficiency of ideas, so that it is easy to see the resemblance to imbecility or the borderland of insanity. She laughs much as in hysteria and many mental symptoms are hysterical in character. She is morose and obstinate and the memory is weak. Changeable moods. She makes mistakes in speaking and writing and uses wrong words. There is remorse, religious affections of the mind and great mental weakness bordering on insanity. It is useful in brain-fag after prolonged mental exertion. The mind is anxious and restless at night. There is great *sadness*. One prover said she was never so unhappy in her life, but she felt better after telling it to somebody. Great dullness of the senses. She is very sensitive to noise. She sits a long while without appearing to notice what goes on. She walks in sleep. Starting on falling asleep. She thinks much about suicide, loathes life and desires to die. She sits long, indisposed to talk; she talks in sleep; weeping in sleep. Will power very weak, aversion to mental as well as physical work.

Vertigo morning and evening, while sitting, stooping, walking, turning the head suddenly, ameliorated while lying.

Vertigo while closing the eyes, tendency to fall forward; on turning there is a tendency to fall in the direction turned; vertigo as if intoxicated, with nausea.

Head—Rush of blood to the head, with boiling sensation and coldness of the occiput; constriction of the scalp, especially of the forehead. The head feels empty. Heat and *heaviness* of the head in the evening, especially of the forehead. Much itching and formication of the scalp. There is much pain in the head, *morning, afternoon, evening and night*. The headaches are worse from bending the head forward, binding up the hair, after eating, when biting the teeth together, before and during menses, while sitting, after sleep, after stimulants, stepping heavily, stooping. The headaches are better from binding up the head, from *cold applications, cold air, lying*, moving head, pressure, standing, and walking. There are intermittent pains day and night. Periodical headaches. Noise causes the headache to become pulsating. She wants the body wrapped up, but wants head in cold air. Sensation of crawling, as though ants in the brain, this sensation travels down the body and leaves the toes. Pain in *forehead*, over eyes afternoon and evening. Pain in occiput, temples, vertex and sides of head, worse on the right side. The pains in the head are burning, bursting, cutting, drawing, pressing, shooting, sore as if bruised, stitching and tearing. There is a dull pain in occiput, vertex and temples, worse from pressure and mental work. Pressing in forehead, pressing outward over eyes. Pressing in temples, vertex and occiput. The head is so sore during pain she cannot comb or brush the hair. Stitching pain in *forehead*, sides of head and temples. Many of the headaches were so severe that she was stunned by the pain. Violent, tearing pains in the evening; tearing in forehead in evening; tearing in frontal eminence; tearing pain in temples and vertex. Wandering pains in the head, better during rest and while sitting. Pulsating headache worse from noise, pulsating in forehead and vertex. The brain seems to be sensitive to a noise. When something drops on the floor it seems to drop on her sore head.

EYE—The eyelids are stuck together during the night, and in the morning discharge of thick mucus; dark rings around the eyes; eyes feel enlarged with dryness; catarrhal inflammation in the open air, with itching. Pain in the eyes; burning in the evening as from smoke; burning in lids and in the canthi; press-

ing pain in the eyes; soreness and pain as from sand in the eyes; stitching in the eyes. *Photophobia*. Redness of the eyes; styes and swollen lids. The vision is dim, worse at night by artificial light, and exertion of vision. The vision is foggy, weak. Hypermetropia.

EAR—Purulent discharge from the ears, with itching in the auditory canal. The ears are hot. Noises in the ears; humming, fluttering, ringing, roaring and whizzing. Pain deep in the ear; boring, stitching and tearing pains in the ear. Stopped sensation with pulsation. Hearing at first acute, later impaired.

NOSE—The air feels cold on breathing. Catarrh of the nasal cavity and posterior nares. The discharge is BLOODY, containing crusts, *excoriating*, *greenish*, hard lumps; offensive, purulent, thick, sometimes watery, yellow, or yellowish-green. Coryza with cough; dry, alternating with fluent, violent coryza; much dryness in the nasal cavity. Epistaxis on blowing the nose; the nose feels full, itching in the nose. The nose is obstructed with thick mucus and crusts. Burning and tearing in the nose; much soreness in nose, root of nose and septum sore to touch; dull pain in nose on breathing transmitted upward to middle of vertex. Smell first acute, then diminished, later lost. Frequent sneezing, with and without coryza. Ulceration in the nose. The nose is greatly swollen.

FACE—Pain in the face; pain in malar bones, with pain in temple; pain from temples to malar bones and worse in open air and when chewing. Drawing, stitching and tearing pains in the face. The face is purple.

MOUTH—Apthae covering the mucous membranes of the whole mouth; the gums bleed and the tongue is coated white. Dryness of the mouth; when a chill or lacerating pain in head comes on the lips stick together. Mucus collects in the mouth, and the odor from the mouth is offensive; pain in gums and teeth from cold air, on biting, and after eating. Sore gums, palate and tongue; stitching and tearing pains in the teeth; *salivation*, swollen gums; the taste is bloody, metallic, sour, or wanting. Food is *tasteless*. Ulceration of gums. Teeth very sensitive. Pain from roots of upper teeth to head, when biting teeth together.

THROAT—Mild form of inflammation in the throat and tonsils. Hawks up much mucus; dryness of the throat on waking;

sensation of a lump in the throat; tough, tenacious mucus in the throat; pain in the throat on swallowing; burning, rawness and soreness in the throat. Splinter sensation in the throat; stitching pain on swallowing; swallowing is slow and difficult; ulceration of the throat and the tonsils are swollen. Swollen cervical glands.

STOMACH—The appetite is increased, later ravenous, but the first mouthful causes nausea. The appetite is strong, but food is not properly relished; appetite for things not obtainable. Aversion to food, to meat, to coffee; thinks she cannot digest food; an empty feeling, which is not helped by eating. Eructations bitter, empty, sour, of food, after eating tasting like spoiled meat; waterbrash, eructations give relief. Fullness after eating, often only a mouthful. Weight in the stomach after eating; hiccough, heartburn and loathing of food. Nausea morning, evening and night; after eating, during headache. The sight and thought of food causes nausea; smell of food causes nausea; the first mouthful of food causes nausea. Pain in stomach, evening and night, aggravated by eating. Burning extending upwards; *cramping*, pressing, gnawing, cutting, stitching; pressing pain after eating, better by eructations. Soreness on pressure. Retchings. Sinking sensation. Sensation of a stone in the stomach. Water tastes as if spoiled. Some thirst, but no thirst during fever. Vomiting or *coughing* after eating and during headache; vomiting of bile, black blood, of food, mucus and water.

ABDOMEN—Flatulence obstructed, fulness, distension, hardness, heaviness, constriction; distension worse after eating. Pain in abdomen, worse after eating, before menses, during menses, worse walking and better by warm applications. Pain in region of the liver; burning in the abdomen. Cramping, colic pains begin in the stomach and pass down into bowels, with urging to stool. Cramping all over abdomen, and then must run and pass a watery, fetid, yellow stool. Cutting and pressing, stitching pains in left hypochondrium and in the liver; tearing pains in abdomen. Rumbling and tensions.

RECTUM AND ANUS—*Constipation*, very difficult stool; unsatisfactory, scanty stool; much straining, even soft stool is difficult. Constriction of the anus during stool. Diarrhoea driving out of bed at 5 a. m.; first undigested, then watery clear,

with much flatus, from fruit. Passes much flatus with stool; flatus offensive without stool. Crawling at the anus. Hemorrhage from external piles. Inactivity of the rectum; itching of the anus—better by scratching; moisture around the anus; pain in anus during stool; burning during stool. Cutting, pressing, soreness and stitching. Tenesmus of the rectum; paralysis of the rectum. Ineffectual urging to stool. The stool is bloody, copious, dark, dry, hard, knotty, large, offensive, scanty, soft, thin, watery, undigested.

BLADDER—Paralytic weakness. Retention of urine. Tenesmus while passing urine. Ineffectual urging to urinate. Frequent urging to pass urine, worse at night; urination in feeble stream, frequent during the night; must wait long for urine to flow; unsatisfactory feeling in bladder after urination; involuntary urination.

PROSTATE GLAND—Emission of prostatic fluid during stool, the gland is enlarged, sore and painful; prostate gland inflamed.

URETHRA—Discharge of mucus and pus from the urethra; burning when passing urine; cutting during the flow of urine.

URINE—Urine copious, later scanty, burning, cloudy and red. Red sediment, specific gravity normal, no sugar, no albumen.

MALE GENITALIA—Troublesome erections during the night, which are very strong and painful; the testes are swollen and hard; the glans penis is red and excoriated; the scrotum itches and perspires. Frequent seminal emissions, sexual excitement is strong during the evening and night.

FEMALE GENITALIA—Tormenting itching and crawling; worse after urination, worse after scratching, better by cold applications. Leucorrhoea acrid, bloody, copious, purulent, thin, white or yellow; worse before and after menses. Menses in one prover too frequent, in several provers, too late, intermittent, offensive, painful, scanty. Suppressed menses has been cured. Burning pain in the genitals; prolapsus of the uterus; ulceration of the labia.

LARYNX AND TRACHEA—Irritation in the larynx, mucus in larynx and trachea. It cures catarrh of larynx and trachea. Rawness and soreness in larynx. Must scrape mucus from the

larynx very often. Constant tickling in the larynx and trachea. Husky, rough voice. Hoarseness, worse in the morning.

RESPIRATION—The breathing is arrested by coughing, wheezing, asthmatic breathing; rattling breathing. Difficult breathing from coughing.

COUGH—Cough in the daytime, morning, *evening* and *night*. Asthmatic cough. Dry cough morning and *night*; dry cough with expectoration only in the morning; the cough is worse in cold air. Dry, hacking cough in the *evening*. Much irritation in larynx and trachea from hard coughing. Loud cough in the morning with fever. Lying on the right side causes coughing spells. Racking, paroxysmal cough from tickling in the larynx. Violent coughing spells.

EXPECTORATION—Expectoration daytime, *morning*, evening and night, *acid*, bloody, copious, offensive, viscid, white or *yellow*.

CHEST—Orgasm of blood or a feeling of congestion in the chest. Constriction of the chest; oppression, heat and blood spitting; inflammation of bronchial tubes; pain in chest during the night; during cough, in the sides of chest. Burning in chest. Crushing pain in chest; rawness in chest when coughing; sore, bruised chest-walls from coughing. Stitching pain in chest from coughing and inspiring. Weakness felt in the chest and palpitation of the heart.

BACK—On exposure to cold air the back is cold as if cold water were poured on it. Many eruptions on the back. Itching of the *cervical* and dorsal regions; pain in the back on motion, rising from a seat, *stooping* or *walking*. Lying perfectly quiet the pain is relieved, but turning or trying to help herself out of a chair causes pain in back near the spine. Pain in cervical region, in dorsal region between the scapulæ, in the sacrum, in the coccyx and in the *whole spine*; aching in the spine, but especially lumbar region and sacrum. Great burning in the spine, burning pain in the cervical region and between the scapulæ. Pricking like needles in the lumbar region on exertion; better during rest. Sore and bruised feeling in the spine, especially the lumbar region; sticking like needles in the lumbar region. Stitching pains in the back, in the cervical region, in the scapulæ and between the scapulæ. Tearing

pain in the back. *Stiffness* of the back and of the *cervical* region; extreme weakness of the back compelling her to remain in bed.

EXTREMITIES—Awkwardness of the limbs, more in the lower limbs. A blue painful spot on the hand where she had a wart removed many years ago. The nails became brittle; the hands are constantly chapped; coldness of hands, *legs* and *feet*; hands cold as ice and fingers blue. Cramps in the calf. Emaciation of all the limbs, numerous eruptions on the limbs, notably boils and a red rash. *Formication* is extreme. The hands are very hot. Heaviness of *upper limbs*, of *lower limbs*, *hands* and *feet*. Violent itching without eruption, upper limbs, hands and fingers, *lower limbs*, *thighs* and *soles*. Painful itching in arms along the course of nerves. Jerking in all the limbs. Numbness of all the limbs, upper limbs in forenoon, numbness of hands and fingers, numbness of lower limbs, *legs*, *feet* and heel; numbness of first two toes of right foot while lying on the back. Pain in the limbs from excitement, worse from motion, worse during the night. Pain in the joints; pain in upper limbs, shoulders, elbow, forearm, hand and fingers; pain along the course of nerves. Pain in lower limbs from motion and excitement; pain in thighs, legs and feet, pain along the course of nerves. Pain travels from below upwards, worse on left side; pain goes to cardiac region and then to left temple. Aching pain in legs. Burning pain in the limbs; burning pain in arms from *excitement*; burning in the soles. Crushing pain in the bones of legs, and in the muscles. Drawing pain in upper arm and in forearm; drawing pain in thighs, knees and ankles; pricking pain, thinks a knitting needle is thrust deep into muscle of right hip. Sore, bruised limbs, *lower limbs*, legs, tibia, *soles*; stitching pains in upper limbs, shoulder, upper arm, elbow and wrist; stitching pains in hip, knee, calf, sole, toes. Tearing in upper limbs, shoulder, upper arm, elbow, forearm, hands and fingers; tearing pain *lower limbs*, *hip*, thighs, *KNEES*, *LEGS*, calf, ankles, feet; tearing pains along the course of nerves. Wandering pains of all kinds in the limbs. Painless paralysis of lower limbs, also pain in the paralyzed parts. Tension in the upper limbs and in the arms when lifting anything; tension in the calf, bottom limbs and feet. Swelling of the fingers. Stiffness in the lower limbs. Tingling prickling in all the limbs, upper

limbs, hands and fingers, lower limbs and feet. Trembling all over, in limbs, hands and knees. Twitching of limbs, in shoulder, lower limbs, legs, feet. Ulceration about the nails. Weakness in the limbs, *upper limbs*, LOWER LIMBS, *thighs, legs*.

SLEEP—Sleep is disturbed by visions; dreams anxious, confused, amorous, of death, *nightmare*, pleasant, of quarreling, vexatious. Sleep is restless and broken. Sleepiness in the morning, forenoon and evening, and after dinner. Sleepless before midnight; unrefreshing sleep, waking too early, *frequent waking*. Yawning.

CHILL—Chilliness in the forenoon, noon, afternoon, evening; chilliness in the evening in bed; chilliness in the open air, after eating, better after warm drink; external coldness; internal coldness. Chilliness on moving in bed. Shaking chill at 5 p. m. One-sided coldness. Chilliness during stool. Desire for warmth which ameliorates the chill.

FEVER—Heat afternoon, *evening* and *night*. Fever begins between 8 and 10 p. m., with severe crushing pain in both legs; pain goes to heart and left temple. External heat with chilliness. Flushes of heat; heat during sleep.

PERSPIRATION—Perspiration morning, night, with anxiety; perspiration on motion—profuse after waking.

SKIN—Dryness, coldness, biting, anæsthesia, yellow spots. *Burning*, cracked. Eruptions, blisters, boils, burning; chapping, DRY eczema. Herpes, dry, itching, stinging. Itching eruptions worse by warmth. Painful eruptions. Painful pimples. Psoriasis. Red rash. Scabby eruption moist after scratching, smarting after scratching. Stinging and burning eruptions. Suppurating phagedenic eruptions. Nodular urticaria, vesicular eruptions. Marked formication of the skin all over body, itching worse in evening in bed. Biting, burning, crawling; better by keeping perfectly still. Itching better by scratching. Stinging burning in the skin all over, but worse on the back of hands, arms and feet. Moisture of the skin after scratching. Skin extremely sensitive. Much tension in the skin. Ulceration, with itching, soreness and stinging. The skin is slow to heal after injury.

92 State street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE LEGEND OF SEPIA AND SILICIA.

By Fredrica E. Gladwin, M.D.

I dreamed a dream and the dream was true,
But the truth was old, though it looked like new.

Sepia, the maid, was born on the sea,
And Silicia, the youth, was born on the land;
Plotted together how they could withhold
From the grasp of disease—their enemy old—
Their common friend, the child of man—
Thus runs the legend that came to me.

The legend is true as true is true,
As it came to me, I'll give it to you.

The Sepia maid had dark brown hair,
A yellow saddle crossed nose and cheek;
She was inclined to cry without knowing why,
Was gloomy and sad and thought she would die.
Those she loved best, at a distance she'd keep,
And at times with it all, was cross as a bear.

Do you list to this legend? 'tis true indeed,
You'll wish you had listened when help you need.

On Silicia's head were curls of gold,
His eyes were as blue as heaven's own blue;
He was anxious and restless and tears would come
When thinking of work, he knew must be done,
Which work he was sure that he could not do,
Though he'd done the same often in days of old.

Where I found this legend, you want to know?
From dreamland it came in the long ago.

So Sepia, sorrow, and Silicia, fair,
Planned and brooded early and late,
All for the good of the child of man—
It's long, long years since their task began,
They've accomplished much, but their task was great,
They'll accomplish more—the faithful pair.

Now hear what they did, as 'twas told to me,
By the whispering wind that came up from the sea.

Each builded a castle tall and vast,
Sepia's castle stood on a hilltop high,
While Silicia's stood below on the shore,
'Mid the dash of the storm and the ocean's roar.
Sepia's castle seemed pressed 'gainst the sky,
Which o'er it a quieting influence cast.

This legend is every word of it true,
To remember it all would be better for you.

To the hilltop went those whom Sepia'd befriend,
Her guests were better from walking about,
As violent exercise did them much good.
They were happy indeed in their solitude,
For they felt quite alone with nature when out,
And they wished such conditions never would end.

The wind vouched for truth of this story this morn,
When he came from the mountain at earliest dawn.

Silicia's guests could never thus climb,
No violent exertion would do for them;
When they walked or stooped or moved around,
A great aggravation of symptoms found,
And they had no desire to try it again,
Lest worse aggravations they should find.

The waves told me this, when they dashed on the shore,
And said if I'd listen, they'd tell me much more.

Sepia's friends were worse morn, evening and night,
And Silicia's friends likewise at the very same time;
To be worse in the evening and night and morn,
Were the manner to which most guests were born,
And they follow this custom, you'll surely find,
When you, also, are working to make them all right.

This story is true. If you have any doubt,
You know where to look, the truth to find out.

The guests in both castles, when warm were better,
And both were worse with a change of weather.
Sepia's headache improved in the open air,
While Silicia's was worse when wandering there.
On the questions of draft, they voted together,
They agreed there in spirit as well as the letter.

This legend was whispered by suffering man
All down through the ages since suffering began.

Silicia's guests' feet were offensive and sore,
Made so by excessive, offensive foot sweat;
Should they wash their fet forever and a day,
They could never wash that odor away.
This self-same condition in Sepia was met,
Nor would it depart after scrubbings galore.

This story was lived before it was told,
And that is one reason we know it is old.

Silicia's flushes of heat were frequent and short,
And principally came in the face and the head.
Sepia felt her flushes of ascend,
And she knew that soon in a sweat they'd end.
The flush all over, still her face was red,
And she wished she knew how the flushes to abort.

This story is true as true is true
As it was told to me so I tell it to you.

Sepia's children were thin, had the "old man" face,
Their bellies were big and dry was their skin.
Silicia's babies' heads were large, but their bellies were small
They sweat much on the head, but that was all.
If all the world's children were half as thin,
The outlook would be very bad for the race.

Here's the legend. Take it for what it is worth,
But don't hold me responsible at all for its birth.

	EVERY DAY PRACTICE	
Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted		

IS HOMEOPATHY SLOW?

By L. Curtis Phillips, M.D., Ph.M.

Homeopathy deals with drugs in their relation to sick conditions in obedience to law of similars, and when, speaking of a homeopathic cure, or the relation of homeopathy to disease, we mean a state in which the disease has been completely eradicated from the system. This is the only real cure, and considered in this light there is no system of medicine able to race with homeopathy with any hopes whatever of winning. The following cases are proof of the assertion:

During the summer of 1904, Mr. L., a local insurance agent, came to me for treatment of sciatica. He was twenty-six years of age, tall, stoutly built and dark complexioned. After passing the usual compliments of the day he told me this story:

Thirteen years ago while working in a hayfield he became too warm, fell in a faint to the ground and was immediately carried to the shade by his fellow workmen. Here they fell to drenching him with ice-cold drinking water, which the men kept at hand in a large barrel. As a result of this treatment he lay in bed for six weeks, suffering from various symptoms, among which were soreness and stiffness of small of the back. On leaving his bed this lameness of his back left with him, and up until the time he met homeopathy it remained with him, his obedient and constant companion.

In mean time he had sought advice and help from several old-school physicians; they doubtless did their best for him with what they had to offer; one of whom tried to the extent of twenty-seven dollars worth, but all to no purpose, his lumbago kept aching, aching, aching, at his lumbus door.

As a result of my questioning he told me his back was a regular barometer, as he could detect an approaching storm twenty-four hours ere it arrived, that he was so stiff in the morning he could scarcely get out of bed. This man rode a chainless Columbia bicycle about over the country in attending to and seeking new business, and complained that he was compelled to walk his wheel a half-mile down the road before he was able to mount without pain, but after once being seated,

he would soon be speeding along as well as ever, and so he went on describing the symptomatology of the greatest rheumatic polychrest in our materia medica.

My prescription of course was rhus, tox. He received three powders of 1 M. (B.-T.), and was ordered to take one every night until better, then stop the medicine, sac. lac. and all. He reported in a few days that he was free from pain and had been since the first morning following the administration of first powder. Time, twelve hours, against thirteen years.

Case No. 2—August 8, 1906, Mrs. W., age twenty-eight, called me by phone to treat her for her "usual summer complaint." The history of the case told again a story of the two well-known D's—doctors and drugs. As the defeated king of Zion would say, with much truth, "Doctors, drugs and devils." This woman had been sick for three years from chronic enteritis. Two old-school physicians had treated her in that time; one of whom had called to see her at her home from twice a day to once a week during last year, and half of her sickness. Suffice it to say the doctor's bill was a-plenty, and not the least improvement, losing flesh and getting weaker all the time. She said: "Doctor, I don't know what you will give me, for I've taken everything in the drug store." By way of an answer, I explained our system was very different from the old school, more simple and sure, and that our medicine could not be bought at drug stores.

I found an emaciated, weak, pale young mother, whose only sign of health was in her milk supply, which was very copious, and milk organs very large. On the bed lay a nine-months-old boy, the picture of health, a living proof of the above statement. Our mother was so weak she could scarcely talk. I found her history good, and family reasonably healthy. Even though appetite was good she could eat but few articles of diet, everything disagreed, aside from a small quantity of milk and broth. Most foods that should have nourished her body acted like poison in her stomach and bowels. Even one small bite of any kind of fruit would cause a flood of discharges from her bowels; was very thirsty, craved water all the time, which agreed, also tea; tongue coated at base, thick yellow; hair falling out, and some dandruff, otherwise skin had been clear of eruption of any kind; seems chilly, at times very cold, perspires freely and limbs were cold most all of the time, feet and hands at least.

She was having from eight to twenty stools per day, a mucus, jelly-like discharge, little griping, stool satisfies, but before each she complained of a sickening ache followed by sud-

den desire to evacuate, and oft times she would soil her linen before reaching the sanitary.

Following use of Kent's Repertory, I finally decided to give Aloes (1 M.). This prescription was given with "fear and trembling," so many drug symptoms marred the case.

August 15th—Came moping into office feeling some better; stomach will allow more food, still very thirsty and craves everything to eat; bowels some better, sickening ache gone, can hold stool better; very weak, pale and complains of profuse perspiration, at night especially. R.,—s. 1.

August 22nd—Called at office. Not so well, sickening ache has returned. Has about ten stools a day, and about same as before. Very weak, very thirsty, wants to eat but cannot. She said: "Doctor, have I consumption of the bowels? My other doctor said I had, but I feel like if you could just stop my bowels from running so much I would be all right." Perhaps so, but easier said than done. This profuse sweating, which continued, her milk supply, and eating so little, and this bowel discharge was certainly enough to weaken any woman and to force her physician to wonder at the cause and cure. I went thoroughly into her case; she told me she often turned her pillow over at night because it was so wet from perspiration, which was worse about head and shoulders. Here is a woman as thin and slender as a fence rail, and could it be possible she needed our "fair, fat forty, and flabby" remedy? But this sweating, chilliness and cold extremities, defective assimilation, falling of hair, pointed in the direction at least of *calcarea carb.* I have a two-dram vial of the 3 M. (F.), which has cured a carload of babies for me, and I was sure of the efficacy of my medicine, and gave her three powders, to be taken at night and morning with supply of *sac. lac.* Again I was not sure of my prescription, and even though I studied her case, could not get sure.

August 29th—Came in smiling, color in her face, better in every way, bowels stopped on third day, and now having about three normal stools in twenty-four hours; eats a light diet now and it satisfies; has gained two pounds. Very thirsty yet. R., *sac. lac.*

September 5th—Improving in every way, even though she had on the first a hard chill, fever and sweat. This was another hint regarding the etiology of her trouble. She said that light spells of fever had bothered her for ever so long, and she simply had neglected to tell me. For months past she had a spell of light fever every two weeks. Some years ago had *ague*, and was cured with *calomel* and *quinine*. *Cured, mind you.* "Shades

of Moses!" What contempt I have for such rot. These people are soaked, sopped and pickled in calomel and quinine. I was called to treat a baby six weeks old that had been salivated by one of the best allopaths here. Note the age of this child. It is no fish story. (Excuse this side issue.) I gave her sac. lac. and decided to wait on calc. carb.

September 12th—Gaining nicely, can eat anything, sure she has no consumption, two to three stools per day. Said she was very thirsty during chill, fever and sweat. Has had a few fever blisters during last week, something she has not had before. Chill came about 7 p. m. and fever highest about 10 p. m. The fevers she has been having before would trouble her at night, worst before midnight. I shall continue calcarea until she has another chill. If such is the case, and judging from her other symptoms salt will be her next and curative medicine. I believe this to be a case of suppressed malaria; suppressed by "everything in the drug store." And because her former physician could not reach this bowel discharge, began to hint and guess at tubercular enteritis.—Time, six weeks, against two years.

Case No. 3—August 24, 1905, was called in haste to see Miss W., who they 'phoned was very sick. As I entered the house her mother met me at the door and thold me she ventured to take same homeopathic pills once, and they did her good, and now she wanted her daughter to do likewise. I remarked she was rather slow in reaching an opinion about the matter, when she told me another physician of the calomel and quinine stamp had been attending her daughter for several months, and had told them she was going into consumption, which she did not doubt.

Shook hands with my patient as she sat upon sofa, seemingly locked in a half-moon poise, having just passed through one of her "spells" as they termed them. She was a tall, thin, very thin, dark complexioned woman of about twenty-eight years of age, and had the drugs she was taking succeeded in getting the twist and double out of her she would have measured near five feet ten inches from tip to tip. She wore a distressed face, yellowish and thin, eyes dull and conjunctiva tinted yellow; dull, nervous headache worse in forenoon; appetite lost, "if had any, could not eat, for it would cause one of these 'spells' to come on." Seldom drank anything unless hot, for same reason; tongue coated yellow, accompanied by bitter taste—everything tasted bitter; dry teasing cough of about three

weeks' duration. On examination found lungs in good condition, cough came from an acute bronchitis. When I reached her stomach in my search, she told me her trouble was all "in there," but objectively could find no pathology aside from a little soreness, from which I was suspicious of some form of carcinoma, from her emaciated appearance and this peculiar pain—"her spells." This pain in her stomach meant more to her than all the rest of her symptoms. It would come on most any time during day or night, with a dull aching pain in region of stomach, and reach such severity she would almost go into convulsions. Pain better, hot water and food internally and hot water, blisters, etc., externally; worse doubling up and rubbing stomach; vomiting gave her only temporary relief; little nausea. During pain would get very cold and almost lose her breath. These "spells" would come on as often as five times in twenty-four hours, and usually worse at night, and would continue until some form of an anodyne was given for relief; bowels very constipated, uses purgative all the time.

Diagnosis, gastralgia. *Rx.*,—colocynthis, three pellets of 3x in fourth glass of water, and take one-fourth teaspoonful every hour; when better, take only three times a day. *S. l.*, to match. "Left word to send her to office when able to travel.

Four or five days following my visit she came into office, walking as straight as an arrow, and feeling very much improved. Had had only one "spell" since taking medicine. Can eat now, rests well at night, eyes, face, tongue still yellow, water (urine) yellow, dull pain on right side in region of liver; bowels some little better, complains of fullness after eating, still chilly.

Rx.,—*sac. lac* for a week.

September 4th—Called at office; gaining nicely, no more pain, except in right side, still yellow and symptoms about same as when last in office.

Rx.,—*lycopodium*, 6 M. (F.), three powders, one night and morning, and "she never came back any more." I learned afterwards she returned in a few days to her work as clerk in a department store. Time—three weeks, against several months.

Conclusion—If you are well and want to stay well, if you are sick and want to get well—well, do well and seek homeopathy.

Pensacola, Florida.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA.

By Rudolph F. Rabe, M.D.

Mrs. E. C. R., after a normal labor on May 29, 1906, was slow in recovering her usual health. On June 19th she complained of much *soreness, heaviness and bearing down* in pelvis and hypogastrium. The lochia had not ceased and in addition had become bloody again. She complained of much aching pain, worse from slight exertion, across the dorsal region between the scapulae. Subinvolution of the uterus was diagnosed. The few symptoms did not suggest to me any of the usual remedies and the generals of the case were conspicuous by their absence. During her pregnancy silica and sulphur had done her much good, no doubt accounting for the paucity of symptoms now, these, with the exception of the backache, being entirely local, hence particular, in character. Fraxinus Americana occurred to me. On consulting Clarke's Dictionary of Materia Medica, I found under this remedy, "*bearing-down pains—Painfulness and heaviness of uterus.*" I chanced to have some Fraxinus tincture in my possession, but had never before used it. From this I prepared the first centesimal potency and gave four doses a day. Immediate improvement followed. The remedy was taken for one week and then stopped. On July 9th there was a return of backache and of the soreness in the abdomen, but no bearing down. The patient was still flowing, though less profusely. The remedy was repeated for a few days in the same manner, but in the third centesimal potency. Eight days later there was general improvement. A few doses of the sixth centesimal potency were now given, night and morning, and completed the cure. I have since procured the thirtieth potency of this remedy from Boericke & Tafel and would appreciate a graft of a high potency from anyone who may happen to possess the same.

By Burnett, in his Organ Diseases of Women, Fraxinus was considered an organ remedy and given in material doses of the tincture, for enlarged and heavy womb, uterine hyperplasia. As is usual in Burnett's books, little or no symptomatology is to be found, making it difficult and well-nigh impossible to repeat his cures. On page seventy-nine of this work he says: "In fine, I would summarize the whole thing thus: Where the organ-ailing is primary to the organ, use organ remedies in little material doses frequently repeated; where the organ-ailing is of a piece pathologically with that of the organism, use the homeopathic simillimum in high potency infrequently repeated. That

is how I work, with much satisfaction and delight, at the curative results so obtained."

Slightly paraphrasing this opinion, it would read thus: "Where the organ-ailing is *apparently* primary to the organ, use that remedy whose totality, expressed wholly in the particulars, corresponds most closely to the totality of the particulars of the organ affected; where the organ-ailing is of a piece pathologically with that of the organism, i. e., the sick patient herself, the patient back of her organs, use the homeopathic simillimum, whose totality, expressed in both generals and particulars, corresponds most closely to the totality, generals and particulars, of the sick woman herself.

Expressed in this manner, the statement is more in accordance with homeopathic principals, which substitute a fixed and unmistakable law, for pure hypothesis and speculation.

Hoboken, New Jersey.

APIS IN ERYSIPELAS—BAD EFFECTS FROM OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS.

By V. A. Hutton, M.D.

Mrs L. B. P. had, for many years, been subject to severe attacks of facial erysipelas.

In April, 1902, the attack lasted unusually long and was more than ordinarily severe. Commenced on the face as usual, both eyes were closed for several days and eruption covered most of scalp. Treated with local applications of an ichthyol ointment.

This is history of last attack, as given by the patient to me when I was called, in June, 1903, in a similar attack. Eruption extension to scalp caused me to prescribe rhus tox. Called next day to find condition much worse, patient restless, and nurse applying hot wet cloths.

Surely rhus was the remedy. After some study I asked the nurse if she had tried cold cloths; she had not. We tried them and almost at once the patient said, "Oh, how good that feels." Apis was given with marked improvement in twelve hours.

Patient was up in four days.

In August, 1903, she had another attack: gave apis at once with complete relief in three days.

October of same year, another attack. Apis again cleared the condition and in less than three days.

November same year, another attack. I could not go to see her that day, so sent apis and asked for report next morning. Patient much better; eruption had not spread any. This time I did not see her at all.

It is three years this month since the last attack. Patient in good health.

* * *

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

C. W. Gannon, Florence, Colorado, an instructor in physical culture and athletics, says there is a decided difference in the feel of the skin of one who has had the vermiform appendix removed and one who has not.

Says he can pick them out by the sense of touch alone.

Says it is harder work to make one who has had the appendix removed perspire freely. Sometimes he cannot get a free perspiration.

Florence, Colorado.

A CLINICAL CASE.

By Norma M. Baldwin, M.D.

Miss A., aged twenty-seven, came to me August 20th to be treated for dysmenorrhea, having suffered much at each menstrual period since puberty.

Her mother and all her sisters died of tuberculosis, and she had recently had a hemorrhage supposed to be from the lungs.

The lady has dark hair and eyes, is exceedingly thin, and is of a nervous, high-strung temperament; she does not like physical exercise of any kind, but she is fond of study. She is very much averse to the open air, is easily chilled.

Her appetite is poor, though she sometimes eats ravenously. Bowels constipated.

I gave her nux vomica, 30th, one powder. In about half an hour her pain was gone and instead of having to lie in bed a day or two, as usual, she got up and went to work, having no return of the pain during that menstrual period. She told me she had not had such an easy time since she could remember.

I then put her on sulphur, 200th, one powder every two weeks.

When I saw her again, about six weeks after the first prescription, she was looking much better and said she was feeling like a new person.

Colorado Springs, Colorado.



SPECIAL ARTICLE



An Iowa Story of Intense Interest

"THE LEGAL STATUS OF VARIOLINUM."

By A. M. Linn, M.D., Des Moines, Iowa.

There is no room in the world of Science of to-day for the Medical Pharisee or Saducee. He who thinks of another, "I am better than thou" should be put out of the Temple. Gifts, genius and intellect, and not the width of the Phylacteries, determine merit in Science as it did in the time of Christ."

Anonymous.

A second chapter on "Legal Status of Variolinum" is needed to let our friends know that the contest is won again and to advise our opponents that they shall not attempt to infringe our legal rights. It seems singular that a second and even a third decision must be handed down by the courts in as many different districts in the state before our over-zealous friends of the old school could comprehend that they were down and out.

During the last two years two additional decisions in our Iowa courts have served to impress upon the profession and an interested lay public that the rights of minority schools in Iowa shall be conserved. We cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that the interests of patrons of homeopathy everywhere are closely linked with the legal status of the school of their choice. Within the boundaries of this goodly city perhaps not less than five thousand children attend school who have been vaccinated by the internal method only. To exclude these from school because they have accepted in good faith the form of vaccination advocated by the profession of their choice would work a hardship of large proportions.

Multiply this wrong by excluding a like proportionate ratio of school children throughout the cities and villages of the state, and the measure of the catastrophe could scarcely be calculated. An efficient and harmless method of immunization against smallpox is inviting even to patrons of the old school. There are those who assert they prefer "To keep the child out of school rather than have him vaccinated." The medical profession and the laity as well were profoundly interested in the legal confirmation of this question of immunization by Variolinum.

Since my former article was written, which you recently complimented in an unusual manner by republishing in your valuable journal, several legal tangles have occurred and been

solved in Iowa relative to Variolinum. "The course of true love never did run smooth," neither does that of any notable innovation in medicine which does not carry with it the orthodox brand as a certificate of good moral character. The credentials of a medical device must perforce be carefully inspected. When Variolinum had surprised our friends of the dominant school by over-riding the traditions and obtruding itself uninvited as a creditable improvement upon "the accepted" method of immunization, it became the cynosure of all professional eyes.

To review briefly: Scarcely had the method of immunizing by Variolinum come into use until it was cited to appear in court and defend itself. After the legal battle was over and Variolinum had won, its advocates drew a sigh of relief in the mistaken hope that the matter was adjudicated. Our State Homeopathic Medical Society officially endorsed the use of Variolinum in the following resolution with but one dissenting voice. Resolved:

"Vaccination is the introduction of a virus into the system for the prevention of smallpox, and is accomplished either by the administration of a proper preparation of the virus of smallpox through the mouth, or by introducing into the circulation the virus of cowpox by applying it to a freshly made scarification of the skin."

At Iowa Falls—a pretentious and aggressive city in the north-central portion of the state—the practice of one of our sturdy homeopaths who used Variolinum was challenged by his old school confreres. The school board of the city was protested by them also for admission of children thus immenized, to the city schools. Like the Indiana congressman, our regular friends assumed the attitude and proceeded to win notoriety as objectors. The matter quickly found its way into the courts, and in due time a decision was handed down restraining the school board from excluding children immunized by Variolinum from attendance at school. The decision was conclusive, and the objectors paid the court expenses and are nursing their wrath to keep it warm. They depended for authority upon the illegal and partisan ruling of our State Board of Health and our over-zealous adherents to the regular faith were again vanquished. Omitting quotations from this decision, we pass to the final and sweeping opinion from the bench in the Council Bluffs district. Here my confrere, Dr. Hanchett, together with other aggressive members of our faith, were using Variolinum in preference to vaccination by scarification. They had used both, and preferred Variolinum. They could give a reason for the faith that was in them. An enthusiastic, unseasoned tyro, anxious to win his spurs, was occupying the city physician's chair. In his mein

and bearing he recalls vividly a stanza from the oft-recited poem of our school days:

"I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute,
From the center all around to the sea
I am lord of the fowl and the brute."

The zealous novitiate in the city physician's chair looked askance at Variolinum. The innovation did not seem to please him. Its credentials were not orthodox. It was intruding itself uninvited into his sacred and exclusive bailiwick. The traditions of regular medicine were being violated in his province. It must not be thus unseemly done. The school board was asked to exclude the children not immunized according to the orthodox form from attendance at school. It complied, and immediately the issues were joined with eminent legal counsel arrayed on both sides. Judge Macy handed down from the bench the following decision, which is commended for careful perusal by such as have forgotten that the law is intended to secure equal and exact justice to all:

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA.
Ed. Canning, for Himself and in Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated, who are too Numerous to Bring Before This Honorable Court, vs. The Board of Health of the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the Members Thereof; and the Independent School District of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the Members of its Board of Education.—Decree.

On this 19th day of October, 1905, this cause comes on for hearing on the issues joined on the petition and supplemental petition of the plaintiffs, Ed. Canning, et al., and the answers of the defendants, the Board of Health of the City of Council Bluffs, * * * and the Independent School District of Council Bluffs, Iowa * * * and, the case being fully heard, tried, argued and finally submitted on the issues joined, the court finds:

1.—That the Boards of Health have the power to adopt and promulgate rules requiring those in attendance upon public schools, either as teachers, pupils, employes, or otherwise, to be vaccinated, at times when an epidemic of small pox is threatened or prevailing, and to enforce such rules accordingly; and reasonable latitude should be given to such Boards of Health in their efforts to prevent the spread of such disease.

2.—That Boards of Health do not have the power to specify and enforce any recognized method of vaccination to the exclusion of others recognized and practiced by any standard school of medicine, authorized or established under the laws of this state.

3.—That for many years it has been taught by the Homeopathic School of Medicine that treatment by the administration of Variolinum, commonly known as the Internal Method of Vaccination, is equally or more effective as a preventive of small pox than vaccination by the scarification method and that vaccination by the administration of Variolinum, or the internal method, has for many years been practised by the Homeopathic School of Medicine.

4.—That the rules of the State Board of Health, as set forth in the cross petition of the Board of Health of the City of Council Bluffs and its members, in the case heretofore pending in this court, entitled "The Independent School District of Council Bluffs, by its Board of Directors, vs. D. Macrae, Mayor, and Others," No. 14393 of this Court, were and are void, in that said State Board of Health had no authority under the Constitution and laws of this state to make said regulations, and in that the State Board of Health had no power or authority to require vaccination at any time by the method prescribed by any school of Medicine to the exclusion of the method approved by any reputable, recognized and standard school of medicine.

5.—That the rule of the local Board of Health of Council Bluffs, Iowa, set forth in the cross-petition heretofore referred to was and is against public policy, unreasonable and void in that said Board of Health had no power or authority under the laws of Iowa to adopt the same and in that the same attempted to exclude children from the public schools who were unvaccinated by the scarification method, irrespective of whether an epidemic of small pox existed or was threatened in Council Bluffs, or vicinity, and in that it attempted to require vaccination by scarification, to the exclusion of vaccination by the administration of Variolinum, or the internal method, as approved, taught and practiced by the Homeopathic School, which is one of the standard schools of medicine of Iowa and the United States.

6.—That under the record herein, it appears that at this time an epidemic of small pox is neither threatened nor prevailing in this community and there is no reasonable apprehension for danger with regard thereto.

7.—The Court Therefore Finds, that the equities of this cause are with the plaintiffs, Ed. Canning and others, and that they are entitled to the relief prayed.

It Is Therefore Considered, Adjudged and Decreed by the Court that the decree heretofore entered in said cause, 14393, be and the same is hereby canceled and set aside and the mandatory writ of injunction issued thereunder is cancelled and annulled.

* * * It is Considered, Adjudged and Decreed by the Court that the plaintiffs, Ed. Canning, et al., do have and recover of and from the defendants, the Board of Health of the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the individual members of said board, all the costs of this action, taxed at \$46.19, and that execution issue therefor; to all of which defendants at the time excepted.

N. W. MACY,

Judge Fifteenth Judicial District.

With a fine scorn for the judicial ermine and the rights of others, the Council Bluffs Medical Society adopted some severe strictures upon the homeopathic profession, which had exhibited enough temerity to disregard the illegal and partisan ruling of our State Board of Health, adopted over the protest of one of the minority schools represented thereon. This characterization was the occasion for again bringing the matter for rehearing before the Board. The courts had decided that our State Board of Health (see decision above quoted) had exceeded its authority in enacting such a rule. It was out of its province. It was not profiting by former experience. It had presumed to legislate to the disadvantage of the homeopathic profession. A very rea-

sonable request was preferred following this decision, asking the Board to rectify the unfortunate blunder it had made in the adoption of its definition. The matter was duly presented and the injustice in the Board's position set forth.

Perhaps it was asking much that the partisan majority on the Board should recede from an illegal and untenable position. It is difficult to exact under pressure a confession of error. Generally men (professional men especially) prefer to "take a new tack" rather than confess to having made a mistake. We prefer to bury our mistakes. Rather than make amends it was voted to carry the matter before the assembled legislature and ask the enactment of a legal definition of vaccination. It needed no prophet to foretell the issue. The average legislator needs little coaching to be able to see through a proposition of this character. The definition proposed in the following phraseology was introduced in the senate:

"That whenever the vaccination of any person or persons is required by the state or local Board of Health, or by any School Board in this state, the word 'vaccination' shall be held to mean an inoculation by scarification, puncture or injection beneath the epidermis, of a vaccine which produces, with some constitutional disturbance, the typical vaccine vesicle, which leaves, after the poek is healed, its characteristic scar."

The keen legal minds in the senate quickly grasped its partisan character and its illegality—they did not propose to assist in the enactment of a definition which would immediately meet its Waterloo at the hands of our non-partisan judiciary. It was cast upon a turbulent sea, was buffeted by adverse winds and "died in the bornin'."

The Iowa State Board of Health is composed of professional gentlemen of the highest attainments. Save for their partisan bias, the legitimate outgrowth of their professional training and traditions, they are wholly exceptional. I entertain for each a high personal regard and treasure for each a warm personal friendship. I yield to no one in admiration for the exceptional service each is giving our peerless commonwealth. It is with no feelings of acrimony and with no bitterness in my pencil tip that I trace their record of opposition to the use of Variolinum. They have yet to learn its value as some of their faith have already done. Vaccination is growing obsolete. The car of therapeutic progress will not stop. Vaccination has served its day. It will be superseded by the better method. The day of better methods of immunization against smallpox is at hand. Vaccination will decrease; Variolinum will increase. Verily, vaccination is good; Variolinum is better.

	CORRESPONDENCE	
By Members of the Editorial Staff		

HAHNEMANN COLLEGE OF CHICAGO.

By Dr. R. C. Fisher, B.S., B.Pd.

It is with feelings of veneration that I respond to the request to write a few lines for Homeopathy.

Homeopathy has shed a new light upon the whole medical world and is everywhere showing its influence. This "science of healing," based upon the law, *similia similibus curantur*, is as true as the science of mathematics, and, as the medical profession at large becomes more acquainted with its true science of healing the sick, it will overcome all other methods of medical practice until homeopathy reigns supreme as the whole system of cure for all varieties of diseases.

Let us prove the standard of homeopathy first by our *ethics* toward brother homeopaths who think differently than we as well as toward practitioners from other schools; *second*, by scholarship. Let it no longer be said that a homeopath knows nothing but *materia medica*. It is up to our profession to be expert diagnosticians as well as prescribers and to have a knowledge of all kindred subjects.

I firmly believe that the best thing that could happen to all physicians of all schools would be for them to occasionally investigate the scientific advancement of all medical institutions. Look the world over to-day and see who are the leading apostles of homeopathy, and you will find perhaps a majority of them are graduates from some allopathic college, knowing allopathy makes stronger and firmer homeopaths. Let us leave off all prejudices and drink in the accumulating treasures of the school of science and bring ourselves into a closer touch with one another.

The quest of an ideal homeopathic college is a dominant factor in the minds of the officers and faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. All departments are being improved upon each year, especially the *materia medica* and clinical departments, which are so important to the homeopathic

student. It has been stated that Hahnemann was a mongrel college. Inspect with me the materia medica course at that institution.

Let us discuss the merits of the homeopathic triumvirate of Chicago, Doctors Kent, Cowperthaites and Blackwood. They are all known to the world by their writings as three of our strongest pillars in the homeopathic temple. Each has an individuality that inspires students to take up the work with such zeal and enthusiasm that no allopathic influence can erase. Each has written a text book on materia medica that are gems in our libraries; these imperishable masterpieces will be monuments of truth left to us, many years after the authors have passed away; their influence encircles this, our mundane sphere, and there is no fountain of scientific medicine purer and broader than the materia medica course at Hahnemann led by these masters and assisted by such men as Dr. W. E. Taylor of national fame, whose course of lectures are incalculable in value to any student, and Dr. M. J. Moth, whose clinic work last year showed him to be a true homeopath; also Dr. George B. Warne, a potency man; Dr. A. M. Cameron, a specialist in pharmacology; Dr. A. H. Grimmer, a young man of exceptional ability, and one of the strictest homeopaths in existence, and Dr. Paul Hullhurst, who is a stranger to me.

Tell me where you can get instruction in the repertory outside the walls of Hahnemann? By this you are introduced into the deeper workings of our great science; you are raised to a height whereby you can look into the distant career and history of man and destroy the chronic miasms and gain a reputation that will make success sure.

The general medical clinical work at Hahnemann cannot be surpassed by any medical college in existence. Nowhere can you find an institution where fairness, frankness and breadth of opinions prevail as you find at Hahnemann. You see the influence of drugs on disease, administered from the 1x to the C. M. potency; and all earnest students are given the privilege of choosing the potency he wishes to use in all cases he reports. What more can be given?

On looking over the surgical departments, we find Doctors Chislett, Kahlke and Shears, three of Chicago's most eminent surgeons, who, with their worthy assistants, have built up clinics that are not equalled. Here the student is not only taught surgery by the masters, but he is taught etiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, pathology and prognosis. I know of no college where

the students enjoy such a rich course in anaesthesia as in Hahnemann. In Dr. Costain the college has a man that is recognized by all medical men to be at the head of this science.

We may not wish to be surgeons, but we should get knowledge that will give us a clear vision and a ripe judgment which will enable us to decide when the knife should be used; accuracy in diagnosis is essential here and a true knowledge of the disease, so we can correctly diagnose the case, know the pathology and be able to give a correct prognosis is what every good homeopath should know. We may be able to prescribe well without knowing these, but we can prescribe better with this knowledge.

Go to Dr. Collons' skin and venereal clinics and see hundreds cured with the indicated remedy. The electrical course under Dr. G. and the urinology course under Dr. Mitchell, are in advance of any such courses attainable. I would like to take up all branches of clinical work led by masters in each department, but space forbids. With a faculty of eighty instructors and forty-seven different clinics a week for all connected with the college, leads me to believe that if a student of medicine wishes good homeopathy and a knowledge of the kindred sciences, he should go to *Hahnemann of Chicago*.

"Seek and ye shall find. Ask and it shall be given unto you."

Kechi, Kansas.

LEPROSY IN CUBA.—At the present time there are supposed to be about 3,000 cases of leprosy in Cuba. Victims of the disease are obliged to enter leprosy hospitals, and are virtually prisoners for the rest of their lives. The hospital in Havana contains at present about eighty male and forty female patients of various ages. Most of these cases are Cubans. There are also a few Spaniards and Chinese. All present a rather melancholy spectacle. The disease lasts, as a rule, from ten to fifteen years, rarely twenty years. Treatment with chaulmoorga oil has not been productive of good results, and the treatment with the bark of mangle rajo, from which results were expected, has been abandoned.—*Journal des Maladies cutan. et syphilit.*

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN, M. D., MANAGING EDITOR
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BLDG., DENVER, COLO.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER
1-2 STEELE BLOCK, DENVER, COLO.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

JAMES TYLER KENT, M. D.,
92 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

L. CURTIS PHILLIPS, M. D.,
12 Palifax Street, Pensacola, Fla.

RUDOLPH F. RABE, M. D.,
Hoboken, N. J.

CARRIE E. NEWTON, M. D.,
Brewer, Maine.

ROY C. FISHER, M. D.,
Kechi, Kansas.

A. H. GRIMMER, M. D.,
2908 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NORMA M. BALDWIN, M. D.,
Hagerman Bldg., Colo. Springs, Colo.

F. E. GLADWIN, M. D.,
2204 North 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JULIA C. LOOS, M. D.,
705 N. Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

NORMAN M. SMITH, M. D.,
3000 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

V. A. HUTTON, M. D.,
118 E. Second Street, Florence, Colo.

HARRIET HORNER, M. D.,
Castine, Maine.

ALBERT F. SWAN, M. D.,
Brighton, Colo.

SAMUEL S. SMYTHE, M. D.,
230-1-2 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

R. del MAS, M. D.,
Centreville, Minn.

J. E. HUFFMAN,
Healsburg, Cal.

G. E. DIENST, M. D.,
Naperville, Ill.

W. J. HAWKES, M. D.,
4th and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION. NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

AN IMPORTANT ACQUISITION.—This issue records the addition of another prominent member of the homeopathic profession to THE CRITIQUE's editorial staff in the person of Dr. W. J. Hawkes, Los Angeles, California, and I look forward with a great deal of pleasure to the publication of some of the products of his pen or pencil in the near future. Doctor Hawkes nor his brand of homeopathy need an extended introduction in these pages; he is a homeopath of the right sort and the quality of material he may send in will be of the right sort as well. M.

* * *

ABSOLUTELY INEXCUSABLE.—I do not believe in making apologies for errors in proof-reading, such as the one

on page 383 of last issue, wherein staff was made to read stuff, but the inexcusable bungle of Doctor V. A. Hutton's article merits nothing but excoriation of the severest sort. Aethusa was the topic of the excellent case record in question, but THE CRITIQUE printed it Arthusa both in the text and title. The good doctor's copy was of the plainest kind, and if he will pardon this one particular side-step from accuracy on our part, I will promise to do the best I can to avoid a recurrence of anything similar in the future. M.

* * *

SPECIAL ARTICLES FOR DECEMBER.—In addition to a specially prepared article by Doctor Kent, December issue of THE CRITIQUE will contain a story of the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Homeopathy, by some of its alumni. This latter will be the means, no doubt, of clearing up much unfavorable comment which has been circulated concerning this school by those who are either jealous of the influence this institution has had in promoting genuine homeopathy, or who are unfamiliar with the work now being done throughout the country by its alumni. I hope our contributors will bear in mind that space in THE CRITIQUE is at a premium and that the element described as the "soul of wit" will be most thoroughly appreciated by the editor if applied in a practical manner by our esteemed associates. M.

* * *

STAND UP, MR. EDITOR.—Some one has sent THE CRITIQUE an unsigned communication, wherein he or she invites me to "Stand up, Mr. Editor," and tell what I know about the Medical Examining Board of the State of Colorado. Why several so-called doctors who do a thriving business in certain questionable lines are not prosecuted, inasmuch as it has already been proven that they neither possess a license to practice nor have they ever complied with this formality of the law? The point is a good one, but before I "stand up" to discuss this matter I shall surely insist upon the writer adhering to the rule laid down in this office, which requires all communications to be signed by the writer's name as well as giving address, etc. It is a case of "Stand up, Mr. Anonymous." M.

* * *

EDITOR BARTLETT AND THE INSTITUTE JOURNAL.—I wish there was more space to spare in this issue of THE CRITIQUE, as it would afford me much pleasure to print what Editor Bartlett, of *Hahnemannian*, had to say regarding the publication of an Institute journal, or, more to the point, what he had to say regarding the findings of the committee

appointed at the Chicago meeting to look after this little matter. In lieu of my inability to reproduce the masterful and memorable oratorical effort, I will say it is to be hoped that the same will appear in the forthcoming volume of transactions, and, while it would not accentuate the importance of the same in any sense, I would suggest to Secretary Kraft that this particular part of the proceedings be printed in red ink along with the names of Copeland and McClelland. M.

* * *

GENEROSITY IN THE RAW STATE.—At the last meeting of the Colorado Homeopathic State Society, seventy-five dollars of the association money was transferred to the treasury of the Park Avenue, nee Denver Homeopathic, Hospital, an institution claiming no homeopathic affiliation whatever, if one is to judge by the fact that it eliminated this distinctive title from its name some time ago. There is just one institution in the state at the present time which has the decency to declare its loyalty to the homeopathic faith, if no more extensively that in name, and that is the college—why not it for the money? Even at the American Institute exhibit, according to mention in *Medical Century*, the hospital was not brought forward as an adjunct to the college. But then if the members like that sort of thing I suppose that is the sort of thing they like, and as none of my money, so far as I know, was involved in the transfer, suppose I should refrain from any unpleasant remarks. M.

* * *

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE THE "OTHER FELLOW?"—I wonder why it is that so many persons are encouraged in their mania for securing something at somebody's else expense? During the past year there have been a great many queer things reach the editorial and manager's office, but I can't recall any other one which has a greater claim to uniqueness than the following decidedly peculiar "business proposition:"

A. P. Tone Wilson, Jr., Lawyer, 413 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.
October 2, 1906.

The Critique, Denver, Colorado.

Gentlemen:—I am now in a position to hand you some business for your paper providing that you will accept the following proposition at once.

I would want two 20 inch ads in your paper every issue for ten weeks:

One of these ads would be for myself and the other one would be a real estate ad for another firm. Now what I want you to do is this: Double the rate of the other fellow's twenty inch ad. and run my twenty inch ad free for ten weeks.

You can prepare the contracts and have them sent to me for his

signature, or let me know how much the ad. will amount to and I will prepare the contracts and have them signed and sent to you.

Now this is the only condition under which I will run the ads and I must know at once if you wish to handle the business, as the party only intends to run this ad in about 100 papers and I will soon have the 100 contracts filled for him.

Awaiting your immediate reply, together with the contracts and prices, I beg to remain, Yours very truly,

A. P. TONE WILSON, JR.

Accompanying the foregoing was the following, which, to say the least, does not lack in directness:

TO OUR PATRONS:

We believe that a person who can pay and won't pay, should be made to pay, for he belongs to the "deadbeat" class and the people should be protected against him.

It is only fair to assume that, in most instances, accounts placed in our hands for collection are considered worthless. We have a system that never fails of results. We do not plead or argue the case with anyone. No one knows more about an account than the person who owes it. The pleading and arguing has all been done between the parties long before the account reaches our hands. Therefore we waive preliminaries and begin a system of inquiries among the debtor's friends and acquaintances (social as well as personal) regarding his financial responsibility and standing.

We advertise the account for sale in the newspaper of his town. Only as a last resort do we bring suit, for experience shows that "dead beats" fear notoriety more than law. Publicity puts a stop to his practices, since everybody is warned. It is seldom that anybody can "beat" a community after we are through with him, for he is virtually placarded as a person who does not meet his obligations.

We recognize no such word as "fail" in our line, and nothing short of a new-made grave, a well attested cataclysm or an earthquake can bar us.

We ask no fee until your account has been collected and we never return an execution proof individual's account as uncollectible, unless we can accompany it with a physician's certificate of decease, or with the verdict of a coroner's jury upon the debtor's untimely taking off.

We make collections in all parts of the United States. Send us your old notes and accounts and we will collect them. No fee charged until collection is made. Respectfully,

THE AMERICAN COLLECTION AGENCY, Topeka, Kans.

On looking over some of our exchanges I noticed in several of the commercially-conducted affairs the smiling reproduction of Anthony P. T. Wilson's countenance, which was included in the acceptance of the foregoing proposition, and among the number none appeared to take greater pride in parading the fact that it had charged the "other fellow" double rates than our more or less esteemed contemporary, *Progress*. The great hue and cry from many of the medical magazines recently has been the prevalence of unethical advertising in the "other fellow's" publication, but I think if such methods as the foregoing are to be adopted generally that the whirling-spray-lost-manhood-electric-belt combine will have to demand a guarantee from certain so-called ethical publications that their rates are not being

manipulated in favor of less meritorious outputs, before they can throw any great amount of business to some of our real close if not overly-cautious neighbors.

THE CRITIQUE solicits business in the advertising line, but if it ever stoops so noticeably as to accept anything along the lines laid down by this Kansas curio I would expect every legitimate advertiser to desert its pages for fence-board privileges in preference.

I can guarantee readers of this publication of the reliability of every advertiser using its pages, and assure our advertising patrons that no one firm is paying the advertising expenses of some one else occupying space through the process of *doubling the rate of the other fellow*.
M.

* * *

THE NEW INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY.

I am not looking for a telephone company any more "independent" than one the people of Denver are forced to patronize at the present time, but there appears in our pages this month the announcement of a new Independent Telephone Company, and from what I can learn of its intentions there seems to be no reason why it should not enter Denver and solicit business from doctors, and others, on an equal footing with the old "independent" company, inasmuch as the self-reliance of the latter is merely a matter of habit, whereas the new company has adopted this title to distinguish it as a medium of redress from old methods of doing business.

I do not know any one class in the community whose comfort and convenience was to be so much upset in case the members thereof were forced to patronize a new telephone company, than that of the medical profession, if one were to judge from an unsigned circular which floated into my office recently.

Well, it rather looks as if you were going to be "forced," doctor, so get ready.

I have been investigating this proposed new service somewhat extensively, and am led to think that for professional men and others whose business require the closest secrecy, that this new device will fill a long-felt want, inasmuch as it cuts off completely the possibility of eaves-dropping by curious neighbors and over-inquisitive operators, and provides a medium whereby the doctor's patients may talk as freely and fully over the wire as they might in his private office; this one feature alone should appeal to the doctors, and I have no doubt but men in other professions would welcome this sense of security with equal pleasure. There would be no such thing as delays due to disputes which arise now almost constantly over the question of "registering," and many persons who found themselves at

night unable to telephone much-needed medical aid, on account of the nickel, would be spared the worry and waiting which attends such a dilemma under the present system, inasmuch as the automatic waives all such detail, and is never busy *unless you* are using it. An automatic would have saved a certain prominent attorney of Denver a fifty-thousand-dollar damage suit, and as an evidence of its efficiency it is only necessary to say that in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and all through that state; Indianapolis, Indiana; Waco, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, Texas; Los Angeles, California, and Seattle, Washington, the Bell system is being buried alive, and the users of the new method have less cause for complaint than was ever known under the old order of telephone service. Had I been provided with one of the new automatics, it would have been impossible to have been subjected to the annoyance which has fallen to the lot of my office associate and myself, during the past sixty days, and from which several complaints by way of phone to "Main 2," and a personal letter to General Manager Field have failed to free us.

My office number is Main 1900, and Mercy Hospital is York 1900, and all the way from three to thirty times a day, either Dr. Smythe or myself have been called to the phone and asked, "Is this Mercy Hospital?" It has become so much of a nuisance that we hesitate to answer our ring, and were it not that we would hate to lose a call really belonging to us, I don't know but what we would allow our telephone calls to remain unanswered altogether.

I'll admit that I am not of so much importance, especially in the eyes of the "independent" telephone company, as to merit any special consideration in this particular instance, and it no doubt appears selfish to some that I should insist upon the "other fellow's" number being changed when mine could as easily be renumbered, but inasmuch as this office has had its present number, Main 1900, ever since telephone service was established in the city, it seems to me that the mere matter of seniority of service at the telephone cashier's window should establish my right to the old number and relief from the annoyance the new one has imposed upon me.

If any one wants to know why I am in favor of a different brand of independence in telephone matters, I hope the foregoing will be sufficient explanation, and if there are any who fear the burden of double equipment would be too much for them to bear, the best way to overcome that would be to follow the footsteps of their Los Angeles friends and make the use of the new Independent so universal as to cause the removal of the old phone to appear more in the nature of an incident than in the light of a crushing calamity.

M.

Hydrozone

H₂O₂ 9%

Destroys Pus and any Morbid Element with which it comes in contact, leaving the tissues beneath in a healthy condition.

Indorsed and successfully used by leading Physicians in the treatment of



**Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Chest.—
Open Sores.—Skin Diseases.—Inflammatory and Purulent Diseases of the Ear.—Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs.—
Inflammatory and Contagious Diseases of the Eyes, etc.**

In order to prove the efficiency of HYDROZONE, I will send a **25c. bottle free**

to any Physician upon receipt of 10c. to pay forwarding charges.

NOTE.—A copy of the 18th edition of my book of 340 pages, on the "Rational Treatment of Diseases Characterized by the Presence of Pathogenic Germs," containing reprints of 210 unsolicited clinical reports, by leading contributors to Medical Literature, will be sent free to Physicians mentioning this journal.

Prepared only by

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

57-59 Prince Street, NEW YORK.

SUCCESS of

The Life Underwriters Agency Co.

General Agent, State Life Insurance Company for
Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico.

We are pleased to submit our Stockholders a statement of the total New Business written during the first nine months of 1906.

Total New Business Written	\$3,918,000.00
Total Premium Income New Business	\$140,150.91
7½ per cent.	\$10,511.32
Total Renewal Premiums Collected	\$60,995.48
7½ per cent.	\$4,571.66

We ask our Stockholders to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist our agents during the last quarter of 1906 in writing business. As grows the business so grow your dividends.

Very truly yours,

G. R. RHOADS, President.

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote)



THE SPATULA OFTEN TIMES WILL MAKE UNNECESSARY THE SCALPEL

if it be used for the application of Antiphlogistine hot and thick in the various inflammatory and congestive conditions.

ANTIPHLOGISTINE

DEPLETES INFLAMED AREAS

FLUSHES THE CAPILLARIES

STIMULATES THE REFLEXES

RESTORES THE CIRCULATION

BLEEDS BUT SAVES THE BLOOD

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

CHICAGO
DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK

LONDON
SYDNEY
MONTREAL

	Miscellaneous Matter	
Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally		

Dr. J. M. Blaine, editor of Colorado Medicine, was confined to his home several days the latter part of September, by sickness.

The many friends of Dr. George Brown will be pleased to learn of his return to Denver and of the fact that he has entirely recovered his health.

One of the great crosses our friend Kraft has had to bear recently was a forced absence from the A. I. H. meeting. No one was missed more, by-the-way.

According to Medical Century M. R. French, M.D., of Chicago, had charge of the Boericke & Tafel exhibit at Atlantic City and it was a dandy. So is French.

One of the most graceful acts of the A. I. H., at its recent meeting, was to donate \$1,000 to the San Francisco Hospital. It is a homeopathic hospital, however.

The Denver Homeopathic College exhibit at Atlantic City, "consisted of fine photographs showing the city, the college and laboratory facilities." Any hospital?

Medical Century says that there were a number of editors present at the Jersey City meeting, and that a "finer looking body of men you never saw." To be sure.

Bristol Myers & Co., Denver Chemical Co., Lambert Pharmacal Co. and Mellins Food Co., were among the Critique advertisers who had exhibits of merit at the A. I. H.

In all probability either Norfolk or Jamestown, Virginia, will be the next meeting place of the American Institute, which should guarantee a large attendance from everywhere.

We would be pleased to have ten copies of The Critique for October with which to fill out our files. Not a copy was left of the last edition and quite a number of late orders had to be cancelled.

The Critique offers all sorts and sizes of apology for its inability to publish, promptly, all of the excellent matter sent it during the past months. By confining articles to a reasonably restricted length we hope to make room for all in the future.

If the new Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy missed any of the San Francisco doctors in its "The Profession at Home" department, September issue, it was a special dispensation of providence, not a lack of energy on the part of the Journal.

A drink demented doctor in Leadville, last September, gave his lady love such an accurate imitation "of a man blowing the top of his

head off with a gun" that after the performance the coroner pronounced the imitation the "real thing" and the man dead.

Medical Century says that the registrarship of the A. I. H. invariably falls to a handsome man. Well, Horner was good to look at, and the only wonder we have in our mind is that he was not re-elected to the position. This is not intended as a reflection upon Dr. J. H. Ball's beauty by any means.

If any one need any further evidence that the spirit of philanthropy is not entirely extinct in the breast of millionaire maids, we have only to refer to the fact that Bertha Krupp, one of the richest girls in the world, has recently married a doctor. That is what we call philanthropy with a prodigious P.

Among the bureau chairmen appointed by President Green at the last meeting of the A. I. H., we note none that gives us more pleasure than that of Dr. V. H. Hallman, Hot Springs, Arkansas, to the head of the Materia Medica section. That insures something homeopathic in this particular bureau, praises be.

Three thousand five hundred doctors in New York state have petitioned the governor to postpone the hanging of a lawyer who has been convicted of murder, until it can be definitely determined what ailed his alleged victim. Here is opportunity for such a wide difference of opinion, that the jury will clear him as a matter of self-protection.

The Shannon (Ill.) Reporter says that a Colorado surgeon found recently a gold nugget in the appendix of a patient. Well, the poor devil was under chloroform at the time and might be fooled, but we will wager a few that the nugget was extracted from his pocketbook when he came to settle for the slashing. My, Boyle, but you are easy to believe any such slush.

Mr. Sumner S. Jennison, the very courteous representative of the firm of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York City, was an agreeable caller at the editorial office the fore part of last week. This old-established firm has no apologies to offer for the quality of their detail man any more than their detail man had for representing the firm's products. Come again.

According to well authenticated reports the Park Avenue Hospital, nee Denver Homeopathic, is filled to overflowing and applicants are turned away almost daily for the want of room. Miss Hutchinson, the recently installed superintendent of the training school, is doing approved work and the department over which she has charge is carried on better than ever before. So far the physicians assigned to this duty have carried out the schedule of lectures without a break.

Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges was a much appreciated social caller at the editorial offices of The Critique the fore part of last month. The doctor is getting better and younger looking every day and if that copper proposition he is working on at the present time does not pan out to suit him, (but it will), there will always be room somewhere for just the sort of homeopath he is, to locate and make a success. Come again, L. C., we always feel better after a little confabulation with you.

Doctor Dewey's detailed description of the doings at the meeting of the A. I. H. in the last issue of Medical Century was a masterpiece of medical magazine enterprise which few could expect to equal although Kraft, with his usual resourcefulness, was not far behind. The Critique was not so slow in getting action. The journals which will give a re-hash from the real live publications in their November issues should either reorganize their resources for enlightenment of their readers or retire from the race.

The promotion of Mr. H. M. Brown to the head of an eastern district in the passenger department of the Rock Island system, advances to his place one of the brightest young railroad men in this country. We refer to Mr. M. L. Mowrey, who is Mr. G. W. Martin's right-hand man in charge of the city office. Mr. Mowrey will be found with the goods on him when it comes to a chance to show that from among the many good ones the Rock Island has had in this position in the past, that he is the "best ever." The Critique will continue in this opinion until M. L. does something to cause us to change our mind.

Doctor F. E. McCurtain, the hustling representative for the Borden's Condensed Milk Company of New York, is in town and will put in a month calling upon the doctors and druggists in the interest of his firm's most excellent product. The genial doctor will make lots of new friends in this territory for "Borden," and after doing the Denver district will go on to Los Angeles, where he will spend the winter in that land of flowers. Doctor McCurtain reports a large increase in the sales of Borden's Malted Milk on the coast during the past year and inasmuch as he is very popular with the profession hereabouts there is no reason why a similar statement should not be made for Denver during the coming year.

Did you-uns all see what Editor Mastin had to say in The Critique concerning we-uns as secretarial timber for the Institute? Now remembering how we-uns have been hammering Mastin and his allied writers on the Chicago Crusade question, we consider this a most handsome bit of editorial conduct. But Mastin was an editor before he tackled medicine, or medical journals, and in that general editorial school men are taught to be impersonal and to write similarly. His was the only journal which stood out in the open. We take this equally public opportunity to return our thanks to him for his courage and his compliment.—American Physician.

What kind of hammering did you call that, Kraft—tack hammering?

Denver's eye, ear, nose and throat colony is quite likely to be added to in the person of Dr. E. G. Linn, who has but recently returned from a two-year's sojourn in Europe, where he has had the advantage of clinical experience and other privileges calculated to fit him thoroughly for work in his line. Dr. Linn is a graduate of Hahnemann, Chicago, and is a brother of Dr. A. M. Linn, of Des Moines, Iowa, which should be sufficient guarantee of his standing as a physician and gentleman. Should the doctor conclude to come to Colorado he will receive a most hearty welcome from a large number of prominent homeopathic physicians who have long since realized the necessity for some thoroughly capable eye, ear, nose and throat man of the new school locating in these parts. The Critique acknowledges a pleasant visit from the doctor.

Kraft's peculiar manner of publishing the prominent features of the A. I. H. doings in paragraph form is none the less interesting this time than it was the last. For a man who was obliged to remain away from the doings on account of ailments of the body he seems to be able to hold his own in the matter of making an interesting magazine. If President Royal had put some such men on the proposed Institute journal committee as Kraft, Dewey, Bartlett and some more of the members of the Institute, men experienced in the publishing business, there would have been a "suggestion" made to strangle the sentiment long ago. My, but The Critique would be glad to find some sucker of a printer who would print it along lines laid down by the committee to whom the Institute interests were intrusted.

The program committee of the Denver Homeopathic Club conceived and carried out a capital idea of breaking the regular routine of club program, in consequence of which brilliancy a banquet took the place of the ordinary order of doings before this association the 15th of last month. The Adams was the place of assembly as usual, but instead of the customary quarters occupied by the club the banquet room was pressed into service where about thirty of the most prominent homeopathic physicians of the city participated in a real old-fashioned feast of reason and flow of soul. Doctors Burnahm, Dake, Kinley and several others speechified in their usually happy style; there was bundles of good things to eat and everyone present enjoyed the occasion as only persons with good digestions and clear consciences are capable of doing.

Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis.—There is no doubt that the feverish haste to operate in every suspected case of appendicitis is gradually abating, and greater efforts are made to establish the diagnosis firmly before subjecting the patient to a procedure with which there must always be associated an element of risk. Dieulafoy's warning as regards the confusion of appendicitis with certain forms of colitis is in line with the conservative views regarding appendicitis which are being more universally adopted. This constitutes, however, in no case a restriction to the axiom that when we have to deal with an actual case of this disease early operation is the best possible procedure for the welfare of his patient. From editorial Medical Record.

So far surgical procedure has proved about as much of a sure thing as suicide. Why not try a little common sense and, occasionally, the indicated homeopathic remedy?

The Atlantic City Institute meeting furnished the occasion for the formation of a society which is bound to fill a want. The Talcott Round Table is to be open to all physicians who have been or are now connected in any way with public or private hospitals for mental diseases under homeopathic control. The object is to cement the bonds that should naturally exist among fellow workers and this is to be attained by a gathering of the members at a luncheon or dinner during the Institute week. The first luncheon took place at the Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, on September 13th. The naming of the organization after Selden H. Talcott was a graceful tribute to the man who did so much to establish the value of a hospital for mental invalids under homeopathic control. The first president is Dr. C. Spencer Kinney, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and managers, superintendents and assistant physicians who are eligible for membership should get into communication with him on the subject.

	READING NOTICES	
O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y		

ACETOZONE INHALANT is indicated in all infectious or bacterial diseases of the nose, mouth, ears, and throat; in particular in rhinitis, laryngitis, ozena, tonsillitis, otitis, bronchitis, and pseudodiphtheria, incipient tuberculosis. In antral suppuration, aphthous sore-mouth, buccal syphilitic lesions, and all inflammatory conditions of mucous membrane accessible by spray. Apply by means of a small hand atomizer or nebulizer adapted to the reduction of oily liquids. Insufflation from the palm of the hand may answer in some nasal infections. Small doses at frequent intervals are recommended.

Its chief indication in typhoid fever is to restrict the infection and remove the cause. Acetozone is the most powerful germicide that can be administered internally; it is promptly destructive to germ life, yet harmless to the human organism when taken in saturated aqueous solution and is, therefore, the ideal internal disinfectant for this purpose. No other agent is so potent, safe and generally efficient in typhoid fever, as it promptly reduces the most annoying symptoms and hastens recovery. It is marketed in four-ounce, eight-ounce and sixteen-ounce bottles and that it is a Parke, Davis & Co. preparation is all that is necessary to be known in the matter to insure its reliability.

THE MODERN MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA ANEMIA.

One of the most obstinate forms of anemia with which the physician has to contend is that which succeeds malaria infection. This particular form of anemia is, unquestionably, due directly to the structural changes induced by the protozoon parasite.

While a mild form of anemia is a common, if not invariable, consequence of malarial infection, there is a severe type, termed malarial anemia, which not infrequently occurs. This latter variety usually responds slowly to curative measures; and, since its existence renders the individual a fit subject for recurring malarial manifestations upon the slightest exposure, the importance of its cure cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The doctrine of the latency of malarial poisoning in the human body is rapidly gaining in popularity. Some authorities even go so far as to claim that a person who has once been inoculated with the malarial protozoa never completely recovers.

Whether this be true or not, it is certain that the protozoon parasite does exert an influence which tends, for a great length of time, to lower vitality and render feeble the powers of resistance to renewed attacks. This is especially true in the case of women, children and persons of advanced age.

Recent investigators unite in ascribing the cause of malarial anemia to the liberation of hemoglobin from the red corpuscles in the blood vessels. The pigmentation resulting from this liberation of

hemoglobin is one of the characteristics of malarial infection. And while the coloring matter may remain in the blood stream, it usually infiltrates into the cells and neighboring tissues. The deposit of pigment is especially great throughout the tissue of the liver and spleen.

In every instance the degree of the anemia is in direct ratio to the amount of hemoglobin liberated from the red corpuscles. And this fact explains the philosophy of effecting repair by the administration of iron, the hemoglobin-contributor.

Whether or not the protozoon parasite is ever completely eliminated from the economy remains an unanswered question. But it is now universally conceded that the protracted administration of iron does render the individual partly, if not completely, exempt from a return of malarial manifestations of an aggravated type. Far more, in fact, than does quinine. Indeed, we have good cause to believe that iron does exert a destructive influence upon the malarial protozoa and increases the immunity of the individual.

While it is the chief aim of the physician to make up the deficiency of the hemoglobin in these subjects by the administration of iron, it is distinctly important, coincidentally, to increase the appetite and augment the capacity to appropriate the food ingested.

To this end, discrimination in the selection of the form of iron to be employed is vitally essential. The acid solutions of the drug are ineligible because of the fact that they cannot be engaged for a long period without harmfully affecting the secretion of the digestive juices and adding to the morbid state of the mucous surfaces of the alimentary tract.

Furthermore, the continued use of acid products of any sort are certain to diminish the alkalinity of the blood, thus depressing, to a very considerable extent, the nutritive processes. Then, too, headache which is an ever disturbing factor in these cases, is intensified by all substances of an acid reaction.

The strongly alkaline preparations of iron, while less objectionable than the acid ones, are open to fault for the reason that they induce constipation, and in this manner favor auto-intoxication.

By far the most effectual form of iron in the treatment of malarial anemia is that which is neutral in reaction and available for immediate absorption. The organo-plastic form of iron, as found in Pepto-Mangan (Gude), certainly fulfils the requirements of the physician with greater promptness and uniformity than any other product thus far evolved.

This preparation—Pepto-Managn (Gude)—is by all means the most potent hemoglobin-producing form of iron, and it undoubtedly surpasses other ferruginous products as an invigorator of the digestive and nutritive functions. These assertions are easily confirmed by the microscope.

It is also an accepted fact that Pepto-Mangan (Gude) does not induce constipation, and it seems to materially hasten repair of the mucous surfaces of the alimentary tract resulting from the structural changes incident to the malarial infection.

In snort, Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is of inestimable value in the treatment of malarial anemia by virtue of its manifold advantages over other preparations of iron.

If this preparation is administered for the proper length of time, the individual gains substantially in strength, flesh, physical and mental energy.

VOL. XIII	ORIGINAL ARTICLES	No. 12
Denver, Colorado, December 1st, 1906		

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

CALCARIA SILICATA.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

The silicate of lime is a very deep-acting remedy. The symptoms come on during all parts of the day and night—*morning*, forenoon, afternoon, *EVENING*, *NIGHT*, *after midnight*. It acts profoundly upon the skin, mucous membranes, bones and glands. Abscesses, catarrhal discharges, ulcers, are marked with *thick, greenish-yellow pus*. Thick, greenish-yellow expectoration. Aversion to the open air and made worse in the open air. Extreme sensitiveness to drafts. One prover felt better in open air; very sensitive to wine and alcoholic stimulants. Marked paleness as in anæmia. Weakness and out of breath ascending stairs, like *calcaria*. Aversion to bathing and worse from bathing; especially cold bathing makes worse, in a prover who had always enjoyed cold bathing. Complaints worse after breakfast. It has cured epithelioma and lupus. From what is known of both *calcaria* and silica it ought to be a remedy in caries where the symptoms agree. Change of weather, from warm to cold, makes all symptoms worse. Many symptoms are worse after coition. Worse from cold in general, cold air, becoming cold and after becoming cold; worse in cold, wet weather. Takes cold in cold weather; seems to be constantly taking cold; many internal congestions. Contraction of orifices, a convulsive tendency. It greatly mitigates the constitutional condition in patients suffering from epilepsy, making the fits lighter and farther apart. The veins are greatly distended and a sensation of fullness in many parts. The symptoms are worse during and *after eating*. Emaciation is marked and especially in children who have inherited phthisis. Weakness, night sweats and seminal emission. The least exertion prostrates and increases many symptoms. Faintness creeps over her. The muscles become flabby. He is more comfortable on low diet or when fasting; cold food, cold milk and cold drinks make many complaints worse. The mucous membranes bleed easily. Hemorrhage from throat, nose, larynx and chest. He is cold all the time; marked lack of vital heat. One chilly prover became warm after the proving, curative action. Great aggravation from being overheated. The body feels heavy and the organs drag down. Inflammation in external and internal parts; in *bones* and *glands*. Extremely sensitive to a jar in all internal parts. Lassitude day

and night, but worse evening and night; must lie down all the time.

The muscles, tendons and joints are weak and easily strained. The weakness is much like arsenicum and china, or as though from loss of fluids. He is most comfortable when lying in bed on the back; lying helps most symptoms; after lying a while he seems very well, but as soon as he walks about all the lassitude returns and he must lie down. Many symptoms come at the menstrual period—before, during and after. All symptoms are worse from motion. Mucous secretions increased and greenish-yellow. Numbness of single parts, of parts lain on and of painful parts. The weakness suggests it in complaints following onanism. The blood seems to rush from body to head with great flushes of heat.

The pains are boring, burning, CUTTING, jerking, pressing, bruised, *stitching*, *tearing*. Burning in internal parts. The function of organs and glands much impaired and slow. Slow digestion, slow action of bowels and liver. Periodicity is marked in many symptoms. When perspiring a slight draft or cold air will suppress the sweat and he becomes lame and the symptoms in general are worse. Pulsation all over the body—internal and external.

Sensitive all over, sensitive to pain; sore internally. The bones are sore to touch. Its symptoms are like those that have come on from sexual excesses. The weakness and many other symptoms are worse standing. Stiffness in body, back and limbs when cold, after exertion and after sweating. It has swelling from dropsy and from inflammation; swelling of affected parts, of *glands* with hardness. Touch aggravates many parts and he dreads being touched. Trembling all over and in limbs, much twitching of muscles. It is most useful in restraining malignant ulceration in the mammary gland. Symptoms worse from uncovering. Walking fast and walking in cold air makes him worse. Great weakness, especially in the morning on waking, after least exertion, from mental exertion, walking in open air. Great nervous weakness. *He is always so weary*. Wet weather brings out all his sufferings. It seems that he can hardly get through the winter, so much are his symptoms increased, and he is correspondingly improved in the summer.

MIND.—He is absent-minded and excitable and easily angered and his symptoms are worse after anger. Symptoms worse when alone. Anxiety in evening in bed and during the night, about her health, worse during menses and on waking in the morning. Wants many things and soon tires of them; desires the unobtainable; nothing suits and he is very critical. Inability to concentrate the mind on what he is reading or lis-

tening to. He has lost all confidence in himself. *Confusion* of mind in the morning on waking and in the evening, after eating, after *mental exertion* and while sitting. Consolation irritates him; contrary and timid, even cowardly. She sits long in one place and looks into space and does not answer when spoken to. Passive delirium; talks and acts like one insane; talking to imaginary people who have long been dead. Talks nonsense and foolish things; talks coherently, but about impossible things. Answers questions correctly and goes off into muttering. Wants to go out of the window. Thinks her husband, long dead, is in the next room, and grieves because they will not let her go to him; her living son she calls by the name of one long dead. Mutters foolish things and sees dead people. She wanders all night in her room without sleep. She seems to see and converse with dead friends, with her dead son and her dead husband; wants to get dinner for her dead husband. She imagines her husband will starve if she does not find him. Many delusions about dead people; sees dead people and corpses; she sees dogs and images nights. Horrible visions; sees disagreeable persons when half awake. Illusions of fancy; she hears voices and answers the voices of the dead. Discontent and *despair*; discouraged about her disease and thinks it proving an incurable disease. Dullness of mind; imaginary fears and vexations after mental exertion. Emotional and easily moved to laughter or tears; exaltation of fancy. Exertion of mind aggravates all mental and many physical symptoms. Great fear at night; fear of brain lesion with headache in the morning; fear about family matters also about financial matters; fear or dread of work or any exertion. Complaints from fear. He is so forgetful that he cannot recall the sentence just spoken. *Easily frightened*, all the time in a hurry. Many hysterical manifestations, and at night his ideas are abundant, but in daytime deficient. Many of the mental symptoms and his appearance are like one approaching imbecility. He is very impatient with everything and everybody. "Utterly ambitionless," no desire for physical or mental work and aversion to exercise. Irresolution. Marked irritability, in the morning and evening, after coition, from consolation, during headache, about trifles. Lamenting and wailing. Lascivious. Loathing of life. Memory very weak. Mistakes in speaking; misplaces words. Changeable mood, morose, generally better when occupied; during the proving mild and yielding. Extreme prostration of mind; restless and anxious during the night; sadness in the morning and during the day; sadness during heat. *Mental depression* without cause. Dullness of the senses; very sensitive to noise and to mild rebuke from a friend. The mental symptoms are worse from sexual excesses. Shrieking during

sleep. Easily startled. Starting during sleep. Stupefaction and disposition to suicide; indisposed to talk or to be talked to, and inclination to sit in silence. Timid and bashful. She is unconscious and her conduct is automatic; weary of life. Weeping at night, in sleep; almost impossible to keep from bursting into sobs from imaginary fears and worries; sits and weeps by the hour; the will is almost lost; great aversion to mental work.

VERTIGO.—Morning on rising, after rising, in evening, tendency to fall backward during headache. *Vertigo*, looking upwards, while lying, from mental exertion, with nausea, on rising from stooping, while sitting, on stooping, while walking in the open air.

HEAD.—Coldness of the head, especially of occiput, and on vertex; congestion of the head at night, and when coughing; constriction of the forehead; eruptions on the scalp; crusts, eczema, pustules; the head inclines to fall forward; marked sensation of fullness of the head. There is bristling of the hair; the hair falls out. Heat in the whole head, worse in forehead, in the evening. Heaviness in the head in the morning; heaviness in forehead. *Hydrocephalus*. Itching scalp; itching occiput. Sensation as if the brain was in motion.

The head pains are severe and in all parts of the head. Worse *morning*, but felt also afternoon and evening, lasting all night; worse from *cold air and a draft*; ascending steps; binding up the hair, in women; after coition; becoming cold, from taking cold; from cold, damp weather; with coryza; after eating; also worse from becoming overheated, and during heat with hammering; *worse from a jar; from light*; must lie down; worse before and during menses, *from mental exertion*; worse from moving about the room, from moving the head, *from noise*. The pain comes in paroxysms. It cures periodical headaches that come every day or only once each week; pulsating headaches. Pain is worse rising from bed; headaches come after sexual excesses, worse *after sleep*, from stimulants, stooping and stepping heavily, and from taking cold. Headache from *eye strain*. Head pains from touch, walking, wine, writing. The pains extend to occiput and nape of the neck. Aching deep in the brain, with pulsation on motion. Hard pain in forehead in the morning; steady dull heavy pain, better after eating and occupation; worse from mental exertion, *motion*, and walking and writing; better from perfect rest. Headache morning on waking; worse lying, worse rising from bed, better by occupation, better standing and walking. Severe headache in the forehead; pain over the eyes, pulsating; worse walking, worse from motion, better from lying, heat and pressue. Hard pain in occiput, and sides of the head, worse in right side. Severe pain in temples and ver-

tex; burning pain in head; bursting pain in head, mostly in vertex; cutting in head; drawing pain in forehead and occiput; dull pain in whole head in the morning. Jerking with the pain like a jerking pain. Pressing pains in forehead, *occiput*, sides of occiput, *temples* and *vertex*. Pressing-out pain in forehead. Shooting pains in whole head. Shooting in occiput. Scalp is sore to touch and whole brain is sensitive to motion and jar, as if bruised. Stitching pains in forehead, occiput, sides of head and temples. The pain is so violent that *he feels stunned*; tearing in the *forehead* and frontal eminence, *occiput* and temples. Perspiration of the whole scalp; perspiration of *forehead*. Pulsating in forehead and whole head. Shaking or undulating sensation in brain. Twitching of muscles of head.

EYE.—The eyelids are agglutinated with pus. It has cured *cataract*. Discharges from the eye of thick, greenish-yellow mucus and pus. Heaviness of the lids. Inflammation of the conjunctiva with thick discharges, also of lids. Injected, dark veins. Itching of the eyes. Lachrymation in open air, lachrymation of right eye with coryza. It has cured opacity of the cornea. Very severe pain in the eyes, worse from light, before and during a storm, with redness. The pains are burning, cutting, pressing, as though sand in eyes; sore, bruised, stitching, and *tearing*. Paralysis of the optic nerve; *photophobia*; pulsation in the eyes and the pupils are contracted; marked redness in eyes, especially inner canthi, of lids, of veins; spots on the cornea; swollen lids; twitching of the lids. It has cured ulceration of the cornea. The eyes look weak.

Colors before the eyes, spots, floating spots, dark colors. Dazzling. Cannot see to read with the usual glasses. He thought he was going blind. Hypermetropia. Exertion of vision causes headaches and many nervous symptoms; flickering and foggy visions before the eyes; dimness of vision; sparks before the eyes.

EAR.—From the ear there is an offensive, *purulent*, *thick* yellow and greenish-yellow discharge; watery, offensive discharge; bloody, watery discharge. Flapping in the ears. The ears are hot. Itching deep in ears. Noises in ears, cracking in ears when chewing. Fluttering in ears. Humming, ringing, roaring and whizzing in ears; violent drawing, jerking, stitching, tearing pain in ears. There is pulsation with and without pain; swelling inside with stopped feeling; increased wax in ears; twitching in the ears. Hearing first acute, later *impaired*.

NOSE.—It causes vicious catarrh of nose and posterior *nares*, extending to frontal sinuses in tubercular constitutions, chronic coryza with cough; *coryza* with discharges fluent in open air. but patient feels better himself. It has cured many cases of hay

fever. Copious discharges in morning after rising; albuminous and shiny in the daytime. Crusts blown out of nose. Hard crusts, excoriating, greenish, *offensive, purulent, thick and yellow or yellowish green*; copious, bloody, thin or watery discharges. Extreme dryness inside of nose. Epistaxis, bright red blood, on blowing nose; itching inside of nose; obstruction at night and in morning on rising. It is a most useful remedy in *ozæna*. Much pain high up in nose, in root of nose; soreness inside of nose; stitching pains in nose; polypus in nose has been cured by this remedy. Sense of smell at first acute, later diminished and finally lost. Sneezing, ulceration in nose; swelling of the nose.

FACE.—The face is very pale, an earthy color; lips bluish and cracked; red face during headache; circumscribed red cheeks; dryness of the lips. Eruptions of the face, cheeks, chin, forehead, lips, on the nose, and around the mouth. *Acne*, boils, comedones, *eczema*, herpes, pimples; scurfy eruptions on the face; the face is hot and red. Inflammation and suppuration of the parotid gland. Pain in face from cold, better by *warmth*. The pains of the face are boring, drawing, stitching and tearing. Perspiration of the face and scalp. Swelling of glands; swelling of the parotid and *submaxillary* glands.

MOUTH.—Mucous membranes of mouth covered with aphthæ and the gums bleed; the tongue is coated white; the mouth is very dry, but at times copious mucus; offensive, even putrid odor from the mouth. The tongue is very sore, saliva is copious and speech is difficult. Swollen gums and tongue; bad taste, alkaline, bitter in the morning, metallic, putrid, sour. Taste is sometimes wanting. Ulceration of mucous membrane, lower lip, on left side; stinging, smarting splinter-like pain, spreading, painful to pressure, lardaceous, inflamed edges; small ulcer appeared on right side. The teeth become loose and feel as though too long; caries of the teeth. Pain in the teeth at night. The teeth are very sore when masticating; pain worse from cold air, from anything cold in the mouth; while eating, after sleep, better from external warmth and warm things in the mouth. The pains are boring, digging, drawing, *jerking*, piercing, pressing, *stitching* and tearing.

THROAT.—Inflammation of the throat, pharynx and tonsils with dryness and redness; constant effort to clear the throat, worse in the morning. Tenacious mucus in the throat; lump in the throat. Much pain in the throat on becoming cold, on coughing, on swallowing. Sore pain and burning; splinter-like pain on swallowing. Stitching pain on swallowing; swallowing is difficult. Tonsils and uvula swollen; ulceration in the throat. Pain and swelling in cervical glands. Induration in the glands of the neck. It has cured goitre.

STOMACH.—A feeling of anxiety in the stomach. The appetite is at first increased, then ravenous, and finally wanting, with aversion to food, especially to meat and milk. Some provers desire sour things and milk. Sensation of coldness in the stomach; sensation of emptiness not relieved by eating; sinking sensation in the pit of the stomach; eructations in the morning, after eating; bitter, empty, tasting like food eaten; sour. *Water-brash. Heartburn. Hiccough.* Fullness in stomach after eating; loathing of food. Nausea in the *morning*, afternoon, evening, night; while eating, after eating, better after empty eructations, during headache, while walking. Pain in stomach, evening and night; after cold drinks, on coughing, after eating, while walking in the open air. The pains are burning, cramping, *cutting, pressing, bruised* and stitching; pressing pains in evening after eating, like a weight. Pulsation in the stomach; sensation of a stone in the stomach; marked sensation of tension. Thirst afternoon and *night; burning thirst; extreme thirst.* Vomiting morning and night; on coughing, after drinking, after eating, during headache, after milk; vomiting bile, bitter substance, black *blood, food*, mucus, watery substances.

ABDOMEN.—Distension of the abdomen after eating; dropsy of the abdomen, enlarged liver. Flatulence with much rumbling and fullness. The abdomen is very hard, the liver is hard. Inflammation of the peritoneum. Sensation of movements in the abdomen from flatus. Pain morning and *night*; pain before menses; pain in right hypochondrium; pain in liver and in the inguinal region. The pains are burning, *cramping, cutting, pressing, stitching, tearing, twisting*, stitching pains in sides of abdomen and in liver. Marked tension in abdomen; tympanitic abdomen.

RECTUM.—Extreme constipation, with inactivity of the rectum; *difficult* stool, paralyzed feeling in rectum; constriction of anus; constipation, with stool dry, *hard, knotty large* and soft with much straining. Diarrhoea painless, with stool copious, lenteric, light-colored, *offensive*, even putrid, sour, pasty, thin and watery. Dysentery, with bloody, scanty stools. Copious, offensive flatus. It has cured fistula in anus. Itching and crowding of anus. Hemorrhoids protrude during stool, sore to touch, worse when walking. Bleeding from rectum and anus with stool; itching after stool. Moisture about the anus, pain during and after stool, burning during and after stool. Pains are pressing, stitching and *tearing*; marked soreness of anus. Paralyzed feeling in rectum. Stricture of the rectum not allowing feces to pass larger than a pencil, was cured. Tenesmus. Much urging to stool, urging during stool; ineffectual urging.

BLADDER.—Tenesmus of bladder and retention of urine, pressing pain in the bladder, catarrh of the bladder with much

mucus in the urine; urging to urinate at night, worse moving about, better lying. Sudden urging, ineffectual urging. Frequent urination during the night; involuntary urination during night in sleep; unsatisfactory urination. The urine is scanty.

PROSTATE GLAND.—The prostate gland is enlarged and tender; emission of prostatic fluid when straining to pass stool.

URETHRA.—Urethral discharge purulent, greenish, yellow; cutting and burning during urination. It has cured stricture of the urethra. The urine is copious, later scanty, red, cloudy, burning, containing mucus, with sediment purulent and sandy. It has cured diabetes mellitus.

GENITAL ORGANS.—Erection at night without thought or dreams; eruptions on the genitals of the male, on the prepuce. It has cured hydrocele and induration of testes. Marked redness of glans penis; itching of glans penis and scrotum; stitching pain in penis. Foul sweat on the male genitals. Sweat on the scrotum. *Seminal emissions*. Sexual passion increased, sexual desire strong without erections. Swollen testes.

In the female the desire is increased; eruptions on the vulva with much itching. Heaviness of the uterus and prolapsus. Leucorrhœa excoriating, bloody, *copious*, before and after menses, milky, white or purulent and yellow or yellowish-green. Menstrual flow acrid, bright red, copious, too soon, protracted, or scanty; menstrual flow absent or *suppressed*, painful and *irregular*. Flow of blood between the menstrual periods; pain in the uterus, aching, burning, labor-like and tearing; soreness in the genitals; ulceration of labia, vagina and os uteri.

AIR PASSAGES.—Chronic irritation of the air passages, larynx and trachea; catarrh of the larynx and trachea, with copious yellow-green mucus; rawness in larynx and trachea; phthisis of the larynx. He constantly scrapes the larynx. Tickling in the larynx and trachea. Respiration fast, *asthmatic*, deep; difficult during cough and when lying, rattling, short, sighing and suffocative.

COUGH.—It is one of our greatest cough remedies in phthisical subjects. The cough comes at *night*, but also morning after rising, and in evening in bed. Cough from cold air, from cold damp air, asthmatic, from cold drinks. It has a dry cough at night, with much expectoration in the morning; cough during fever; hacking, hoarse cough; cough from irritation of larynx and trachea; hoarse cough, especially in the morning; paroxysmal, spasmodic cough in the evening racking the whole body. Cough worse lying, talking; virulent cough after waking in the morning. Expectoration in the *morning*, *bloody*, *greenish-yellow*, *copious*, offensive, *purulent*, thick, viscid—sometimes white. It has restrained cancerous ulceration of mammae. It has cured

desperate cases of catarrh of the bronchial tubes, constriction of chest, eruption of chest and excoriation of the nipples. Hemorrhage of the lungs. Chronic inflammation of bronchial tubes and lungs. Oppression of the chest. The milk is suppressed or absent. Pain in both lungs. Pain in chest during cough, on inspiration, on deep breathing. Pain in the sides of chest. The pains in the chest are burning, *pressing*, soreness, stitching and rawness in chest. Stitching pains on inspiring, in sides of chest, and in the mammary glands. Palpitation of the heart *at night*, after eating, from *exertion*, and even from slight motion. Perspiration all over the chest. *Phthisical conditions*. Extreme weakness of chest.

BACK.—The back feels cold and there is a sensation of coldness in back of neck and sacrum. Eruption in the cervical region, pimples and pustules. Itching of the back. *Much pain in the back, especially at night*. Pain in back *during menses*, on motion, rising from sitting and while sitting. Pain in the cervical region, scapula and in the spine between the scapula; pain in lumbar region when *rising from a seat*; pain in coccyx. Hard aching in the back, in lumbar region when rising from a seat, and in the sacrum. Drawing pain in the lumbar region, pressing pain in the lumbar region. The spine is sore to touch in many places. Stitching pains in the cervical region, scapula, lumbar region and sacrum. Tearing pains in the cervical region. Perspiration on the back, worse on the back of the neck. *Stiffness of the back, especially of the cervical region; stiff neck*. Tension in the cervical region. *Weakness of the back*. Weakness of the lumbar region.

EXTREMITIES.—It is a remedy for gouty nodosities of the fingers, awkwardness of the limbs, caries of the bone, chapped hands; chronic jerking of muscles; coldness of all the limbs, hands, palms, lower limbs, LEGS, FEET, *evening and night*. Contractions of tendons of hands and fingers. Many corns, painful, *sore and stinging*. *Cracked hands and fingers*. Cramps in hands, lower limbs, *calf, feet, soles, toes*. Eruptions, vesicles, boils on the upper limbs, vesicles on the upper limbs and fingers; eruptions on lower limbs, itching, pimples. Boils on the thighs; felons on the fingers. Heat of hands, palms, of the feet. Heaviness of all the limbs, especially of *legs and feet*. It has been of great service in hip joint disease; inflammation of all the joints. Intense itching of all the limbs, thighs and legs. The nails have ceased to grow for two years; the nails are hard and brittle. Numbness of all the limbs; upper limbs numb when lying on them; numbness of *hands and fingers*; numbness of lower limbs, legs and feet when sitting. Rheumatic and gouty pains in limbs, *joints and bones*, evening and night. Pain in upper limbs at

night, worse from cold, motion and taking hold of anything; pain in shoulders, upper arm, elbow, forearm, fingers and finger joints; pain in the lower limbs; pain in the sciatic nerve; violent pains in the hip joint; pain in the hip joint as if an abscess were forming; pain in thigh, knee, calf, foot and toes. Aching in all the limbs, with stiffness in cold, damp weather; aching in the shoulder, worse from motion. Burning feet and soles. Drawing pain in upper arm, forearm, wrist and hand; drawing pain in the knee and leg. Sore, bruised pains in upper limbs and thighs. Sensation as if sprained in wrist and ankle. Stitching pains in the *joints*. Stitching pains in the shoulders, upper arm, elbow, wrist and fingers. Stitching pains in hips, knees, calf, ankle, foot, sole, heels, toes, especially the *great toe*. Tearing pains in all the limbs and *joints*. Tearing pain in shoulder, upper arm, elbow, forearm, wrist, hand, fingers and finger-joints; tearing pain in thighs, knee, *leg*, calf, *foot*, soles, toes, and especially the *great toe*.

Sensation of paralysis in upper limbs and in the hands; paralysis in lower limbs. Cold sweat on all the limbs; cold sweat of *palms*, of hands; cold sweat of *feet*; *offensive cold sweat of feet*. Stiffness of all the limbs, *joints*, *hands* and *fingers*; stiffness of lower limbs, knees. Swelling of hands, *knees*, legs, *ankles*, feet. Tingling of the fingers; trembling of the upper limbs, of the hands, of the lower limbs; twitching of the upper limbs, thighs and legs. Ulceration of *lower limbs*, *legs*. Varicose veins. Weakness of all the limbs, and especially the *joints*. Weakness of thighs, *knees*, *legs*, calf and feet.

SLEEP.—Dreams of anger, *anxious*, of business, confused, amorous, of the dead, of death, of disease, fantastic, fire *frightful*, *horrible*, murder, nightmare, vivid, vexatious, visionary; dreams of sick people and caring for sick people; a hideous old woman's face appeared in her dreams. Sleep is restless; sleepiness in the morning, forenoon and *evening*, after dinner, *after eating*; sleeplessness *before midnight*; sleeplessness with sleepiness; sleepless from much thinking; after once waking cannot sleep again; unrefreshing sleep. Waking early and frequent. Yawning.

FEVER.—Chill in morning, forenoon and evening, in the open air, in the cold air, even in bed, after eating, external and internal, shaking chill; chill with trembling, from uncovering, warm room does not relieve, desires warmth, but it does not relieve; chilliness during stool. Fever forenoon and afternoon, but marked fever in *evening and night*; fever alternating with chill; dry heat at night in bed; external heat with chilliness; flushes of heat. It is useful in hectic fevers. Mild fever *evening* and night. Heat with moist skin. Perspiration in the morn-

ing and latter part of the night; perspiration with great anxiety. Cold sweat mostly on the extremities; sweat from coughing, during and after eating, from exertion, from mental exertion; sweat from motion, from walking. *Profuse* hot sweat. Sweat of single parts; sweat during and after sleep; offensive, sour sweat, uncovering while sweating brings on many symptoms. If the perspiration becomes suppressed from uncovering, or from a draft, he suffers much.

SKIN.—Burning of the skin after scratching; the skin is cold to touch; the skin of hands and fingers cracked; the skin is discolored; bluish, liver spots, pale, red, red spots, *white spots*, yellow. Dry, burning skin and inability to perspire. Eruptions are biting, *burning, itching*, painful, *phagedenic*, stinging. Boils and chapping and desquamating. Eczema and herpes. *Dry, itching*, crusting, stinging herpes, eruptions discharge a white, pus-like substance. There are pimples *pustules*, and red rashes; eruptions scabby and scaly after scratching. Suppurating eruptions, nodular urticaria after scratching. *Vesicles* in many places. Erysipelas with swelling, worse from scratching. Excrescences form upon the skin; formication and goose-flesh. Indurations. Intertrigo. Itching with and without eruptions, itching, biting, burning, crawling and stinging, worse after scratching. It has cured lupus. The skin becomes moist after scratching. The skin is very sensitive, sore feeling, and sore, raw places on the skin; sticking and stinging after scratching. Ulceration of the skin and ulcers bluish, burning, cancerous, *crusty, deep, corrosive*, offensive with yellow pus, *fistulous, foul, indolent, indurated*, stinging, and *unhealthy*. Warts painful, *hard*, inflamed, stinging, suppurating and withered. It has cured wens and other cystic growths.

92 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

ALUMINA SILICATA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY.

By P. W. Shedd, M. D., New York.

The presentation of a new drug in the November CRITIQUE by PROFESSOR KENT caused a study first of its modalities and those of its component elements, the results of which are tabulated below, and then an investigation of remedies related by modality, a procedure requiring a number of hours' work with repertory and checking list—all of which may prove interesting and useful to CRITIQUE readers.

ALUMINA SILICATA.

Aggravation.—Afternoon and evening; from exertion; from cold air; after eating; from cold drinks or food; from very warm food; from milk; from motion; from excitement; from extreme summer heat; from wet weather; after sleep; when alone (yet desires solitude); from noise; from artificial light; from lying on right side (cough).

Amelioration: In the open air (not cold); from warmth; from fasting or eating little food; from rest, repose; in company (yet desires solitude); from telling her troubles.

ALUMINA (Al_2O_3).

Aggravation: In the a. m., on waking; after coition; in cold air; in the open air, outdoors; in dry weather.

Amelioration: By cold washing; from warm food or drinks; from warmth in general.

SILICA (SiO_2).

Aggravation: From touch, contact, pressure; from motion; from lying down (asthma); from sitting; from washing; after eating; from cold; from nerve stimulation; in the morning.

Amelioration: From rest; in summer; from magnetism, electricity; from warmth.

Periodicity is characteristic of the three remedies. Proceeding to remedies related by modality, we obtain the following significant list, the indices representing the numerical checking-list values:

Lycopodium, 49; nux vomica, 47; conium, 45; phosphorus, 43; arsenicum, byronia, calcarea carb., 42; kali carb., 39; belladonna, silica, 38; causticum, rhus tox, sepia, sulphur, 36; nux mos., 35; hepar sulphur, ignatia, nitric acid, 34; ammonium carb., borax, graphites, spigelia, 31; helleborus, natrum carb., pulsatilla, zincum, 30; manganum, mercurius, 29; arnica, baryta carb., carbo veg., natrum mur., phosphoric acid, 28; carbo animalis, chamonilla, 27; camphor, magnesium carb., strontia carb., 26; aconitum, coccus, colchicum, dulcamara, lachesis, mezereum, petroleum, sarsaparilla, staphisagria, sulphuric acid, 25; china, ranunculus bulbosus, rhododendron, spongia, 24; alumina, anacardium, antimonium crudum, aurum, hyoscyamus, sabadilla, vertrum album, 23; coffea, moschus, 22; agaricus, angustura, capsicum, digitalis, kali nit., stramonium, 21; asarum, senega, 20; bovista; cicuta, ferrum, kreosotum, laurocerasus, magnesium mur., menyanthes, rhuta, 19; ambra, cantharis, crocus, ipecacuanha, muriatic ac., scilla, selenium, stannum, 18; drosera, iodine, 17; asafoetida, chelidonium, plumbum, rheum, 16; argentum, ledum, platina, 15; caladium, cuprum, paris, sabina, sambucus, 14; agnus castus, ammonium mur., cannabis sativa, verb., 13; ammonium tart., china, colocyntsis, cyclamen, 12; ranunculus sceleratus, viola tri., 11; clematis, euphrasia, 9; valeriana, 8; bismuth, guaiacum, 7; euphorbium, 6; oleander, secale, 5; viola odorata, 2.

The first portion of the list is especially interesting as outlining by comparison the new drug, but the middle and latter portions have been given because of some peculiar juxtapositions of remedies which evolved. These will be left for the notation of the reader. It will be seen that neither alumina (Al_2O_3), nor silica (SiO_2) approach alumina silicata in marked degree; the union of the aluminum and the silicon atoms into the new molecule presents a new dynamic energy, to be considered practically *per se*. *

The first ten remedies: lycopodium, nux vomica, conium, phosphorus, arsenic (bryonia), calcarea carb., kali carb. (belladonna), silica, point to the polychrestic range of the drug from the view-point of modalities—a searcher of tissues a regent of metabolism, alumina silicata. Hail, Kent!

❧	SPECIAL ARTICLE	❧
❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧		

THE STORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL OF HOMEOPATHICS.

By Three of Its Alumni.

THE BIRTH OF A NEW SCHOOL.

It is said that when Hahnemann was congratulated because of the numbers of his followers, he answered: "My true followers can be counted upon my fingers." As the number of so-called homeopaths increased, the habit of ignoring the *spirit* of homeopathy developed, until there was almost no attempt to teach its philosophy in our colleges.

As a result, each year there were graduated men and women, supposing themselves to be homeopaths, who, in reality, possessed the knowledge of not a single principle of homeopathy except "*similia similibus curantur*" and only a superficial knowledge of that.

Here and there small groups of thinking homeopaths formed themselves into societies and conscientiously searched for the truth. When, at each meeting, a paragraph of the "Organon" was read, even among these, every one appeared to think that, in the paragraph, Hahnemann had said all that could be said upon that subject. They did not appear to realize that each paragraph is a nut-shell into which is packed a great truth, to be unfolded, exhibited and explained.

Among these conscientious searchers was one able to perceive beyond the superficial nut-shell knowledge, the truth within, as Hahnemann perceived it. He, alone, was able to explain the truth that Hahnemann had discovered. He realized, with others, that the neglect of the truths of homeopathy, by the colleges, made it imperative that a school should be established for the purpose of *teaching the principles and practice of true homeopathy*.

In 1891 the way was opened; the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Homeopathics was established and JAMES TYLER KENT, M. D., was its dean. The school had its friends, staunch lovers of the truth, who rejoiced in it and aided it. Enemies? Yes, it had its enemies. What great leader in the expounding of a truth ever existed who did not have enemies?

Hahnemann was persecuted by enemies. It was ever the same with all discoverers and teachers of great truths. Even

our Lord was belied and persecuted to his crucifixion. Why should this school and its faculty expect to escape?

Of those who manufactured the deadly untruths and spread them broadcast, who hindered in every way possible the progress of the school and its good work, we, realizing what this hindrance meant to suffering humanity, will say in the words of our Lord: "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." For those who, in many kindly ways aided and encouraged and made the school possible, we shall always keep a sincere "God bless you."

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL AND THE SPIRIT OF ITS STUDENTS.

There was waiting for us in this new school a wealth of knowledge and experience, and we are grateful to those who made possible such advantages. Didactic courses included lectures on *Materia Medica*, Philosophy of Homeopathy, Gynecology, Pediatrics and Practice of Medicine. In regular quiz classes following, these lectures were thoroughly reviewed. So earnest were the students that at every opportunity we collected in groups and eagerly discussed the remedies and the wonderful revelations of truth.

Men and women coming here to supplement their incomplete knowledge of homeopathy were not disappointed in their quest. We received a thorough education in the principles and practice of the healing art as taught by Hahnemann in the "Organon." This important work, available to graduates of all reputable medical colleges was intrusted to physicians not prejudiced against, but dominated by enthusiasm for, homeopathy, based on knowledge they would not sacrifice for any inferior claims. The school had the further distinction of being the only institution legally authorized to confer the degree of Master of Homeopathics.

The members of the faculty were graduates of the school, prepared for this work by years of study with the dean and competent to continue the work he had so thoroughly developed. Homeopathy was faithfully taught and successfully exemplified, not as a system of therapeutics, not as a method of experiment or empiricism, but as an art, founded on scientific laws.

In the lectures on *Materia Medica*, delivered by DR. JAMES TYLER KENT, whose method of presenting these subjects is unlike any other, the presentation of each remedy included the peculiar *sphere of action*, its *general and particular characteristics* and a comparison with closely allied remedies. The picture of the remedy, so clearly sketched and so strongly impressed as a mental image, when seen in practice, could be easily recognized. Often we perceived in these images patients previously seen, who

had needed the remedies and regretted the previous lack of this acquaintance. Such individualizing, characterizing by the generals of the remedy and the life-like images presented, made this course most interesting and instructive.

At the first lecture heard each student was impressed by the unusual method and received new stimulus to earnest study of a subject formerly considered dull and uninteresting. We found this a system that, once learned, would enable us to become masters in the work of prescribing.

Even to those who had been trained in other "homeopathic" medical schools (in some of which was heard no mention of the "Organon" as a text-book) DR. KENT'S lectures on the Philosophy of Homeopathy were a revelation. His masterly interpretation of the laws expressed by Hahnemann in the "Organon" is ever a source of amazing delight.

A noticeable feature was the harmony among the faculty, all of whom were devoted to the exposition of the superiority of the law of *similia* and its confirmation in the clinics.

Every effort was made to prepare the students for future work, to make of us true physicians according to the principles expounded by Hahnemann. No time was given to teaching other branches; yet the days were filled.

DISPENSARY WORK.

Only those who shared it can realize the value of the experience gained in the dispensary; mere words are inadequate to express its advantages to both patients and physicians. After the first few years of its existence two or three resident physicians had charge of the out-patient department and attended to patients coming for treatment out of clinic hours. Calls for house visits were assigned to the students who thus gained much bed-side experience. For difficult cases members of the faculty were always prepared to give advice and aid.

Four or five clinics were conducted daily, sometimes two in adjoining rooms at the same hour. Student assistants at each clinic had charge of records and medicines, wrote the records of patients as the examinations were conducted by the clinician and frequently themselves served as clinicians. The examinations and records were made according to the directions in the "Organon" (§83-103), and records were filed systematically. Thus, at any time, any clinician could refer to the record and prescriptions for any case ever treated in the dispensary.

Women who came for relief of disorders peculiar to their sex received the benefit of this superior treatment without recourse to local or surgical measures.

In the Children's Clinic we learned to interpret the signs and symptoms of the little ones and thereby to treat successfully this class of patients.

Frequently, after clinic hours, much time was spent in discussing the cases just observed and individual instruction was given in studying them with the repertories and reference books. We appreciated the work of these hours no less than the formal instruction.

No cases were refused treatment and truly surgical cases had the benefit of the indicated remedy in addition to the mechanical aid necessary in traumatic conditions.

Always new students were astonished at the marvelous results obtained by the exhibition of the similitum *in infinitesimal doses*, and intense interest continued as the truth of the laws of homeopathy was repeatedly revealed in clinical observation. The abundance of material for the study of both acute and chronic disorders is indicated in the report of the dispensary. In 1899 over two thousand consultations were held monthly in the clinics and homes of the patients.

Many patients came for *cure* after fortunes had been spent elsewhere for drugs and doctors' and surgeons' fees. The nominal charges for medicines did not cover expenses even for supplies. To assist in maintaining the increasing dispensary work, in 1897, friends and patients of the faculty formed a "Woman's Auxiliary," thus expressing their appreciation of its value in the community.

The school and dispensary rooms were simply furnished; there never was a lack of enthusiasm among the students and professors. Few in number, all were earnest workers, seeking truth for their own mental hunger and to spread abroad in the world for the needy, waiting ones. There were no specialists and no elaborate equipments. No "authorities" were acknowledged except the potent laws of homeopathy for the confident and successful work accomplished with potentized remedies.

THE ORGANON AND MATERIA MEDICA SOCIETY.

About the time the Post-Graduate School was started, a group of homeopaths in Philadelphia and vicinity, who recognized the value of the work of the masters, organized The Organon and Materia Medica Society. The meetings were held monthly in the school building and the society developed into an important adjunct of the school as all the students were welcomed to the meetings and to membership. Eventually it de-

pended on those associated in the school for its activity and was at length re-organized under the name of the Boenninghausen Society.

The monthly programs consisted of detailed discussions of assigned sections of the "Organon," presentation of provings and reports of clinical cases from daily practice. As members expected to share actively in the discussions and assigned leading parts in the program, we were afforded opportunity not only to receive, but to express, knowledge of the doctrines and personal confirmations of the same.

Dispensary cases here reported, it must be confessed, often sounded like beautiful fairy tales, although the listeners, from personal observation of the progress of the patients, could vouch for the veracity of the reports. Here were heard records of serious and violent abnormal conditions transformed within a few days to orderly convalescence and recovery under the influence of properly selected remedies. Here were heard, also, discussions of single sections of the "Organon," expanded and illustrated from individual confirmatory experience.

Many papers, read and discussed in these meetings, by the students and their teachers, were afterward read with interest in the foremost journals published in the interests of homeopathy.

THE JOURNAL OF HOMEOPATHICS.

At length the work accomplished in this little school center attracted so much attention throughout the country and beyond its borders that there arose a demand for an extension of its influence to those established in practice, who could not judiciously leave their work to attend the school sessions. The few journal contributions, the reports of occasional visitors at the school and especially the reports of students returned to their friends, impressed those hungering for knowledge, that a journal issued from this center of pure teaching and practice would help to quench their thirst.

In April, 1897, the profession greeted the first issue of *The Journal of Homeopathics* and read therein:

"The faculty of the Post-Graduate School has no desire to publish a medical journal, but the hundreds of urgent appeals that came in have caused it to accept the duty and it has placed upon the shoulders of the editor the responsibility of the work. * * * Now that the work has begun, it shall continue, regardless of expense or profit. THE JOURNAL will continue as long as wanted.

We are aware that many worthy journals have preceded this one and now are no more. * * * We have started out to succeed and rest assured that it will take more than one, two or three years of reverses to cause us to abandon an enterprise that is to place before

Homeopathy for all time material that it can not afford to do without. * * * We have enthusiastic supporters on every continent and can not afford to disappoint them."

How this journal lived and met the expectations of the profession and fulfilled its early promises is known by all who possess its numbers. Six years and a half did it continue its monthly visits with such precious freight that each recipient found something in every issue that could not be spared. To-day students of homeopathy consider themselves fortunate to gain possession of any of the complete volumes and proportionately fortunate to have access to their pages for study.

The contents of these six and a half volumes included Kent's lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy, first delivered in the classroom, and later published in a volume under that title; the lectures on *Materia Medica* by the same master, now available in book form, and clinical reports from master prescribers throughout the world. Here are found, also, sketches of the German pioneers of homeopathy with photograph reproductions.

KENT'S REPERTORY—TESTIMONIAL.

Throughout the clinical work in the dispensary teachers and pupils encountered many difficult cases for which *the* remedy could not be found even with faithful use of the existing repertories. Reaching this point, we were not discouraged, for we knew that in the office of the dean was an unpublished repertory—our court of last resort—which did not fail us. How we revered that repertory and how we begged for its publication.

At length it came from the publisher, one section at a time. Each section we joyfully greeted, for in the cases to be studied were always important symptoms to be found only in the parts yet unpublished. There was intense rejoicing when the last section was received. The repertory which we had watched in development, whose usefulness we knew was ours, to have always.

In this rejoicing there arose the desire to celebrate the repertory's completion and by a visible sign to indicate to our much-respected teacher's appreciation of what he had accomplished for humanity. The culmination of the students' plans was the presentation of a loving cup as a token of gratitude and esteem offered by a surprise party, one evening, at the home of the dean.

DEMISE AND LIFE EVERLASTING.

In the summer of 1899, after much careful consideration, plans were completed for a change of location of the school. At the urgent invitation and solicitation of the Dunham Medical College, it was transferred to Chicago, where the two were con-

solidated; thus the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School passed from material existence.

It did not perish. It has lived and will live in the work of those nourished by its vital stream; in the renewed vital energy of the medical profession, proclaiming homeopathy; in the truer conceptions of abnormal conditions and cure, shared by profession and laity; in the stimulus to attainment of the higher ideals established by Hahnemann himself. An influence that shall never be erased, but shall broaden with the years, has extended from that school. It extends to all who appreciated its "Journal," the volume of "Lectures on Philosophy of Homeopathy," Kent's "Materia Medica" and "Repertory;" to the remote regions where its students settled to practice and to teach; to those who hear its students in discussion and realize that they were trained by a *master*; to the many suffering hundreds benefited by the truer conception of the duty of physicians which this school developed.

"Principles guide and experience confirm;" "from generals to particulars;" "direction of symptoms;" "characterizing features strange, rare and peculiar;" "plane of the vital force;" "taking the case;" "symptom image;" "cure of the patient;" "a homeopathic prescription;" these are not merely empty phrases to any of the students trained in those rooms. Each of these phrases is an epitome of definite, rational logic; the key to a wealth of philosophy which they appreciate as consistent with experience; knowledge which makes it impossible for them to excuse their failures by intimating that the principle is at fault.

That homeopathy is *not* doomed, to-day and in the immediate future, is due very much to the fact that the training of this school leads to the detection of flaws in the sophistry that would pervert the Hahnemannian precepts in the attempt to adjust them to popular, changing fads and theories. It is due to the instilling of conscious knowledge and pure practice to counteract the deadening influence of adultery, emanating from colleges attempting to combine incompatibles. It is due, as much as to any one thing, to the happy, fortunate circumstance that the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Homeopathics served as a pedestal, on which JAMES TYLER KENT placed and sustained the torch, flaming with the pure white light of truth, unhesitatingly grasped from the outstretched hand of Samuel Hahnemann. There, in full view, for modern investigation, he directed the eye and the finger of would-be scientists to it as he taught us to say: "*IN HOC SIGNA VINCES.*"

	EVERY DAY PRACTICE	
Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted		

SAMPLES FROM MY CASE BOOK.

By W. J. Hawkes, M. D.

Case No. 1.—Bertha Harms, aged 15, has had dyspepsia for two years, has been much worse during the past two months. She complains of dizzy spells, with nausea and vomiting about one hour before meals. A tasteless, watery fluid is vomited always after meals. Complains of much rumbling in stomach and bowels; appetite fair; much constipation; stools dry, hard and crumbling. She also complains of rheumatic pain beneath the knee of right leg; this pain is aggravated by motion, although it is worse while lying. Complains of bitter taste in the mouth in the morning; compares it to bad eggs; feels much better in every way while in the open air.

The diagnosis in this case is dyspepsia complicated with rheumatism; the remedy prescribed—bryonia. Characteristics indicating remedy are: the nature of the stools, bitter taste in the mouth, and rheumatic pain aggravated by motion.

Bryonia was prescribed December 4th; on the 12th she reported very much better; the pain under the knee had disappeared, the constipation was cured. December 18th the report was still improvement.

Case No. 2.—A man, aged 41, shoemaker by occupation, has had a cough and trouble with his chest for more than a year; coughs and raises a grayish-white, sticky substance. His cough is worse from 4 to 8 p. m., and is accompanied by a pricking pain in the chest. This pain also disturbs him at night and between 2 and 3 a. m., and on rising in the morning. He has been steadily losing flesh during the past year and complains of a cold feeling between the shoulders; appetite fair, but at times a mouthful or two seems to fill him to the neck, giving a sense of satiety which prevents his eating a full meal. The urine deposits a sandy, white sediment; complains of pain in the renal region, which is aggravated if he is obliged to retain his urine after he has experienced a desire to void it. He complains of cold feet, especially the right foot, which is much colder than the left. All his troubles date from an attack of "la grippe" one year ago.

On January 8th lycopodium was prescribed. The symptoms determining the selection of this remedy were: period of aggravation from 4 to 8 p. m.; color of the sputa, grayish-white; sense of satiety on beginning to eat; pain in the renal region, aggravated by retaining the urine and relieved by passing it; sandy sediment in the urine, and one foot colder than the other.

January 15th he reported himself very much improved.

Case No. 3.—Man aged 58, complains of stomach trouble, which he says has existed for seven years. Pain in the stomach of a burning, pricking character, eased by pressure, except that he can not bend forward on account of the pain. Complains, also, of headache and dizziness, often as if he would fall; is very thirsty for cold water, but if he drinks much of it his stomach is distressed and the water is thrown up. Does not sleep well; after sleeping two hours he wakes and is unable to go to sleep again; rises and walks about on account of a nervous restlessness which compels him to do so. Complains of chilliness in the back of the neck and between the shoulders; frequent urination; coughs in the early morning. Complains of shortness of breath; when the cough attacks him he is obliged to sit up.

On January 8th, arsenicum was prescribed. The symptoms deciding its selection were: The burning sensation in the stomach; thirst, with intolerance of cold water which was craved; restlessness at night, obliging him to get up and walk about; chilliness between the shoulder blades, and difficulty of breathing, especially when lying.

On January 15th, and every succeeding week up to February 26th, he reported steady improvement. He received no medicine except three powders of the remedy given him on January 8th.

It will seem strange to those who do not understand the philosophy of the single dose, when I say as the patient said, that he had improved more during the week from February 19th to 26th, than during any previous week since receiving the medicine.

Case No. 4.—Man, aged 28, has had dyspepsia and constipation for one and one-half years; has taken much of all kinds of drugs. He complains now especially of bad taste in the mouth in the morning, that he tastes his food four or five hours after eating a meal, and it then tastes as it did when eaten; the stomach feels weak. Two hours after eating he experiences a feeling of heaviness in the stomach, with sour belching. Constipation is characterized by a desire for stool without the ability to accomplish anything. Does not sleep well during the latter part of

the night; awakening about 3 o'clock and lying awake or half asleep for hours, feeling unrefreshed when it is time to get up. Very low-spirited, and has lost his ambition. Hands and feet cold. He is cross and irritable.

On January 8th *nux vomica* was prescribed. The symptoms deciding the choice of this remedy were: The fact that he had taken large quantities of drugs; heaviness in the stomach some hours after eating; wakefulness and aggravation in the early morning hours; cold hands and feet; cross and irritable; desire for stool without the ability to accomplish anything.

On January 15th reported better generally, and so continued to report weekly until February 5th, gaining as much in the last week as in the first or any other since beginning the medicine, although he had medicine only on his first visit.

Case No. 5.—Young married woman, aged 19 years, has been greatly troubled with indigestion for six years; her family history is bad, some of her family having died of consumption, and her mother of typhus fever. She now complains of distressing, heavy feeling in the stomach after eating, with sharp pains for two hours, after which she is very weak; also complains of pain in the left side; heavy feeling after eating, and sour belching; bowels regular; menses appear only once in six weeks; complains of pains in right ovarian region while menstruating, also of a bearing-down, distressing feeling in that locality during the two weeks she goes beyond her time; feet cold and dry day and night; tongue white and furred; gone feeling before eating, which is relieved by eating; red sediment in the urine; also complains of a shooting, darting pain from around and below the gastric region up to the heart, which causes her great alarm and is so severe she has to hug herself to relieve it. She feels generally worse in the latter part of the afternoon and early evening.

On October 30th she received *lycopodium*. The symptoms deciding the choice of this remedy were: the period of aggravation; red sand in the urine; shooting, darting pain from the gastric region up to and around the heart.

November 6th she reported general improvement, there had been no cramps since, heavy feeling in the stomach not so severe, the sandy sediment had almost disappeared from the urine, the sharp pains in the region of the heart about the same. *Sach. lac* was prescribed. Report from week to week until December 4th was general improvement, except during the past few days. At this time three more powders of *lycopodium* were given, and the report of improvement was continued weekly until January 8th,

when the symptoms seemed to indicate sepia, which was prescribed in the same manner as had been the lycopodium. The report for the succeeding three weeks was of general improvement.

Los Angeles, California.

AN ALUMINA SILICATA CASE.

By Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D.

Mr. W. H., age 47, roofer by trade, has been ill for the past six years. During this time he has had much and varied treatment, including careful prescribing by a Hahnemannian homeopath. His condition has steadily grown worse. In May, 1905, he was sent by me to Dr. Clarence C. Howard of New York for diagnosis, preparatory to treatment at my hands. The doctor gave him a thorough examination which resulted in a diagnosis of posterior spinal sclerosis being made. From me he received in the order named, causticum, without benefit, and dulcamara with some benefit to his wet weather aggravation. I give his symptoms exactly as they appear on my record card:

Bowels costive, much straining, stools dry and dark in color, passed with difficulty, even if soft. Formerly with mucus. Stools daily, but sits for a long time. Distention and a weak feeling in the left hypochondrium. After stool feels as if more remained. Soreness in left hip joint posteriorly in gluteal fold, on pressure has a shooting pain down outside of left thigh to knee. **Hardness of muscles** of posterior aspect of thigh, which prevents him from extending the leg. Thigh feels as if **bound** around, worse near knee. Cannot extend knee on account of the shortening of tendons. **Calves are hard and feel bound**; worse at night, better by rubbing hard. Waves of contraction of muscles of lower limbs, at night. When these waves of pain come on he wants to urinate. When stepping the ball of the left foot feels as if a cushion were beneath it. Burning heat on inside of left foot. **Passes stool better when he stands up.** After urinating feels as if more remained. Frequent ineffectual desire for stool and frequent micturition. **Damp weather** aggravates all his sufferings, also dry weather, if cold. Cannot stand any cold about the knees, wants them warm, better from drafts. Is always worse at night. Formerly was much exposed to wet and damp; feet often wet. Sour sweat about the genitals. Appetite good, fond of sweets. Is easily irritated and annoyed. Pains make him very **restless at night**, tosses and turns constantly. Little thirst. Walks very little and with the aid of two canes.

On August 29, 1905, I gave him one dose of *alumina silicata*, c. m., F., my attention having been called to this remedy by some remarks of Doctor Kent, while at the meetings of the A. I. H. and I. H. A., in June, at Chicago.

On September 24th, 1905, my card record notes: Is better. Had for two weeks a natural daily stool; not quite so well now. Pains better. Damp weather has less effect. **No Medicine.**

October 10, 1905. Not so well. I had procured the Skinner potencies and now gave one dose of alumina silicata, 10m.

October 29th, 1905. General improvement. Walks better and bowels are better; walks better in dark than formerly. **No medicine.**

November 6th, 1905. Legs again stiff, not so well. **Alumina silicata**, 10m., one dose.

December 26th, 1905. Gradual and perceptible improvement. **No medicine.**

January 23d, 1906. No further improvement for the last ten days. **Alumina silicata**, 50m., one dose.

February 12th, 1906. Had a severe aggravation immediately after taking the remedy, which lasted for four days. Since then there has been a general improvement. **No. medicine.**

February 15th I received from the patient the following report of his symptoms, having furnished him with a typewritten copy of his original anamnesis:

Bowels costive, much straining. Better.

Stools dry and dark in color, passed with difficulty, even if soft. Formerly with mucus. Stools daily, but sits a long time. Slight improvement.

Distention and weak feeling in left hypochondrium. Not improved.

After stools feel as if more remained. Not improved.

Soreness in left hip joint posteriorly in gluteal fold, on pressure has shooting pain down outside of left thigh to knee. Improvement.

Hardness of muscles of posterior aspect of thigh which prevents him from extending the leg. Improved.

Thigh feels as if bound around, worse near knee. This sensation is gone entirely.

Can't extend knee on account of shortening of tendons. Better.

Calves are hard and feel bound; worse at night. Better.

Waves of contraction of muscles of lower limbs at night. Better.

When these waves of pain come on he wants to urinate. Better.

When stepping the ball of the left foot feels as if a cushion were beneath it. Better.

Burning heat on inside of left foot. Gone.

Passes stool, easier when standing. Better.

After urinating feels as if some remained. Better.

Frequent ineffectual desire for stool, frequent micturition. Both better.

Damp weather aggravates all his sufferings. Better; also dry weather, if cold. Gone.

Can't stand any cold about knees. Wants them warm. Nearly gone.

Made worse by drafts. Better.

Always worse at night. Formerly was much exposed to wet and damp. Feet often wet. Sour sweat about the genitals. Better.

* Appetite good. Fond of sweets; if eaten seem to cause dysuria.

Easily irritated and annoyed. Better.

Pains make him very restless at night; tosses and turns constantly. Better.

Little thirst. Better. Drinks more now.

Walks very little and with aid of two canes. Better.

Patient has gained in weight and strength. After sitting some time, has a little trouble straightening his back, muscles feel cramped when he attempts to rise.

June 15, 1906, improvement at an end. *Alumina silicata*, 50m., one dose.

From the report of February 15th it will be seen that there was a general improvement in the patient's condition. The annotations to symptoms are, of course, his own, and refer to symptom groups or single symptoms, according to the context and punctuation marks.

Since June 15th of this year I have not heard from the patient, having removed my residence since that time. Although an unfinished case, the curative action of alumina sil. is plainly apparent.

New York City, N. Y.

A VARICOSE ULCER.

By G. E. Dienst, M. D.

More than two years ago an elderly Scotch lady called at my office for help in a painful ulcer.

Her story, briefly stated, was that, more than eleven years previous, she noticed a cluster of enlarged veins on the inner side of left leg about four inches above the ankle, which caused her great pain and discomfort. In the course of a few months these veins "broke" and caused an ulcer which has remained there in a more or less aggravated form for years. She had consulted a number of physicians who prescribed Ung. as a local treatment and which would, after applying it assiduously for a few weeks, dry up the ulcer and cure (?) it for a few weeks. Sometimes it would stay cured (?) for two or three months. Thus matter and the ulcer went on for years until the poor woman almost drifted into the despairing mood so common among them that have been "plastered." Her symptoms were largely negative. Having been a woman of unusual health and vigor, she did not notice this trouble until some time after the birth of her last child, when, according to her statement, she had to be on her feet very much of the time.

The ulcer itself was about the size of a silver half-dollar, smooth edges, irregular base, discharging a grayish-white pus of

pungent odor. The skin for three or four inches surrounding this ulcer was of a blue-black appearance and the pains, which centered in the ulcer itself, radiated in every direction up and down the limb, making it extremely sensitive.

Then again, this ulcer came on just as she was passing through her climacterics, and when it was open and discharged, the internal symptoms seemed to be less aggravating. When the ulcer was closed, she felt "mean," meaning particularly irritable, nervous, feverish at times and more or less despondent. She was tall, well proportioned, light complexioned, and once a very energetic woman. Symptoms were not numerous, nor could I prescribe on pathological conditions only. As I listened to her story and the good health of her ancestors, I outlined, mentally, a few points.

1. Her age. The ulcer came on during her climacterics and about one year after the birth of her last child.

2. The base of the ulcer was uneven, margin smooth, discharge grayish-white and surrounding skin of a blue-black color.

3. The pains were sharp, stitching, worse moving about and usually worse in the morning.

4. This ulcer was on the left limb, with a tendency to great sensitiveness.

These were my points. I gave *lach.*, 50m., one dose, dry, on the tongue, and liberal *sac. lac.* I told her to keep the ulcer clean and well bandaged until about well. She did so. The ulcer healed in about three months. She did not return for more medicine, nor has the ulcer returned. Her daughter, a nurse, tells me that her mother is in excellent health. This is now more than two years ago. Did *lach.* cure that ulcer?

Naperville, Ill., October 22, 1906.

THE INDICATED REMEDY VS. THE KNIFE.

By V. A. Hutton, M. D., Florence, Col.

Mrs. J.—Cystic tumor of right ovary, filling right side, extending two inches above umbilicus and filling two-thirds of left side of abdomen. An operation had been advised, but patient would not submit.

There was nothing to do but try constitutional treatment. Accordingly, the symptoms were taken and on July 18, 1905, *lycopodium* (30th), several doses, were prescribed.

August 14th, 1905, no change; R, *lycopodium* (500).

August 27th, 1905, no change; R, *sac. lac.*

September 5th 1905, no change; R, *sac. lac.*

September 20th, 1905, general improvement; R, sac. lac.
 October 3d, 1905, general improvement; R, sac. lac.
 October 21st, 1905, no change; R, lycopodium, (1 m.).
 November 11th, 1905, no change; R, sac. lac.
 December 9th, 1905, tumor smaller; R, sac. lac.
 December 27th, 1905, tumor reduced one-third; R, sac. lac.
 February 21st, 1906, not much change; R, lycopodium (1m.).
 March 10th, 1906, tumor slightly smaller; R, sac. lac.
 March 22d, 1906, some reduction; R, sac. lac.
 April 5th, 1906, no change; R sac. lac.
 April 30th, 1906, no change; R, lycopodium (1m.).
 May 27th, 1906, no change; R, lycopodium 1m.).
 June 19th, 1906, tumor smaller; R, sac. lac.
 July 19th, 1906, tumor still smaller; R, sac. lac.
 August 13th, 1906, no change; R, lycopodium (c. m.).
 September 30th, 1906, tumor markedly reduced; R, Sac. lac.
 October 27th, 1906, tumor smaller; R, sac. lac.

On the last date, that is, October 27, 1906, the patient was in the best of general health, menstruation normal and tumor slightly larger than a base ball.

(Editorial Note.—By many, especially those unaccustomed to the scientific administration of homeopathic remedies, this will no doubt sound somewhat like a "fairy tale." If there be any who may doubt the above a line to Mrs. Frank E. Johnston will be rewarded by verification from the patient herself. Address, East Main Street,, Florence, Colorado.)

A CAUSTICUM CASE.

By Carrie E. Newton, M. D.

For fifteen years I have had as a household pet a large, handsome cat. He has had several attacks of illness, from which it appeared that he could not recover, but the homeopathic remedy has never yet failed to cure him.

Last May, as he was lying asleep in the yard, he was attacked by a dog and painfully injured. After he was rescued, it was found that he was suffering severely and showing signs of an injury of the spine; the dog had just failed in his attempt to break the back.

After a dose of arnica, Jake seemed to be about as well as usual, but later symptoms indicated paralysis. His gait was very unsteady and he was unable to stand, as the hind legs were powerless to maintain the weight of the body, although he was able to walk about a little. He became very thin and was failing rapidly, when a visiting physician suggested causticum as homeopathic for "paralysis following mechanical injury." One dose of causticum, 60m., restored Jake to perfect health.

Brewer, Maine.

	C O N T R I B U T E D	
T h i s D e p a r t m e n t i s O p e n T o A l l		

"MRS. EDDY'S CLIENTELE," FROM A SCIENCE STANDPOINT.

To the Editor of THE CRITIQUE:

Will you kindly give space in your journal to the following reply to an editorial published in the November number of the *Denver Medical Times* and *Utah Medical Journal*, entitled "Mrs. Eddy's Clientele"?

A thought precedes every act. About nineteen hundred years ago a pure thought conceived of the fatherhood of God and there was born in Bethlehem a child whose mission it was to "redeem mortals, and make plain to human understanding the way of salvation" (Science and Health, Pref. vii). "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon him.

"And when he was twelve years old, they (his mother and Joseph) went up to Jerusalem after the custom of the feast.

"And when they had fulfilled the days, as they returned, the child Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem; and Joseph and his mother knew not of it.

"And it came to pass, that after three days they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions.

"And all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers.

"And he said unto them, how is it that you sought me? Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" (Luke, ii: 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49.)

At the age of thirty-one years he delivered "the sermon on the mount" in which he said, among other things: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." (Mat., v: 48.) In the same year he healed one sick of the palsy by saying to him: "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." (Mat., xiv: 2) thus showing both the effect of impure thoughts and the power of a pure thought evolved.

If Mary, the mother of Jesus, conceived of the fatherhood of God nearly nineteen hundred years ago, and the world has,

as a result, advanced from barbarity to Christian civilization and from religious intolerance to religious freedom, why should it be inconceivable that another Mary might discern the motherhood of God?

"Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble." (Job., xiv: 1.)

"For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. (1 Cor., xv: 22.)

After Jesus had healed all manner of disease, given sight to the blind, raised the dead, and himself demonstrated over the grave, in accordance with his understanding of God's law, he said to Mary Magdalene: "Go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God." (John, xx: 17.) And just before he rose above all evidence of the material senses "unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the *fulness* of Christ," (Eph., iv: 13) he told his disciples to go and teach all nations, "Teaching them to observe *all things whatsoever* I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." (Mat., xxviii: 20.) One of these imperative commands which he thus enjoined his disciples to teach all nations to observe was: "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils; freely ye have received, freely give." (Mat., x: 8.)

In obedience to the teachings of him whose knowledge of the law of God enabled him to demonstrate its Truth unto "perfection," the early Christian church followed all these commands, even to raising the dead, for about 300 years after the ascension. (See the writings of "The Anti-Nicene Fathers' Translations down to A. D. 325," edited by Alexander Roberts, D. D., and James Donaldson, L. L. D., American reprint, revised, etc., by A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D.) We quote from Gibbon's "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," to the same effect: "The miraculous cure of diseases of the most inveterate or even preternatural kind, can no longer occasion any surprise, when we recollect that in the days of Irenaeus, about the end of the second century, the resurrection of the dead was very far from being esteemed an uncommon event."

We also quote from Rawlinson's "The Historical Evidences of the Truth of the Scriptures" for the same purpose: "Papias related various miracles as having happened in his own lifetime—among others that a dead man had been restored to life. Justin Martyr declares very simply that in his day both men and women were found who possessed miraculous powers. Quadratus, the apologist, is mentioned by a writer of the second century as exercising them. Irenaeus speaks of miracles as still common in exercising them. Irenaeus speaks of miracles as still common in Gaul when he wrote, which was nearly at the close of the second century."

The foregoing citations constitute not a thousandth part of the authority for our religious tenets, and if their accuracy has been attested by thousands of well-authenticated cases of healing of both sin and the result of sin, who can say that we shall not all, in due time, attain to the ultimate of the law of God? In the meantime, and while there are yet those who can not bring themselves to an absolute reliance upon God, there should be no strife between us, for, as Abraham said, "We be brethren" and we are all doing the best we know how.

"And now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye can not overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." (Acts, v:38 and 39.)

We are deeply appreciative of the courtesy and spirit of justice manifested by THE CRITIQUE.

Very truly,

BRET HARRIS,

Christian Science State Committee on Publication.

Denver, November 19th.

[EDITORIAL COMMENT.—It will pay one to read the article from The Times if for no other reason than to convince one's self that certain members of the "regular" school of practice as well as clergy of the so-called "orthodox" churches are being pretty hard hit by the depletion of their revenue and deflection from their congregations due to the interest manifested in Christian Science and its teachings by a large number of heretofore intelligent people. The reference to Mrs. Eddy as an *ex-homeopathic paranoiac* is on a par with the other "argument" offered by the writer of The Times' editorial tirade.—Editor.]

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN, M. D., MANAGING EDITOR
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BLDG., DENVER, COLO.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER
1-2 STEELE BLOCK, DENVER, COLO.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

JAMES TYLER KENT, M. D.,
92 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

L. CURTIS PHILLIPS, M. D.,
12 Palifax Street, Pensacola, Fla.

RUDOLPH F. RABE, M. D.,
Hoboken, N. J.

CARRIE E. NEWTON, M. D.,
Brewer, Maine

ROY C. FISHER, M. D.,
Kechi, Kansas.

A. H. GRIMMER, M. D.,
2908 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NORMA M. BALDWIN, M. D.,
Hagerman Bldg., Colo. Springs, Colo.

F. E. GLADWIN, M. D.,
1708 10 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JULIA C. LOOS, M. D.,
705 N. Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

NORMAN M. SMITH, M. D.,
3000 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

V. A. HUTTON, M. D.,
118 E. Second Street, Florence, Colo.

HARRIET HORNER, M. D.,
Castine, Maine.

ALBERT F. SWAN, M. D.,
Brighton, Colo.

SAMUEL S. SMYTHE, M. D.,
230-1-2 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

R. del MAS, M. D.,
Centreville, Minn.

J. E. HUFFMAN,
Healdsburg, Cal.

G. E. DIENST, M. D.,
Naperville, Ill.

W. J. HAWKES, M. D.,
4th and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

DE-LIGHTED.—I am not going into ecstasies over the fact that THE CRITIQUE has had an unusually prosperous year from a financial view point, as that would show a disposition on my part to be pleased, only, proportionately as my personal prosperity progressed. My principal cause for felicitation is the fact of this publication having added a large number of thoroughly capable homeopathic physicians to its writing force, each of whom have shown a disposition to make their connection with THE CRITIQUE more a matter of active service than the exhibition of dress-parade tactics. THE CRITIQUE is de-e-e-lighted with the work of its associates thus far and assures its readers of a continuance of past policy throughout the year 1907. M.

	CORRESPONDENCE	
By Members of the Editorial Staff		

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

By W. J. Hawkes, M. D.

The Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society held its sixteenth annual meeting on October 10th and 11th in the parlors of the Westminster hotel. Dr. W. E. Waddell, president, in the chair. Many interesting and instructive papers were read and freely discussed. About fifty members were in attendance. An enjoyable feature of the session was a Spanish dinner, with music and recitations, etc., at Casa Verduga, in the beautiful suburbs of Glendale. It would be to the advantage of more of our medical societies if the ladies and social entertainments were more frequently introduced as features of their meetings. Dr. John S. Hunt of Santa Monica was elected president for the coming year. In this connection it is a pleasure to announce that his charming wife who was so terribly injured by a railroad train striking the stage in which she was riding, has regained consciousness and is well on the road to recovery.

The Los Angeles County Homeopathic Medical Society, which meets monthly in Los Angeles, will hold its next meeting on the evening of November 12th. This society was started about six months ago, with Dr. J. W. Hawkes as president, and is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of about sixty physicians, many of whom are women. Homeopathy stands well in southern California. Two physicians of our school (Drs. Salisbury & Manning) are members of the city board of health, and another (Dr. E. C. Buell) is a member of the state board of examiners.

Los Angeles, California.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

By A. H. Grimmer, M. D.

Things are moving along in accordance with the plan of the announced schedule and the professors and student body are earnest and enthusiastic over the splendid course.

Dr. Kent's lectures are appreciated more than ever they were, now that he is able to be with us again after being out a year because of illness. His simple, yet thoroughly comprehensive system of studying and presenting a remedy enables all who love the materia medica and who have the good fortune of hearing him, to use it with precision and satisfaction.

Dr. Blackwood's famous clinic of general medicine is becoming larger and more popular as time goes by, and a higher percentage of cures are made there than ever before, due largely to the increased number of excellent prescribers met with in the class of '07.

Dr. N. T. Carr, '07, assures me, that his habit of conversing in rhyme, together with that wave of sentimentality which frequently sweeps over him while strolling in the moonlight, are not congenital traits, nor are they the effects of anti-crude (.) as some of his friends have supposed, because they persist with him in the starlight, in the electric light or in the gas light, and even in the absence of all light, providing the party of the second part be only present.

Dr. W. B. Welch was so engrossed during his brief honeymoon that he forgot to announce to the world the date and place of his mar-

riage to Mrs. Tredwell of Chicago, which transpired some time ago. We trust it is not too late for him and his happy bride to receive our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity for all time.

Dr. Estelle Stimson, '06, is the most popular lady interne at present in Hahnemann. It is more difficult to find out who holds this honor among the men.

On making inquiries among the students and nurses I am informed that Ridgway holds the palm for beauty; that Malindy carries off the prize for wit; that Huber has weight (190 lbs.) to recommend his claims and that Wilkins possesses in a mild degree the qualities of all his competitors but is handicapped because of an entangling engagement with a certain fair monopolist.

I hope to be able to give you more definite information in the future on this interesting subject.

2908 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST.

By Norman M. Smith, M. D., Minneapolis.

Dr. D. W. Horning has resigned the Professorship of Practice in the Homeopathic Department, University of Minnesota. He will devote all of his time to private work.

Dr. Adele S. Hutchinson, after having practiced medicine in Minneapolis for twenty-eight years, has removed to Andover, Massachusetts. Dr. Hutchinson believed in and practiced pure Homeopathy and has always been one of the strong supporters of the Homeopathic College. She served for six years on the State Board of Medical Examiners. May her success go with her.

Dr. Charles A. Kahlke of Chicago has been attending clinics at the Mayo Brothers' Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota.

Dr. Paul A. Higbee has returned to his practice in Minneapolis after having spent the summer on the Atlantic coast.

Dr. A. H. Ahrens of Merriam Park, has been visiting friends in Hopkins, Minnesota, and Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Willis J. Vaupel of Allison, Iowa, has been renewing acquaintances in Rochester, Minnesota.

Dr. R. B. Leach of St. Paul, president Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, attended Royal League banquet at Hopkins, Minnesota, on November 5th.

Dr. A. M. Linn of Des Moines, Iowa, has been in the twin cities recently looking after business interests. We hope to see him again soon.

Dr. W. T. DeCosta has removed from Worthington to Windom.

Dr. C. A. Dawson, (U. of M., '03), has recently located in Minneapolis, coming from Glyndon, Minnesota.

Dr. N. G. Parker, who has practiced in Monticello, Minnesota, for a number of years, has removed to Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Dr. George E. Page, (U. of M., '03), of Elk River, Minnesota, was married at Duluth on October 9th. Dr. Page has, since birth, been a "shining light" among his associates. We know he will increase his reputation in the new role. The Critique is in position to heartily congratulate Mrs. Page and since we know the doctor's good judgment has served him well in this instance, we also felicitate him.

Dr. W. B. Roberts reports that although his daughter is only four weeks old, she already calls him "Doctor." It must be the Minneapolis atmosphere.

Herbert W. Old, M. D.—Born July, 1876, in Winnipeg, Canada, where he lived until coming to Minneapolis seven years ago. Dr. Old received his high school education in the city of his birth. Later, after taking teacher's course in normal school he taught successfully in the Winnipeg graded schools. He completed his medical education in the University of Minnesota, graduating in 1903. In the competitive examination for internship in St. Paul City and County Hospital, Dr. Old stood first and immediately entered upon his duties after receiving his degree. The doctor first started upon the practice of his chosen profession at Two Harbors, Minn., some months later, ill health having overtaken him, he moved to New Mexico, where the climate permitted him to regain his strength. He then returned to practice in Cass Lake, Minnesota, where he lived until a few weeks before his death, which occurred in Minneapolis on November 7, 1906. Dr. Old was a bright, energetic physician, who would have reached a high place among his brother practitioners, but even his untiring efforts could not overcome the strong grip of the dreaded white plague.

George A. Cable, M. D.—A graduate of Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, died in Minneapolis on the 30th of October. He was a vigorous, hard working man until a few years ago, when, on account of ill health, he was obliged to relinquish his practice and move to California. The early days of his professional career were spent in Crookston and Mankato, Minnesota, where he lived for nearly twenty years. Dr. Cable was a man whom everyone loved and trusted, and those who know his children must believe their father was a thoroughly good man in every respect. During the last two of his sixty years of life he lived with his daughters in Minneapolis.

Walter W. Routh, M. D.—Graduated from Pulte Medical College in 1887, and who has practiced in Duluth, Minnesota, nearly twenty years, died September 25th, of pulmonary tuberculosis, at Pasadena, California.

The Fergus Falls State Hospital for the Insane was opened for admission of patients on July 31, 1890. The first superintendent was Dr. A. P. Williamson, who was succeeded in 1892 by Dr. George O. Welch. The other members of the staff are as follows: Dr. F. S. Wilcox, assistant superintendent; Dr. T. M. Thayer, second assistant physician; Dr. F. R. Sedgley, third assistant physician; Dr. J. G. Purmot, woman physician; Dr. J. H. Kiesling, pharmacist. The value of the property at this institution is now over \$1,000,000. During the present and coming year a nurses' cottage will be built, also a contagious hospital. Besides this one of the older buildings will be entirely remodeled. The building of the nurses' cottage will allow for more ward room for patients—a pressing need. The census for 1905 is as follows: Patients—male 830, female 639; total 1,469. Employees—male 136, female 100; total 236. Per capita cost, 1905, was as follows: Cost per year, \$137.48; cost per week, \$2.63; cost per day, \$0.375.

At this institution there is one physician for 368 patients. Out of fifty-seven hospitals, taken from all over the country, Fergus Falls has the largest number of patients per physician, with the exception of four. The death rate for 1904 and 1905 was 5.4%, based on the whole number under treatment, which was 1,843. The average death rate for the sixteen years of the institution's existence is as low as that of any institution in the United States and lower than the majority. During the past year, as always, this institution has adhered to the Homeopathic prescription, and a comparison of the death rate and the general health of the patients easily demonstrates the superiority of this method.

Glycozone

($C_3H_6O_4 + C_3H_8O_3$)

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

Indorsed and Successfully used by leading Physicians in the treatment of

**DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, GASTRIC ULCER and
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES of the STOMACH and INTESTINES.**

In order to prove the efficiency of GLYCOZONE, I will send a **\$1.00 bottle free** to Physicians accompanying their request with 25c. to pay forwarding charges.

A copy of the 18th edition of my book of 340 pages, on the "Rational Treatment of Diseases Characterized by the Presence of Pathogenic Germs," containing reprints of 210 unsolicited clinical reports, by leading contributors to Medical Literature, will be mailed free of charge to Physicians mentioning this Journal.

Prepared only by

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57-59 Prince Street, NEW YORK.

SUCCESS of

The Life Underwriters Agency Co.

General Agent, State Life Insurance Company for
Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico.

We are pleased to submit our Stockholders a statement of the total New Business written during the first nine months of 1906.

Total New Business Written . . .	\$3,918,000.00
Total Premium Income New Business	\$140,150.91
7½ per cent.	\$10,511.32
Total Renewal Premiums Collected	\$60,995.48
7½ per cent.	\$4,574.66

We ask our Stockholders to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist our agents during the last quarter of 1906 in writing business. As grows the business so grow your dividends.

Very truly yours,

G. R. RHOADS, President.

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote)



THE SPATULA OFTEN TIMES WILL MAKE UNNECESSARY THE SCALPEL

if it be used for the application of Antiphlogistine hot and thick in the various inflammatory and congestive conditions.

ANTIPHLOGISTINE

DEPLETES INFLAMED AREAS

FLUSHES THE CAPILLARIES

STIMULATES THE REFLEXES

RESTORES THE CIRCULATION

BLEEDS BUT SAVES THE BLOOD

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

CHICAGO
DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK

LONDON
SYDNEY
MONTREAL



Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally



Dr. Finke of Philadelphia died Sunday, October 21, 1906, at the age of eighty-six years.

A toothless man is not to be blamed for being thankless on Thanksgiving.

Much interesting matter crowded out of this issue on account of lack of space, we regret very much to say. It is all "good stuff," and will keep.

It is to be hoped that Homeopathic writers and journals will, hereafter, spell Hering just as we have spelled it. Two r's are unnecessary.

Drs. Smythe and Mastin have a new telephone number. It is Main 248 instead of Main 1900. We have no further complaint to offer in the matter.

Dr. Sophrona Fletcher, the first woman physician in Boston, died in Cambridge the 20th of last July, aged very nearly 100 years. Peace to her ashes.

Last issue of The Critique for this year is before you, gentle reader. Make the most of it. We hope to be with you during 1907, and then some.

The highly ethical and altogether lovely editor of Denver Medical Times refers to Mrs. Eddy as the ex-homeopathic paranoiac. Oh, how they love us!

Steele hospital, Denver, is now in the lime light of public investigation. Some more cruelty to innocent infants is the instigating cause for the inquiry.

The Southern California Practitioner has just discovered that byonia is "of special value in coughs of bronchitis and pneumonia." A little tardy, but true.

In looking over the officers and appointments A. I. H. the absence of any Denver names heretofore prominent is conspicuous beyond comprehension. Oh, well!

The Chironian says that Governor-Elect Hughes favors homeopathy very much. Another reason why the good people of the Empire state should feel extremely happy.

The new Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy says that the new class at the college in San Francisco "is quite up to the mark." Denver did not draw many, it appears.

The Hahnemann hospital, San Francisco, is being repaired and will soon be ready for occupancy. Even fire and quake could not destroy this institution's homeopathy.

Dr. F. E. Gladwin has moved her office from 2204 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, to room 26, 1708-10 Chestnut street, same city. Hours, 9 to 12 a. m., Sunday excepted.

Dr. Rudolph Frederic Rabe has removed his offices to The Sydenham, 618 Madison avenue, New York City. Telephone, Plaza 1470. Office hours, 2 until 4:30 p. m., daily, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Denver Homeopathic Club will wind up the year 1906 with the following interesting program December 17th: "Some Suggestions in Abdominal Diagnosis," J. W. Harris, M. D.; "A Remedy," J. P. Willard, M. D.

Will some kindly disposed individual kindly send The Critique a copy of The Crusader? We have heard that such a sheet existed, but up to the present time have met no one who has seen one of the same. Guernsey P. Waring is the editor-in-chief. Here already.

Dr. Ambrose C. Stewart has moved his offices from the Nevada building to sixth floor of the new Empire building, corner of Glenarm and Sixteenth streets. His office hours will be the same as formerly and his telephone number likewise. The doctor and dwife have apartments at the Hotel Metropole.

Dr. Lilburn Merrill, formerly chief probation officer in Judge Lindsey's juvenile court, is now located at 780 South Halsted street, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Merrill writes us a very complimentary communication regarding November Critique, and from among the large number of such courteous congratulations we know of none that is more appreciated.

Dr. Frederick M. Dearborn, the eminent physician and author of New York City, has moved his office to The Wyoming, Fifty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. (Private entrance, No. 855 Seventh avenue.) The doctor confines his practice to diseases of the skin and is the author of one of the most reliable works upon this subject in possession of the profession to-day.

Dr. Emily Shedd, Brenham, Texas, was a pleasant caller at the editorial offices the latter part of October. The doctor was a sojourner at the Elliott ranch during a great portion of the summer and while there had the misfortune to break her collar bone. We are pleased to say that she has almost fully recovered from this unfortunate accident and was able to return to her home in Texas the fore part of November. Dr. Shedd had "leanings" toward Colorado and may locate here later on.

Dr. Margaret Hofer Beeler, who has sojourned beyond the briney for the past year and a half in search of scientific knowledge relative to the practice of medicine, has returned to God's country and located in Denver for the practice of her profession. She has taken up office quarters in the Commonwealth building, rooms 221-2, and has apartments at the swell Altamaha, corner of Colfax and Lafayette. Dr. Beeler was one of the most popular students at the Denver Homeopathic in the "good old days," and will no doubt prove equally as prominent in the profession hereabouts. The Critique extends a triple strength welcome to Dr. Beeler.

Dr. and Mrs. John Wesley Harris entertained at their home at 1537 Marion street on Friday evening in honor of the senior class of the Denver Homeopathic College. The rooms were beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses. A string orchestra was concealed behind graceful palms and rendered delightful music during the evening, the early part of which was devoted to cards, etc. At a late hour the guests were bidden to the spacious dining hall, where an elegant repast was laid. Over the cigars and coffee Dr. Harris proved himself an excellent toastmaster. First introducing Dr. J. B. Kinley, dean of the college, who responded to the toast, "My Family." Other toasts were responded to by the remaining guests.—Evening Post, November 17th.

	READING NOTICES	
O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y		



After Operations.—After an operation, be it simple or severe, it is always good practice to reinforce a patient's vitality. Gray's Glycerine Tonic Compound is eminently useful for this purpose.

Malarial Cachexia.—The cachexia resulting from malaria is often persistent, even after the active cause has been controlled. In such cases, Gray's Glycerine Tonic Compound proves of great service in stimulating the reconstructive powers of the blood. The toxins resulting from the malarial hemolysis are rapidly eliminated, and increased impetus is given to the restoration of normal red blood cells.

Going to Sea by Rail.—One of the most interesting of the many interesting publications issued during the past year is the little booklet entitled "Going to Sea by Rail," which is one of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific series of short and snappy stories. The one we most refer to is the Lucin Cut-off Primer, and it is worth your while to write the general office of the Union Pacific in this city in order to get a copy. Mr. J. C. Ferguson, the general agent of this line, will be only too glad to grant your request for a copy or give you any other information likely to lighten your burdens in case you desire reliable data concerning travel in any part of the world.

ECTHOL.—Dr. W. H. Barnett of Huffins, Texas, in the Alkaloidal Clinic for November, 1904, says: I am satisfied that ecthol, a combination of echinacea and thuja, will prevent the sting of the bees from hurting him. Let him take dram doses every hour for three hours before he commences to work with them. The reason for the faith that is in me is this: They used to hurt me. Last summer I was taking it for skin disease, and while under its influence I was stung by a wasp on the face and neck. When stung I started to the house to get something to stop the pain and swelling that I expected to suffer with, but instead of pain and swelling, as heretofore when stung, there was no more of either than a mosquito or gnat would have caused.

MEATOX—POWDERED DRY BEEF.—Meatox is absolutely free from preservatives and it keeps for any length of time in unsealed containers.

The essential difference between Meatox and meat juice or meat extracts is that Meatox contains all the nutritive elements of beef, while liquid extracts of meat are merely stimulants.

Meatox contains from 65 to 70 per cent. of proteines and albumoses, and about 2 to 3 per cent. of common salt, 2 to 3 per cent. gelatine, 2 to 3 per cent. of fat, 7 to 9 per cent. water and inert substances.

One pound of Meatox contains the nutritive substances of five to five and one-half pounds of fresh beef.

Meatox can be given to dyspeptic patients in its original powdered condition, one-half ounce morning, noon, 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

It can also be administered with milk, cream, fresh butter on toast, filtered water either cold or warm, beef tea or bouillon, honey, pure malt, soft boiled eggs or soft omelet, cereals, barley, wheat, rice, etc., cooked green vegetables.

Two ounces of Meatox being administered to a dyspeptic patient every day, in connection with the little amount of other foods which he can partake, will supply him with all the proteides contained in eleven ounces of fresh beef. This is a little more than anyone needs to eat every twenty-four hours to keep up his strength.

In diabetic cases, two or three ounces of Meatox per twenty-four hours will supply the patient with the necessary amount of proteides without overtaxing his stomach.

Soldiers in the field can be fed with two or three ounces per day of Meatox in connection with cereals, rice, cooked green vegetables, etc.

Sailors can be fed with two or three ounces per day of Meatox, either plain or mixed with cereals, etc., so that it would not be necessary to give them salt meat more than once or twice a week, in connection with cereals, thus preventing scurvy, which causes so many victims in the navy.

One ton of Meatox contains as much proteides and albumoses as six to seven tons of beef, while it does not require any ice to preserve it, either in transit or in stock, and it does not deteriorate with age.

As I am certain you will be interested in this new food, it will afford me great pleasure to send you a liberal supply for experimenting purposes as soon as I am ready to put it on the market.

Meatox is a Marchaund preparation, which insures its reliability.

Meatox is flavored with 1 per cent. of celery extract so as to make it palatable.

Meatox is a Marchaund preparation, which insures its reliability.

DR. GIVINS' SANITARIUM, STAMFORD, CONN.—Is a Homeopathic sanitarium arranged on the cottage plan for the care and treatment of mental and nervous diseases, and for alcoholic and narcotic habits.

Stamford is a city of 19,000 inhabitants, located on Long Island sound, only fifty minutes from New York, on the main line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. R., with forty-two trains each way daily.

The location near the sea shore makes it an attractive, beautiful and pleasant place of residence.

The climate is free from extreme heat in summer, and exceptionally mild in winter. The snowfall is much less than at many points further south. The invigorating and beneficial properties of the sea air are generally recognized for nervous invalids.

The entire Homeopathic profession of the city of Stamford endorse and recommend this institution, and the Middletown (N. Y.) Conglomerate has the following to say:

"Stamford Hall, at Stamford, Connecticut, is well and widely known among physicians. The location is an excellent one; Stamford is only fifty minutes from New York, and the first stopping place for express trains, with forty-four trains each way daily. The cottages are all new and well furnished. Steam heat and electric lights, baths, and all modern conveniences are provided. The rooms are large and pleasant.

"Dr. Givins was formerly interne at the Middletown, New York, State Homeopathic hospital, and later assistant physician at West-boro, Insane hospital in Massachusetts. He is a member of the New York and Connecticut state societies, of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and of the American Psychological Association, and has had fourteen years' experience.

"Stamford Hall is not under the management of a stock company or corporation, but has been constructed and arranged by Dr. Givens so that each patient could have the privacy and special care desired, combined with the comforts of a pleasant home.

"As the demand for additional cottages manifests itself, other cottages were built, and at the present time ample accommodations are afforded for all demands.

"The best treatment is utilized with cases of nervous prostration, hysteria and allied nervous disorders, as well as with certain acute mental diseases. In the treatment of other patients, diversion, recreation, baths, electricity and massage are used.

"Opium and alcoholic patients are admitted, occupy a separate department, and receive the most courteous attention.

"Experience has demonstrated that patients requiring special care cannot be more successfully treated than where their daily life can be regulated, where the physician is ever present and watchful of the diet, hygienic and general direction of the patient's welfare."

THE NECESSITY OF IRON TO THE PREGNANT WOMAN—It is universally conceded that the administration of iron in pregnancy is now made expedient by the development of an anemia which is usually foreign to non-pregnant subjects, and which, at one time, was an uncommon occurrence even in the case of child-bearing.

During pregnancy the appetite is invariably immoderately capricious and there is a disposition to gratify the palate by partaking of those food stuffs which have been rendered fictitiously attractive to the partial, or by the complete exclusion of the more simple and nutritious viands. While such indulgencies must inevitably contribute to the development of anemia, it was not until the modern table supply, consisting almost wholly of such victuals as hot breads, highly

spiced refrigerated meats, artificially colored canned goods and patties, was made the rule with the masses as well as the classes, that anemia of pregnancy became the rule and not the exception.

In addition to the inadequate food supply which is now current, the anemia of pregnancy is rendered more widespread by the style of dress imposed by society upon women in all the walks of life. Furthermore, the blood depletion of prospective mothers of the present day is materially increased through their abandonment of outdoor exercise on account of a false sense of modesty.

In view of the fact that the health of a woman in the pregnant state, and the proper development of her unborn, is always directly dependent on a blood stream that is qualitatively and quantitatively sufficient for the exigencies of pregnancy, the administration of iron is made distinctly needful by the artificialities inseparably associated with modern life.

In selecting the form of iron to be administered to pregnant women the utmost discrimination should be exercised. That form of the drug which is most easily assimilated and proves most acceptable to the palate is the one which should be employed. This injunction is made for the reason that the nausea which is incident to the pregnant state must not be increased, and for the further reason that constipation must not be induced by the drug. Again, the nutritive processes must be kept at the proper standard, and this cannot be done in the absence of a painstaking selection of the iron to be administered.

Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is the ideal form of iron in these cases. This contention has the support of logic. The hemoglobin-importing properties and the nutritive potency of the preparation are confessedly greater than those of any other form of iron. Then, too, Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is more readily absorbed and more completely assimilated than any other preparation of iron. Still further, Pepto-Mangan (Gude) produces no untoward effect upon the mucous surfaces of the alimentary canal, nor does it encourage constipation or increase nausea.

In addition to overcoming the anemia and the deficiencies of nutrition, Pepto-Mangan (Gude) adds tone to the blood vessels and reduces to a minimum the softening of the heart walls which always attend the pregnant state.

Certainly one of the most gratifying effects of Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is the increase of physical strength and buoyancy of spirits which the prospective mother derives from its administration. That the unborn participate in the benefits derivable from Pepto-Mangan (Gude), there can be no doubt, for at birth they present unmistakable evidences of physical robustness, and seem well fortified against those illnesses which are peculiar to infancy. It is also a matter of common observation that the roborant action of Pepto-Mangan (Gude) enables the mother better to bear the strain of parturition.



